This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

https://books.google.com

Digitized by Google

133. C. 14.
2 tom. in 1 Vol.

Digitized by Google

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek
+Z257030601

Digitized by Google

146866-B

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

CEYLON

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE LORDS HOUSE SHALL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAINS AND ALL NATIONS SHALL FLOW UNTO IT.

ADAMS PEAK. CEYLON.

SACRED BO-TREE.

O happy Isle, begirt with pearly deep,
And rich in nature's products; now on thee—
Alas! how late—the Sun of Righteousness,
Of this vast world the light, His brightest beams
Begins to pour, the Friend of human-kind,
JESUS His name, in mercy visits thee.

WORSHIPPING BUDDHAS TOOTH

THE MADUWA. KOTTIGAHAWATTE.

ARISE YE, AND LET US GO UP TO ZION, UNTO THE LORD OUR GOD.

W. DICKES. LONDON.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE

Ceylon Directory;

CALENDAR;

AND

COMPENDIUM OF USEFUL INFORMATION,

FOR

1866-68.

WITH A

RAILWAY MAP OF INDIA:

MAP OF THE CEYLON RAILWAY;

COMPARATIVE SECTIONS OF THE BHORE GHAUT AND THE KADUGANAVA INCLINES;

TWO RAILWAY SCENES:

AND A

COLOURED ENGRAVING OF VIEWS IN CEYLON.

PRICE: To Subscribers, 10s.; Non-Subscribers, 12s.

COMPILED BY A. M. FERGUSON.

EDITOR OF THE COLOMBO PRESS.

PRINTED AT THE OBSERVER PRESS,
COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

We should prefer omitting the usual prefatory remarks in sending forth another edition of our "CEYLON DIRECTORY AND HAND-BOOK OF GENERAL INFORMATION;" but an explanation on a few points connected with it is absolutely necessary.

The long delay in the appearance of this volume has been a source of the greatest regret to the Compiler and his Staff; but, from a series of unforeseen interruptions, it was almost unavoidable. The nature of the work is such that the labour to be effectual must be unremitting and continuous until the volume is off the stocks, for an interruption of a week or a month often necessitates the re-writing or re-arrangement of a particular section.

In a busy Newspaper office, therefore, with continual calls upon the time of a limited Staff, it may easily be conceived how difficult it is to secure even a few weeks' continuous labour on a matter unconnected with the Press; and the departure of the Compiler to England about the middle of last year, together with a most unusual pressure of business on the time of the temporary conductors of the *Observer* made it almost impossible for them to finish off a Work which had already received so much care and labour. Further matter for insertion consequently accumulated on our hands; late information had to be given under many different heads; and certain portions had to be struck out and re-compiled. The work has consequently expanded to dimensions never contemplated by its projector.

This fact, and the long period over which its preparation has been spread, will account for the rather confused arrangement of many parts. We have endeavoured to obviate the inconvenience so far as possible by making the Index as full and complete as anything of the kind can be, and with a little attention to the different paging of the body of the Book, the Appendix, Directory, and Advertisement portions, no one should find much difficulty in obtaining information under any particular head. But our greatest regret is that the accumulation of general information which passed into pages through the printer's hands has so effectually interfered with the scope of the work, that we have now been forced to issue it without the most prominent features of the Directory—the Estates and General Directory. These will follow in a special *Supplement* at an early date, and will we trust by their great accuracy, compensate in some measure for the long delay in their appearance: the local public, we know, will feel disappointment at the omission of what is to them the most important portion; but it really became impossible to get

Digitized by Google

this part, even if quite ready, into the same volume. The cloth covers which were prepared for the book in England, have had to undergo considerable manipulation in order to admit nearly seven hundred pages, to which the whole already extends, within the boards. We were therefore compelled to keep back that section which was in the least forward state of preparation. Now, however, that so great an incubus has been removed from our shoulders—as the following Hand-book in all its departments and subdivisions has proved—we hope to compile and print off the Estates and General Directory in a very short time, issuing them in a convenient form for reference as a *Supplement* to this work. If we find this arrangement succeed and give satisfaction, we may be induced in future to print the Directory always in a separate form from the Handbook, so as to ensure the publication of the former—which is so indispensable to the mercantile and general public—at least once a year.

Although somewhat inconvenient from its size and arrangement, the Book, which as we have already indicated extends over six hundred-and-fifty pages, will be found to be a valuable repertory of facts and figures bearing on the position and progress, general and material, of this important Colony. Information respecting its staple branches of industry will be found to be very full, especially in regard to the cultivation of coffee with which the prosperity of Ceylon, and especially of its European colonists, is so entirely bound up. Both in respect of statistical and general practical information on this subject, the inquirer will find a vast amount of material brought together in the following pages. But we proceed to notice briefly and consecutively some of the main features of the work.

The very useful and concise "Summary of Information regarding Ceylon: its natural features, climate, population, religion, agriculture, commerce, &c.," which was published in a separate form some time ago, is prefixed to the present volume and will no doubt be duly prized as a ready source of reference on almost every conceivable topic in connection with the island. The book-proper follows, and extends over 310 pages, embracing an interesting Calendar and Meteorological Observations, &c., as usual, but corrected to a recent date and considerably enlarged. Then we have information of a peculiarly useful nature to Ceylon residents, especially to Merchants and Planters, which has been compiled at a considerable loss of time. We have to tender our thanks to Mr. Molesworth, Director General of Public Works, for the permission given to extract some pages of useful Memoranda and Hints from his valuable "Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ," and several other friends have also kindly contributed to this section, to which we have added some

Digitized by Google

useful Household Hints. Over sixty closely-printed pages have been devoted to the very valuable and practical discussion respecting the causes of, and remedies for, increased Expenditure on Coffee Estates which occupied the attention of the Ceylon Mercantile and Planting public during 1866. This portion has been mainly extracted from the columns of the *Observer*; but, brought together as they are in our Handbook, easy reference may be made to the different papers, and the whole can be perused by those who had not the privilege of following the correspondence at the time of its appearance. An article on the "Labour Laws of Ceylon and the relations between the Planters and Coolies on Coffee Estates," by a practical, experienced Planter, closes this section which is followed by that specially termed the "Statistical." Judicial, Commercial, Agricultural, Revenual, Municipal, Immigration and other statistics of the most valuable nature are so largely dealt with that they cover over 250 pages. The information respecting Coffee production, consumption, and local exports, &c., will be found unusually full; and in this section too are a few special papers to which attention may be drawn. The "Reminiscences of a Planter on the Vicissitudes of Coffee Estates in Ceylon," as well as the "Recollections of the early days of Coffee-planting in Ceylon, by our oldest resident Planter, Mr. William Rudd," will be of great historical value as well as of intrinsic interest. Tea planting—an enterprise which, although now in very infancy, will ere long doubtless fill a considerable place among our Agricultural Industries—will also be found duly noticed; but at present to us, Coffee is everything, and accordingly all other interests must be subserved to it in a work of this kind. The very valuable paper on the "Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon," which has been so highly approved of in previous issues, will be found here remodelled and enlarged; and the Sales of Crown Lands in the Colony since its acquisition by the British have been treated in a lengthy and interesting article. At the end of this section will be found a Summary of "Vital Statistics" extracted from the latest edition of the Official Blue Book for the Island. Under several heads such as Education, Agriculture and Manufactures, we have further and more correct information at our command; but this we purpose including in our *Supplement*, as well as the statistics referring to a subject of so much importance to this as to all agricultural Colonies—Meteorology. To do justice to this topic and fairly analyze the returns within our reach would have delayed our publication at the last moment longer than we liked, and so we decided to postpone its consideration.

The Appendix this time forms quite a respectable volume of itself, filling as it does 182 pages. The opening paper is a very interesting and valuable one, written expressly for our handbook by Dr. Dickman, of

Digitized by Google

Kandy, and modestly entitled by him, "Remarks on the Climate of the Interior of Ceylon." It gives us a great deal of information in a concise form and is admirably adapted for the basis of a more extended paper with reference to the Climate and Meteorology of the whole Island. The "Medical Hints" follow, so greatly improved and extended (also under Dr. Dickman's auspices) that they form of themselves a really valuable Medical Guide. Then we have a paper on the Labour Laws of Ceylon summarizing and explaining the respective legal positions of master and servant in this Island, and which originally appeared in the *Observer*. To Mr. F. C. Solomons, a rising young Proctor in Kandy, we are indebted for "Notes on the Laws of Ceylon, Local Ordinances, &c.," which will be exceedingly useful to all who find themselves in this very litigious land, involved in some shape or other, in legal proceedings. Mr. Tytler's letter on a new and cheap artificial Manure is reprinted; and much information of an indispensable nature to men of business and others residents in Ceylon follows, respecting Municipalities, Postal, Telegraph and Stamp rules and regulations, Banking, Ports, Customs, Tolls, Tables of Altitudes, Legislative Enactments, &c., &c. A revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Sim's article on Kitchen Gardening and several papers on the curing and preparation of Coffee are also given.

In the Directory portion, although the Estates and General lists are omitted, much information of a useful nature will be found. The table of Roads has been corrected and extended, and the sectional Directories (except perhaps that referring to the Civil Service which was printed some time ago) are full and correct. The Mercantile and Trade lists especially will be found very accurate.

For the latest corrections in this portion and under other heads as well reference should be made to the "Addenda and Errata."

The Advertising portion of the Book has increased in importance, and the large edition we publish on the present occasion, as well as the permanently interesting character of the work, should secure to advertisers increased benefit in return for their enterprise. The Hand-Book will be a source of reference in the hands of the majority of its purchasers for years to come and is therefore peculiarly favourable as an advertising medium.

Before closing, we can only again repeat our regret that the Book is not this time laid in its entirety before its readers; but at the same time we may assure subscribers that every effort will be made to have the indispensable *Supplement* in their hands with the least possible delay.

COLOMBO: 27TH JUNE, 1868.

Digitized by Google

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

On this occasion our illustrations are more useful than ornamental. Within a folded sheet, covered with advertisements, will be found an exceedingly complete and useful MAP OF INDIA, shewing the Railways, and Railway Stations, Tramways, Telegraph Lines, Docks, and Inland Navigation, with separate plans of the cities of Calcutta and Bombay shewing the Railway Stations.

The Map of "THE CEYLON RAILWAY" from Colombo to Kandy, published some time ago, is added with the latest corrections and shewing future probable extensions. This is supplemented by a lithographic sheet giving "COMPARATIVE SECTIONS OF THE BHORE GHAUTS INCLINE AND THE INCLINE OF THE CEYLON RAILWAY." The different tunnels and viaducts are distinctly marked with their respective heights; and the whole being carefully drawn to a scale, a very clear idea is afforded of the difficulties overcome in the construction of perhaps the two greatest Railway undertakings in the East. We may summarize the chief points of interest. The Bhore Ghauts Incline is 15¾ miles in length with a total rise of 1,831 feet, the average gradient being 1 in 48, but with portions as steep as 1 in 37; the sharpest curve is of 1,000 feet and the total length of tunnels two-and-a-fourth miles. Our Ceylon Incline is 11¾ miles in length rising altogether 1,388 feet by an average, but regular, gradient of 1 in 45, the sharpest curve being so sharp as 660 feet, but with a total length of tunnel of less than a mile. We may contrast these characteristics with those of the other leading Inclines in the world. The Semmering is 13½ miles long with a total rise of 1,325 feet, average gradient exactly the same as ours (1 in 47), but occasionally as steep as 1 in 40; the sharpest curve having also the same radius; but with a total of tunnels exceeding two miles and a half. The Alleghany Incline in America is 15 miles long, rising 1,690 feet by an average and regular gradient of 1 in 47 with curves of 600 feet. In Chili, the Tabor Incline is 12 miles long, rises 1,360 feet with an average gradient of 1 in 46½, the sharpest curve being 604 feet; and finally, the steepest Incline in the world, the Giovi, is 6 miles long, rises 884 feet by an average gradient of 1 in 36, but as steep in parts as 1 in 29; the sharpest curve being 1,320 feet, and the total length of tunnels over 2¼ miles or nearly one-half of the whole Incline.

Somewhat akin to these sections of the Inclines, are the two engravings on the following page referring to the Ceylon Railway. The one

Digitized by Google

shews "The first RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE ever started in CEYLON passing under the BRIDGE at MARENDAHN, COLOMBO, March 9th, 1864," and is from a sketch by Mr. Silvaff. The scene is familiar enough now to Colombo and up-country residents who have enjoyed the pleasure of a railway trip between the two towns; but the sketch gives a very good idea of the trucks conveying "coolies" (Tamil labourers) from Colombo to work on the roadway when as yet the indefatigable Contractor (Mr. Faviell) had done little more than get his force well settled over the different sections of the line. It was in the building of the Marendahn Bridge that this gentleman first learned that the Ceylon "Tambies" or Moormen excel as masons. The crowds of Natives, which range across the bridge and along the banks on each side, attest to the interest manifested in the Railway and the first appearance of the "Fire Engine." The second engraving is supposed to represent "SCENERY AND RAILWAY OPERATIONS ON THE KADUGANAVA PASS." There is no parallel view actually in existence, for in order to shew as much as possible in one small picture, the scenes of two or three photographs were worked up by the artist. The result gives a fair idea of different Railway operations, shewing the mouth of a large tunnel through the mountain side, supposed to be Morogalla, a party of coolies busily filling up an embankment while a number of figures are ranged in front, principally Tamil men, women, and children, with their overseers and European master. On the other side of a deep ravine a bright line represents the supposed trace of the Kandy road winding its course rapidly up the steep mountain side until it disappears at the foot of the monument erected to Captain Dawson, R.E., one of the projectors of this wonderful line of road. A few of the "bullock-bandies" by which the great transport trade of the island is carried on are shewn, wending their way along a route which was once the great thoroughfare of the island, but which the Railway has to a very large extent superseded. The mass of vegetation covering both road and railway in the engraving is not now visible on the mountain sides of the Kaduganava pass, the short dark-green coffee-bushes having everywhere supplanted the forest; but the inevitable palm tree is of course introduced by the artist, and two of the beautifully symmetrical, slender, but graceful, areca-nut palms stand prominently forward.

On another page will be found four small but very neatly-coloured pictures illustrative of the Buddhistical faith in this island. The first represents the top of the sacred Adam's Peak, the temple buildings on its summit (7,350 above the sea-level), and several worshippers prostrate before the clumsy-looking mark which is supposed to represent Bud-

Digitized by Google

dha's foot-print. The sacred Bo-tree (*ficus religiosa*) gives but an inadequate idea of this magnificent species of fig, which is always found near existing Buddhist temples, or indicating their ancient sites. A single tree often constitutes quite a grove, and the elegant pointed leaves flutter, like the aspen, to the gentlest breeze. At Anaradjapoora—one of the ancient capitals of Ceylon—there exists what is probably the oldest historical tree in the world—over 2000 years:—which, it is believed, was carried over from India and planted here about 288 years before the Christian era. But enough of the Bo-tree. The picture entitled "Worshipping Buddha's Tooth" contains a very good representation of a Buddhist priest with his shaved head and yellow robe, and of the poor ignorant worshipper with bowed head on bended knees before the shrine which conceals the so-called "sacred tooth"—once deemed the Palladium of Ceylon—in the great Maligawa temple at Kandy. Lastly, we have a very pretty and truthful picture of a "Maduwa" or Buddhist preaching-place, erected at Kottigahawatte. There the priests meet at considerable intervals for the purpose of reading their sacred books in a public assembly, and the ceremony often lasts over several days. At Kottigahawatte, it may be mentioned, is one of the most successful of the Baptist Mission Stations in Ceylon.

Altogether, the Maps, Lithographs and Engravings given with this volume cannot but add to its value and attractiveness, and are indeed worth the price charged for the whole Book.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Contents.

☞ Some inconvenience may be experienced in regard to the paging of the different sections of the Book; but the following explanation should remove any difficulty. The INDEX and ADDENDA, in view of their consecutive arrangement, do not require any numbering at the top of the page. Commencing with the Summary of Information, the BODY OF THE BOOK, is paged regularly from "1" to "310." Then follows the APPENDIX, numbered in the same way from "1" to "182;" but in the Index, these figures are distinguished by the letters "Ap." being attached to them. The DIRECTORY portion is paged with capital letters from "I" to "XCIII;" and the ADVERTISEMENTS follow with the ordinary alphabet from "i" to "lxi"—besides the advertisements printed on the side leaves and on the map of India.

The letters "Ad." in the Index, refer to the *Addenda* pages, where corrections, or the latest information under several heads, will be found.

THE CALENDAR &c.

	Pages.		Pages.
Principal Articles of the Calendar 1868 ...	17	New Contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co. (Dates of sailing Outward and Homeward.)—See Sheet in front of the Ceylon Calendar; (page 17.)	
Astronomical Phenomena in 1868 ...	17	Arrivals of Mails from Europe at Galle.—See Sheet in front of the Ceylon Calendar: (page 17.)	
Latitude and Longitude of Colombo. ...	17	Signals for Arrival of Mail-Steamers at Galle.—See Sheet in front of the Ceylon Calendar: (page 17.)	
Colombo Time ...	17	Phases of the Moon in 1868—See Sheet in front of the Ceylon Calendar. (page 17.)	
Government Holidays ...	17	The year of Christ 1868 being bissextile or leap year:—See Sheet in front of the Ceylon Calendar. (page 17.)	
Bank Holidays ...	17		
European Powers in Ceylon...	17		
Counting House Calendar ...	18		
Galle, Gampola and Matelle Mail Coaches ...	18		
Ceylon Government Railway	19		
Calendar for the XIXth Century	20		
Calendar, comprising a Table of Remarkable Events, Phases of the Moon, Weather Table and Notes for each Month	21-32		

COMPENDIUM OF GENERAL INFORMATION.

Summary of Information regarding Ceylon: Natural features, Climate, Population, Commerce, Religion, Agriculture &c.	1-14	English Coins ...	45
Ceylon Calendar, &c. ...	15-32	Commercial Numbers; Foreign Coins	46
Weights and Measures ...	33-37	Foreign Weights and Measures	47
Tables of Interest, Wages and discounts ...	38-39	French Coins, Weights & Measures; Tares allowances and market terms for Coffee ...	48
Tables of Equivalent Prices to common Weights and Numbers	40	Useful Practical Memoranda and Hints ...	49-52
Ready Reckoner ...	41-43	Coffee Planting: distance of trees	52
Equivalent price in London market for parchment Coffee	44	Asphalte Flooring ...	52-54
Estimated powers of man or horse; Relative value of gold and silver ...	44	Adjustment of Calendar ...	54
Currency of Ceylon; Weight of		Saxby's Weather system ...	55
		Notes on the Newspaper Press	56
		Decisive Battles of the World	57
		Useful Household Hints ...	58
		Coffee Estate Expenditure, Discussion on ...	59-120

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Labor Laws of Ceylon, and relation between Planters and Coolies: a letter by a Ceylon Planter	121-128
Coffee and its Adulterations	258-263
Reminiscences of a Planter on the Vicissitudes of Coffee Estates in Ceylon ...	274-278
Vicissitudes of Coffee prices	278
Vicissitudes of Coffee Estates, the crisis of 1847-1848	279
Recollections of the Early Days of Coffee Planting in Ceylon by Mr. W. Rudd	280-281
Tea-Planting	281-283
Coffee-Planting, Estimate of Returns ...	309
Remarks on the Climate of the Interior of Ceylon by Henry Dickman, Colonial Surgeon	1-20 Ap.
Medical Hints to Superintendents of Estates, and others until Medical Assistance can be obtained, by the late C. Elliott, M. D., with notes by Henry Dickman, Colonial Surgeon ...	21-38 Ap,
Labor Laws of Ceylon, Summary of ...	38-53 Ap.
Notes on the Laws of Ceylon, Local Ordinances, &c., by F. C. Solomons, Proctor of District Court of Kandy ...	53-65 Ap.
Mr. R. B. Tytler on a new and cheap Artificial Manure for Coffee ...	65-71 Ap.
Ceylon Municipalities Ordinance ...	71-84 Ap.
Colombo Municipality	84-88 Ap.
Curing of Coffee on Estates ...	88-92 Ap.
Liebig on the Preparation of Coffee ...	92-95 Ap.
How to make Coffee	96 Ap.
Estimate of the cost of bringing Coffee Estates into bearing ...	96 a Ap.
Enemies of the Coffee Tree	96b. 96f Ap.
Shade for Coffee	96 f to 97 Ap.
Postal Rates and Rules ...	98-102 Ap.
Post Towns in Ceylon ...	103 Ap.
Electric Telegraph: amended Rules for the transmission of Messages ...	104-107 Ap.
Brief Summary of the Stamp Ordinance, No. 11 of 1861, as amended by No. 9 of 1865	107-120 Ap.
Stamp Ordinance and Registration of Lands ...	121 Ap.
Tables of Fees, Advocates, Proctors, Notaries and Public Officers ...	122-127 Ap.
Banks and Banking in Ceylon ...	127-131 Ap.
Table of Rates of Exchange for 6 months sight Document Bills on London, ruling in Colombo during 11 years ending 1866 ...	132 Ap.
Hints to those who draw Cheques	133 Ap.
The Savings Bank ...	133 Ap.
The Loan Board ...	134-135 Ap.
Banks & Companies connected with the East ...	136 Ap.
General Rates of Agency	136-137 Ap.
Ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalie Regulations for	137-145 Ap.
Customs Tariff ...	145-147 Ap.
Warehouse Rates; Scale of Freight ...	147 Ap.
Rates of Carriage Hire in Colombo, Galle and Trincomalie ...	148 Ap.
A Summary of the Toll Ordinance No. 22 of 1861. ...	148-150 Ap
Rules for the Sale of Crown Lands under the minute of 1st August 1861, ...	151-153 Ap.
List of Trigonometrical Altitudes ascertained by the officers of the Surveyor General's Department ...	154-156 Ap.
Scale for firing Salutes ...	157 Ap.
Dates worth Remembering	157 Ap.
The seven Wonders of the World	157 Ap.
A Table of Legislative Enactments in force on the 1st January 1866. ...	158-160 Ap
Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of Ceylon in the year 1865. ...	161 Ap.
Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of Ceylon in the years 1866-1867.	162 Ap.
List of Proclamations, Government Notices, Minutes, &c., issued during 1865-1866.	162-167 Ap.
Grants of exclusive privilege (Patents) under the Ordinance No. 6 of 1859. ...	167-168 Ap.
Hints on the Kitchen Garden (specially adapted for Ceylon) by H. Sims ...	169-177 Ap.
How to preserve Wooden Posts	178 Ap.
The Goat-weed (Ageratum) and Manure for Coffee	178-179 Ap.
Rules and Fees for Burials in Public Cemetries in Ceylon	179-180 Ap.
Franking Official Letters	180-182 Ap.
Legislative Enactments passed during the Session of 1867-68	182 Ap.

Digitized by Google

STATISTICS.

	Pages.
Judicial and Criminal Statistics	129-145
Exports of Coffee from Ceylon for the seasons ending 30th September, 1861-1865.	146-148
Export of Staples, other than Coffee for the five seasons 1861-1865.	149
Exports of Ceylon Coffee (Plantation and Native) for the seasons ending 10th October, 1849-1865, inclusive ...	149-152
Commerce of Ceylon for 1865.	153-158
Quantities of Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, Cinnamon and Coir, with their respective values, exported from Ceylon from 1837 to 1865. ...	159-160
Staple Imports and Exports and their distribution, with tables and remarks and Customs Revenue... 161-170,	264-269
Imports and Consumption of Coffee in Britain with tables and remarks ...	171-177
Immigration Returns from 1843 to 30th June 1866. ...	178-183
Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon with tables and explanatory Notes ...	184-245
Sale of Crown Lands in Ceylon ...	245-255
Consumption of Coffee in Britain with Tables ...	255-257
Brazil Coffee Crops for 1864, 1865 and 1866. ...	257
The Coffee Trade in America	258
Coffee and its Adulterations	258-260
Table of Coffee Exports from Ceylon in the seasons ending 10th October from 1849 to 1866, distinguishing Plantation from Ordinary or Native, and excluding all Coffee not the produce of Ceylon, with total value, and average price per cwt.	261-262
Table of Staple Imports of Ceylon, (quantity and value) for the concluding year of the Decennial Periods ending 1850 and 1860, and for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865 ...	261
Table of Staple Exports of Ceylon (quantity and value) for the concluding years of the Decennial Periods ending with 1850 and 1860, and for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865. ...	262
Table of Imports, Exports, Consumption, and Stocks of Coffee in the United States of America (Atlantic coast) from 1853 to 1865. ...	262-263
Table of Expenditure and Tolls on the Kandy Mail Road from 1842 to 1866. ...	262 & 264
Statement exhibiting the amount for which the tolls on the Kandy road were rented, the estimated amount collected by the Renters, and an Estimate of the number of Carts on which such Tolls have been levied from 1842 to 1866 ...	262 & 264
Staple Imports and Exports of Ceylon ...	161-170, 264-269
Colonial Produce and the Customs Revenue of Britain	270-271
Exports of Coffee &c. for the five seasons ending 30th September, 1866, with Table &c.	271-273
Table showing the Consumption or Quantity Retained for Manufacturing Purposes of the Leading articles of food in the United Kingdom	284
Consumption of Sugar, Tea, and Coffee in the United Kingdom ...	285
Exports of Coffee from Brazil	286
Customs' Accounts for 1866	286-289
Closing of the Export and Coffee Season for 1866-1867	289-293
Traffic on the Ceylon Railway	293
Exports of Coffee for Seasons ending 10th October 1849 to 1867	293-294
The Great Coffee Producing countries in the World—Brazil, Java and Ceylon	295-298
Expenditure of Ceylon for four years	299
Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Ceylon for 1868	299-300
Sale of Crown Lands	301, 302
Immigration Returns for 1867	303
Vital Statistics Relating to Ceylon	303
Education, Statistics of	304
Public Debt	304
Public Revenue and Expenditure	304-305
Agricultural Statistics	305
Manufactures ...	306
Population of Colombo Municipality	304
Population within the Municipality of Kandy	307
Commerce of Ceylon for 1868	304-305
Coffee Cultivation—Estimate of Returns, ...	309-310

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS.

DIRECTORIES.

	Pages.
Tables of Principal Roads in Ceylon. ...	I-XIII.
Royal Family ...	XIV
Her Majesty's Chief Officers of State	XV
Summary of the two Houses of Parliament ...	XV
Reigning Sovereigns, Princes, & Presidents ...	XVI
Government of India...	XVI-XVII
Secretaries of State for the Colonies ...	XVIII
List of British Colonial Governors ...	XVIII
English Governors of Ceylon	XIX
Agents for the Colony ...	XIX
Government and Legislature of Ceylon	XIX
Alphabetical List of all the Civil Servants of the Colony, classified according to the different branches of the Service, shewing the date of their first Appointment, their present Position and Salary, and their length of Service ...	XX-XXXIX
Military Directory, including the members of the General Medical and Commissariat Staff, Ordnance and Purveyor's Departments ...	XL-XLVII
Military Allowances	XL *b*
Clerical Directory, including Ministers and Missionaries, European & Native of every denomination ...	XLVIII-LI
Medical Directory, Civil and Military Medical Officers, and private Practitioners in Ceylon ...	LI-LII
Legal Directory, Advocates & Proctors ...	LII-LV
List of Justices of the Peace	LVI-LVII
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS :	
Colonial Secretary's Office ...	LVII
General Treasury ...	LVII
Audit Office	LVIII
Surveyor General's Department	LVIII
Civil Engineer & Commissioner of Roads	LIX
Customs Department ...	LX
Master Attendant's Department	LX
Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradenia	LX
Loan Office	LX
Central School Commission ...	LX
Post Office Department ...	LXI
Governments Agents' Dept.	LXI-LXIII
Temple Lands Commission	LXIII
Supreme Courts ...	LXIII
District Courts	LXIII
Court of Requests & Police Courts	LXIV
Education	LXV
Exclesiastical Establishments	LXV
Medical Department ...	LXVI
Police Department ...	LXVI
Fiscals Department	LXVII
Colonial Store ...	LXVII
Register General Department	LXVII
Ceylon Railway...	LXVII-LXIX
Telegraph Department	LXIX
List of Headmen who are Modliars of the Governor's Gate	LXIX
Municipalities...	...LXX-LXXI
Consuls and Consular Agents in Ceylon ...	LXXI
General Mercantile & Trade List for Ceylon ; List of Colombo Merchants & Agents	LXXI-LXXIV
Ceylon Banks	LXXIV-LXXV
Ceylon Chamber of Commerce	LXXV
Newspapers and Periodicals ...	LXXV-LXXVI
Colombo Trade List ...	LXXVI
List of the principal Chetty Traders in Colombo ...	LXXVII
List of the Principal Moorish Traders in Colombo ...	LXXVIII
List of Kandy Bankers, Merchants, Traders, &c. ...	LXXIX-LXXX*a*
List of Galle Merchants, Agents, Shopkeepers, Traders, &c. ...	LXXX*a*-LXXXII
Steam Navigation Companies	LXXXII
List of Stores at Outstations	LXXXII
INSTITUTIONS :	
Planters' Association Kandy	LXXXIII
do. do. Ouvah	LXXXIII
Ceylon Agricultural Society	LXXXIII-LXXXIV
Agri-Horticultural Society, Colombo	LXXXV
Christian Vernacular Education Society ...	LXXXV
Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society ...	LXXXVI
Jaffna do. do. do.	LXXXVI
Jaffna Religious Tract Society	LXXXVI
Scottish Ladies' Association Ceylon Branch ...	LXXXVII
Consistory of Dutch Reformed Church ...	LXXXVII
Kandy Scots Kirk ...	LXXXVII
Buona Vista Church of England Association ...	LXXXVII
Colombo Friend in-Need Society	LXXXVIII
Kandy do. do.	LXXXVIII
Galle do. do.	LXXXIX
Trincomalie do. do.	LXXXIX
Jaffna do. do.	LXXXIX

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
Ceylon Branch of Royal Asiatic Society ...	XC
Ceylon United Service Library	XC
Military Medical Library & Museum	XC
Colonial do. do.	XC
Colombo Pettah Library	XCI
Kandy United Service Library	XCI
Kandy Central Town Library	XCI
Kandy Young Mens Literary Association ...	XCI
Galle Club ...	XCI
Jaffna Library ...	XCII
Trincomalie Library	XCII
Associated Bar of Ceylon	XCII
Masonic Lodges ...	XCII-XCIII
Colombo Rowing Club ...	XCIII

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Matches: Bryant and May's ... *Inside ... ... front cover.*	
Mustard, Cocoa and Chicory: Collier and Son ... *Inside front cover.*	
Rotary Hair Brushes: Child's ... *Inside ... ... front cover.*	
Chlorodyne: Dr. J. Collis Browne's ... ... *back of Map.*	
Pepsine for indigestion and Stomachic weakness: T. Morson and Son's do. do.	
Gelatine: Morson's Patent do. do. do.	
Kreosote: Morson's ... do. do. do.	
Sewing Machines: Whight and Mann ... ... do. do.	
Microscopes, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c. Samuel Highley ... ... do. do.	
American Soothing Syrup: Mrs. Johnson's ... do. do.	
Pianofortes and Harmoniums: Wm. Sprague ... do. do.	
Corks:—Bridge and Co.: Cork Factors ... ... do. do.	
Percussion Caps, sporting and Military: R. Walker's ... do. do	
General Commission Agent J. Haddon ... ... do. do.	
Steel pens: Joseph Gillott's... do. do.	
Photographic Apparatus Manufacturer: P. Meagher ... do. do.	
Ruling Machine: Hampson & Bettridge ... ... do. do.	
Vertical and Diagonal Cutting Machines: ... do. do. do.	
Musical Instruments of all kinds: Butler's ... ... do. do.	
Bottles, Druggists, Beer Wine, and Soda water: Yorkshire Bottle Co. ... ... do. do.	
Observer paper, Colombo, Ceylon: Rules of Advertising	ii
Overland Observer: Terms & rates of Advertisements and Agents	iii
Home News: Terms of Subscription..... ...	iii
Observer Press: Copperplate and Letter press printing; Estates Forms and Reports; The Ceylon Directory ...	iv
Home Advertising in Ceylon	iv
Orders for Books, &c.	v
Works on Coffee and Tea planting in India and Ceylon	v
Books, Maps and Globes	vi
Observer Office: Picture headed Note Paper ...	vii
Summary of Information regarding Ceylon: its natural features, Climate Population, &c. by A. M. Ferguson ...	vii
Oriental Bank Corporation: Directors, Agents, and Branches	viii
Do. do. do. Ceylon Branch and principles of Business	ix-x
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China: Constitution, Branches and Agencies; Ceylon Branches and Terms of Business ...	xi-xii
London Chartered Bank of Australia	xiii
Confectionery by Steam: J. Chillingworth and Co. ...	xiii
Knife Polish, the Wellington: Oakey, and Son's ...	xiii
Pepsine Wine, Lozenges, Powder and Globules: T. Morson and Son	xiv
Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Chemicals &c., Burgoyne, Burbidges and Squire	xiv
Judson's simple dyes, Magenta, Blue, Purple, &c. D. Judson and Son ...	xv
Galvanized Iron, corrugated: F. Braby and Co. ...	xv
Table Glass and Crystal Lamps, Chandeliers, &c. J. Defries and Son ...	xvi
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Rate of passage	xvii

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
P. & O. Company's Egyptian Transit Tariff	xviii
Do. do. Rate of Freights from Point de Galle	xix-xx
Service Maritimes Des Imperiales: passage rates &c.	xxi
Ceylon Co., Limited: principles of business	xxii
Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Co.,	xxii to xxiii
Northern Assurance Company: Fire and Life ...	xxiv to xxv
Pacific Marine Insurance Company of Sydney	xxv
Southern Assurance Company, Limited	xxv
Universal Marine Insurance Company	xxv
National Provincial Marine Insurance Co., ...	xxv
London Assurance Corporation: Fire and Life	xxvi
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company... ...	xxvii
Coir Matting and Mats, colored and plain: Welikada Jail ...	xxviii
Church of England Life and Fire Assurance Institution	xxviii to xxix
Glass Venetians: Alstons, Scott and Co., ...	xxx
Standard Life Assurance Company, with which is united ...	xxx to xxxi
The Colonial Assurance Company ...	
Commercial Union Assurance Company	xxxii
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company ...	xxxii
Royal Insurance Company	xxxiii-xxxiv
Sun Fire Office	xxxv
Cocoanut Oil, Poonac, Coir & Coir Matting &c. Hultsdorp Mills	xxxvi
Mauritius and Guinea Grass Mattacooly Farm ...	xxxvi
Home & Colonial Marine Insurance Company ...	xxxvi
Triton Insurance Company	xxxvii
Netherlands India, Sea & Fire Insurance Company ...	xxxvii
Imperial Fire Insurance Company	xxxvii
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.	xxxvii
Flemington Mills Bone Dust, James Macmeikan and Co., Melbourne.	xxxviii
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co., ...	xxxviii
Slinn & Co., Photographic Rooms, Carte de visite, &c. &c.	xxxix
Messrs. Le Tourneux & Co., Photographic Studio in Kandy	xl
Dentistry, Monsieur L. A. Beurteaux, Surgeon-Dentist	xl
Photography, J. Lawton Kandy	xli
do. A. W. Andree, Galle	xli
Coir Mats & Matting, Lunatic Asylum, Borella ...	xli
Pavilion Hotel, Galle	xliii
Geo. Middleton and Co., Engineers and Wheelwrights, Iron and Brass Founders	xliii
Kandy Medical Hall (d'Esterre and Co.)	xliv
Nicholls and Co., Colombo	xlv
L. Joseph and Co., Baillie Street, Colombo	xlv
Pepsine (Morson and Co. London)	xlvi
E. Breffit and Co. Manufacturers of Glass Bottles	xlvi
W. H. Newman (Livery Stables, Kandy)	xlvii
Rowlands' Macassar Oil, Kalydor, and Odonto.....	xlvii
Bank of Madras	xlviii
Albert Life Assurance Company	xlix
European Assurance Society	l-li
Life Association of Scotland	li-lii
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company limited	liii-liv
Batavia Sea and Fire Company	lv-lvi
Phosphoric Potash Manure Company (Melbourne and Ballarat)	lvi-lvii
"Souvenirs of Ceylon" by A. M. Ferguson, *Observer* Office	lviii
The New Map of Ceylon, *Observer* Office	lix
Notepaper headed with engravings of Ceylon Scenes, Races, Costumes and Oddities; *Observer* Office	lx-lxi
Mrs. Stainton's Pavilion Hotel and Boarding House, Kandy	lxi
Hendrie's Perfumery and Soaps, &c. &c.	*Inside end cover.*
Carson's Original Anti-Corrosion paint, W. Carson and Son, London.	*Inside end cover.*
Ellwoods, Hats, Caps, and Helmets, J. Ellwood and Son, London.	*Inside end cover.*

Digitized by Google

Index.

	Pages.
Abstract of Exports from 1860 to 1865 (value and duty)	188
Abstract of Imports from 1860 to 1865, (value and duty)	186
Abstract of Crown-lands sold	246, 301
Abstract of Tonnage to and from Ceylon from 1860 to 1865	189
Acre, number of trees to an	52
Acreage of Ceylon	2, 305
Acreage under cultivation	1, 305
Adjustment of the Calendar	54
Admeasurement of vessels, licensed fees	126 Ap
Administration of Intestate Estates, fees to Secretaries of District Courts	126 Ap.
Administration of Justice	12, 226
Administrators, who may be	53 Ap.
Admiralty Knot	49
Adulteration of Coffee	258
Advances to Canghanies	100
Advertisements	i-lxi
Advertisements from Home, Terms of	iv-v
Advertisements in Ceylon Directory, Terms of	iv
Advertisements, Rates of in the *Observer* paper, &c.	ii
Advocates and Proctors, List of,	LII-LV
Advocates and Proctors, Rules	54 Ap.
Advocate's fees	122 Ap.
Agencies, General Rates of,	136 Ap.
Agents for Home Advertisements in Ceylon	iv
Agents for the Colony	XIX
Ageratum, or Goat-weed as a Coffee manure	178 Ap.
Agricultural Society of Ceylon	LXXXIII
Agricultural Statistics	7, 305
Agriculture, population of Colombo employed in	306
Agri-Horticultural Society, Colombo	LXXXV
Albert Life Insurance Company	xlix
Alliance, British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company	xxii-xxiii
Allowances, Charitable Donation, &c.	227
Allowances, Pensions and Gratuities	225
Allowances, Tare on Coffee	48
Alphabetical List of all the Civil Servants of the Colony, classified according to the different Branches of the Service	XX-XXXIX
Altitudes, List of Trigonometrical	154 Ap.
American Coffee Trade	258, 261, 263
American Soothing Syrup,—Mrs. Johnston's.—Adver:	*Back of Map.*
Ammunition	263
Andree, A. W., Photographer, Galle	xlii
Animals of Ceylon	4
Anti-Corrosive Paint: W. Carson & Son, London Adver:	*Inside end-cover*
Antiquities of Ceylon	5
Ants of all kinds, how to destroy	59
Ants, to prevent getting on Tables, &c.	58
Ants, White, to preserve mats from them	58
Ants, White, to prevent getting on boxes, &c.	59
Apoplexy, treatment of	26 Ap.
Appeals, Law	53 Ap.
Arabia, Coffee from	296
Area of Ceylon	2 and 305
Area of Colombo Municipality	306
Arms, Fire. Licenses of	197, 262
Arrack, Licenses for distilling	196
Arrack, Revenue from	197
Arrival and Departure of Coolies	181 to 183
Arrival of European Mails at Galle and Signals	15
Articles of food, used in United Kingdom for manufacturing purposes: table of	284
do. do: do. Remarks on	285
Articles of Imports for 1867	308
Articles of the Calendar	17
Artillery, Royal	XLIII
Asiatic Banking Corporation, Average circulation	127, 131 Ap.
Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch of	XC
Asphalte Flooring	49 and 52-54
Assessment Tax on Houses	201
Associated Bar of Ceylon	XCII

Digitized by Google

PAGES.

Association, Planters Kandy LXXXIII
do do do. Ouvah LXXXIII
do do Scottish Ladies for the advancement of female education in India LXXXVII
Assurance Companies: See Insurance Cos.
Astronomical Phenomena in 1868 17
Audit Office LVIII
Authorities and Writers on Ceylon 13
Auxiliary Bible Society, Colombo and Jaffna LXXXVI
Avoirdupois, Foreign weights in 47

Badulla District, Climate of 18 Ap.
Badulla Oya 19 Ap.
Bail 54 Ap.
Bank Holidays for 1868 17
Banking Establishments in Ceylon LXXIV, LXXV
Banking, History and Progress in Ceylon 127 Ap. A d.
Bank, Mercantile: Circulation 198, 131 Ap.
Bank Mercantile, Terms xi-xii
Bank of Madras: rules and rates of business xlviii
Bank, Oriental, Circulation on 198, 131 Ap., Ad.
Bank, Oriental, Terms viii-x
Banks and Companies connected with the East 136 Ap.
Bank, Savings 133 Ap.
Banks in Colombo LXXIV
do Kandy LXXIX
Bank, Offices in London 136 Ap.
Barrack Damages 210
Barrack Department XLII
Batavian Sea and Fire Insurance Company lv
Battles of the World, 15 Decisive 57
Bench of Magistrates, Municipal 86 Ap.
Beurteaux, L. A., Surgeon Dentist xl
Bible Society, Colombo and Jaffna Auxiliary LXXXVI
Bills of Lading, Stamps on 113 Ap.
Bite of a mad Dog 28 Ap.
Bites, Mosquitoe and Leech 28 Ap.
Board, The Loan 134 Ap.
Boats and Moorings 137 Ap.
Boat-hire, Colombo, (Passenger and Cargo) 138 Ap
Boat-hire, Galle, (Passenger and Cargo) 141 Ap.
Boat-hire, Trincomalie, (Passenger and Cargo) 143, 144 Ap.
Boils, 28 Ap.

PAGES.

Bonds of Security, Stamps required 113 Ap.
Bone Manure: Flemington Bone mills xxxviii
Book-packets, Home postage 101 Ap.
Do do Inland postage 100 Ap.
Books, Maps and Globes: *Observer* Press v-vi
Botanic Gardens, Peradenia LX
Botany of Ceylon 3
Bottles, Druggists, Beer, Wine and Soda Water: Yorkshire Bottle Co. Adver: Back of Map.
Bowel Complaints 23 Ap.
Braby and Co. F., Galvanized Corrugated Iron xv
Branch Banks and Stores at Outstations LXXXII
Branches of the Civil Service, Salaries, Rules and Pensions, 216 to 225
Brazil, Coffee Crop for 1864-1866 257
Brazil, Coffee exports from 257, 286
Brazil, Coffee crop for 1867 296
Brazil, one of the three great Coffee-producing countries of the world 147, 295, 297
Breffit and Co., Glass-bottle makers xlvi
Bridge and Co., Cork Factors. Advertisement Back of Map.
Bridges, Tolls on 149-150 Ap.
Bridges, Roads, Streets and Canals, Expenditure on 230, Ad.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company liii-liv
British Colonial Governors XVIII
British India Weights and Measures 87
British Value of Foreign Coins, 46
Browne, Dr. J. Collis.—Chlorodyne.—Adver: Inside front cover.
Bruises 28 Ap.
Bryant and May's Matches Advertisement on the Back of the Map
Buildings and Works, Expenditure on 229, Ad
Buona-Vista Church of England Association LXXXVII.
Burials, Rules for in Public Cemeteries 179 Ap.
Burgoyne Burbidges and Squire; Surgical Instrument makers, &c. xiv
Burns and Scalds 28 Ap.
Butchers' Licenses, Revenue from 197
Butler's Musical Instruments of all kinds Adver: Back of Map.
"B. W," on Estate Expenditure 71 to 73

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Cabook, its nature and formation.	4Ap.
Cabook stones, Royalty on ...	195
Calendar. Adjustment of	54
do. Counting House	18
do. for 1868	17 to 32
do. Nineteenth Century	20
do. Principal articles of	17
Canal Tolls	150Ap.
Canals, Roads and Bridges, Expenditure on	230,Ad.
Canghanies	97,100
Capital, European, effects of	8
Caps, Hats, and Helmets:—J. Ellwood and Sons, London.—Adver: Inside of end cover.	
Cargo Boats: hire at Colombo	138Ap.
do do do Galle	141Ap.
do do do Trincomalie	143Ap.
Carriage hire, Colombo Kandy, Galle and Trincomalie	148 Ap.
Carriages, License of	197
do Roads, their construction	51
Carson's Original, anticorrosive paint:—W. Carson and Son London Adver: Inside end cover	
Cart and Hackery Licenses	87Ap.
Cart hire, annual Licenses	197
Cart, License to hire	197
Castes of Ceylon	6
Cattle Disease, (Mr. Worm's cure)	37Ap.
Cattle, number of in Ceylon,	305
Cattle, number and value imported	10, 161, 170, 262, Ad.
Cattle Trespass	56 Ap.
Census of Kandy in June 1868	307
Cemeteries, Rules for burial in,	179Ap.
Central Province, remarks on	1 Ap.
Central School Commission	LX
Ceylon Abstract of Imports from 1860 to 1865	186
Ceylon, Administration of Justice	12
Ceylon Agricultural Society	LXXXIII
do Agri-horticultural Society	LXXXV
Ceylon Animals	4
do Antiquities	5
do Area of	2
do Associated Bar of	XCII
do Authorities on	13
do Banks	LXXIV-LXXV
do Botany	8
do Branch, Royal Asiatic Soy.	XC
do Branch, Scottish Ladies Association	LXXXVII
Ceylon British Governors	XIX
do Calendar for 1868	17 to 32
do Caste	6
do Chamber of Commerce	LXXV
do Chief Towns of	5
Ceylon Civil Service,	XX-XXXIX, LVII
do Climate	3
do do of the Interior by Dr, Henry Dickman	1 to 20Ap.
Ceylon Coffee crop for 1867	296
do Coffee exported from	261
do Coffee, proportionate consumption of to all other kinds in Britain	256
Ceylon Commerce	10, 153 to 170
do Commerce in 1868	307
do Company limited.—Terms of Business	xxii
Ceylon Comparative Exports for the year 1863 to 1867	291
Ceylon, Consuls in	LXXI
do Coffee, Consumption of in Britain	174,285
Ceylon Crown lands, granted and sold	9
do Cultivation	7
do Currency	12, 45
do Customs Duties	13, 186
do Debentures	304
do Directory, Terms for advertising	iv
Ceylon Diseases	13
do Distance from prominent places out of Ceylon	2
Ceylon Early names	1-2
do Education	7
do Effects of European Capital	8
do European Powers in	17
do Expenditure	10, Ad.
do Expenditure, estimated for 1867 and 1868	299
Ceylon Expenditure and Revenue estimated for 1868	299-300
Ceylon Export Duties collected in 1866 67	307
Ceylon Exports from 1860 to 1865	188
do Exports of coffee from	146
do Exports, value of for 1866-7	307
do Exports and Imports Table of,	164
do Exports and Imports, Table for the years 1857 to 1865 showing the different countries exported to and value of same	163
Ceylon Exports of coffee 1849 to 65	149
do Form of Government	11
do General aspect and climate, soil, &c.	1-14
Ceylon, Geology of	3, 8 Ap.
do Government and Legislature	XIX
Ceylon Governors	XIX.
do Govt. Railway fare table	19
do Greatest Rivers	2
do Highest Mountains	2
do Historical Notes	5
do Imports of Cattle	261, 170, Ad.

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Ceylon Judicial statistics,	129
do Justices of Peace	LVI
do Labor Laws and	121, 33 Ap.
do Lakes	2
do Language	6
do Laws	11
do Literature	6
do Map of	1, lix
do Means of communication	11
do Measures	12
do Meteorology	3
do Mineralogy	3
do Municipality Ordinance,	71 to 88 Ap.
Ceylon Natural features &c., &c.,	1-14
do Newspapers	LXXV
do Objects of Interest	13
do Occupations	7
do Police	12
do Political Divisions	5
do Population of	6
do Postage	13
do *Observer*	ii
do Post Towns,	103 Ap
do Produce, Distribution of staple articles	161 to 173
Ceylon Produce, Exports of do. do.	155
do Railway Staff	LXVII-LXIX
do do Traffic on	293
do Rates of telegraphy	13
do Religions	6
do Returns of Crop	8
do Revenue	10,184,245, Ad.
do do. Expenditure and statistical return with explanations & remarks,	184, 213, 304
Ceylon Rifle Regiment	XLVI
do Rice imports in Ceylon from 1860 to 1865	188, Ad. XCIII
Ceylon Rowing Club	
Ceylon Staple Exports of for 1850 to 1860 and 1863 to 1865	262, Ad.
Ceylon Sale of crown lands	245,301
do Stock, Cattle, Horses, &c,	10
do Souvenirs of, by A. M. Ferguson	lviii
Ceylon, Summary of information regarding	1-14, Ad.
Ceylon Telegraph Rates	104 Ap.
do Tides	2
do Tonnage, amount and value of	189-190
Ceylon Tonnage for 1866-1867	3-7
do United Service Library	XC
do Value of Coffee property	8
do Weights and Measures	12
do Writers on	13
Chamber of Commerce	LXXV
Chamber of Commerce, Rates of agency	136 Ap.
Changes in the Civil Service	Ad.
Chank Fishery	197
Chank shells, License to deal in	196
Charitable Allowances, Donation to Societies	227
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	xi-xii
Chartered Mercantile Bank,—average circulation	127-131 Ap.
Chartered Mercantile Bank, circulation on 11th July, 1866	198
Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, &c.—Burgoyne, Burbidges and Squire	xiv.
Cheques, Hints to those who draw	133 Ap.
Chetty Firms in Kandy	LXXX
Chetty Firms in Colombo	LXXVI
Chicken Pox	26 Ap.
Chicory, Cocoa, and Mustard.—Collier & Son Adver.	Inside front-cover
Chicory, consumption of in Britain.	176
Chicory, proportionate consumption to coffee in Britain	255
Chief Officers of State, Her Majesty's	XV
Chief Towns of Ceylon	5
Child's Rotary hair brushes Adver :	Inside of front-cover
Chillingworth and Co.s Confectionery by Steam	xiii
Chlorodine: Dr. J. Collis Brown's Adver:	Back of Map
Cholera	24 Ap.
Christian Vernacular Education Society	LXXXV, Ad.
Chronological notes on News paper Press	56
Church of England 222,	XXXV, LXV
Church of England Life and Fire Insurance Institution,	xxviii
Church of Scotland 222,	XXXV, LXVI
Cinnamon, comparative exports during the 5 seasons ending 30th September, 1863-67-242,	272, Ad.
Cinnamon Exported, Quantity value and duty	155, 160, Ad.
Cinnamon, Exports, during 1837 to 1865	149, 159, 162, 292
Cinnamon quantity and value exported in 1867	308
Cinnamon cultivation in Ceylon	7-9, 265 350.
Circle, properties of the	165 Ap., Ad.
Circulars, Governmental	131 Ap., Ad.
Circulations of Banks	LIX, Ad.
Civil Engineers Department.	216 to 225, Ad.
do Establishments	LVII at LXIX, Ad.
do Establishments	216
do Expenditure	133
do Justice	
do Servants, Alphabetical list of	XX-XXXIX, Ad

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Civil Ecclesiastical Branch 222, XXXVI	
do Educational Banch 223, XXXVI, Ad.	
do Legal Branch 222, XXXV, Ad.	
do Medical Branch 222, XXXVII, Ad.	
do Miscellaneous 223. XXXVIII	
do Registration Department XXXIX	
do Scientific Branch 221, XXXII, Ad.	
do Telegraph Department XXXIX	
Civil Service: Classification under different Heads	216
Civil Service Examinations	217
Civil Service Rules	217
do do Rates of pension	225
do do Writers 217 to 220, Ad.	
Clerical Directory, Including Ministers and Missionaries, European and Native of every denomination XLVIII-LI. Ad.	
Climate, modification of	8, 5 Ap.
Climate of Ceylon	3
Climate of the interior of Ceylon, by Dr. Henry Dickman	1 to 20 Ap.
Climate, Singhalese ideas of	1 Ap.
Climate, Population, Natural features of Ceylon, &c., by A. M. Ferguson,	Advt. vii
Coach Galle Mail from Colombo	18
do Gampolla from Kandy	18, LXXX
do Matella Mail from Kandy	18, LXXX
Coasting Trade, value of for 1864 and vessels employed	189, 190
Cocoa, Chicory and Mustard: Collier and Son.— Adver: Inside front-cover	
Cocoa, consumption of in Britain	177, 270
Cocoanut Oil, Comparative Exports for 5 seasons ending 30th September 1863-67	272, 292, Ad.
Cocoanut Oil exported.— quantity and value, 1837 to 1867,	149, 159, 160, 261, 309, Ad.
Cocoanut Oil, Poonac, Coir and Matting. Hultsdorp Mills	xxxvi
Cocoanut Planting in Ceylon.	7, 8, 9, 265
Coffee, acreage under cultivation	805.
Coffee and Tea Planting in India and Ceylon, works on	v
Coffee, Adulteration of	258
Coffee Comparative Tables exports to various countries of in the years 1861 to 1865	148
Coffee crop, in Java for 1867	296
Coffee, consumption of in United Kingdom	285
Coffee Crop in Brazil for 1867	296
Coffee Crop in Ceylon for 1867	307
Coffee, Cost of opening, planting and bringing into bearing	309
Coffee Cultivation in Ceylon	305
Coffee Cultivation, estimate of returns	309
Coffee Curing on Estates	88 Ap.
Coffee Deliveries and Stocks in London in the 7 years 1859-1865, and 10 years 1856-65	171
Coffee Distribution of in London market	171
Coffee, Duty collected on from 1858 to 1865	189
Coffee Estate Expenditure by Geo. Wall, Esq., and other experienced writers	59-120
Coffee Estates, cost of bringing into bearing	309, 96-a Ap.
Coffee Estates, vicissitudes of,	274
Coffee Estate Labour	121, 33 Ap.
Coffee Exported from 1837 to 1867, quantity and value	164, 307, Ad.
Coffee Exported to various countries for the seasons ending 30th September 1862 to 1867	146, 271, 289
Coffee Exported, value and price of Ceylon	152, 294
Coffee Exports	146, 155, 159, 262, Ad.
Coffee Exports for five years, distinguishing between Plantation and Native	165, Ad.
Coffee Exports for seasons ending 10th October 1849 to 1867	149, 263, 293
Coffee Exports (not produce of Ceylon) for seasons ending 10th October 1849 to 1865	149, 152, 261, 293 Ad.
Coffee Export Table of, for the 5 years ending, 1865	167, Ad.
Coffee Exports from Brazil	257, 286, 295
do do Java	147
do do other places	171
do. Imports to the United States of America	261 & 263, 296
Coffee Manure, R. B. Tytler's	65. Ap.
do. Manure, Goat-weed as	178 Ap.
Coffee, How to infuse ...	96 Ap.
Coffee, Market terms and allowances on ...	48
Coffee, Parchment equivalent of price on Estate to London market	44
Coffee Percentage of Ceylon consumed in Britain	256
Coffee Plantation & Native; Exports from 1849	149, 263, 293, Ad.
Coffee Planters, rules for guidance ...	93

Digitized by Google

PAGES.

Coffee Planting in Ceylon, distance of trees ... 52
Coffee Planting, Recollections of its early days 280
Coffee Planting, Vicissitudes of, in Ceylon 274 & 279
Coffee Prices vicissitudes of 278
Coffee Production and Consumption of ... 171-177
Coffee Property, value of 8 & 250, 274
do. Proportionate consumption of Ceylon to all other Coffees in Britain 256
Coffee, Proportionate consumption to Chickory in Britain 255
Coffee, Quantity consumed in Britain 174, 256, 285
Coffee Season, closing of for 1866-67 ... 289
Coffee Seasons, ending 10th October for 1849 1867 293
Coffee Statistics of the three great Coffee Countries of the World 147, 295
Coffee, tares allowed on and market terms for 48
Coffee Trade for 1867 295
do. Trade in America 258
do. Trees, distance to plant 52
do. do. enemies of 96bAp.
do. do. shade for 96fAp.
Coins, English, weight of 45
do. Current in Ceylon 45
do. Foreign, in British value 46
do. French 48
Coir, Exports of, 1837 to 1865 quantity and value 159, 160, Ad.
Coir matting & mats, colored & plain: Hultsdorf Mills xxxvi
Coir matting coloured and plane at the Lunatic Asylum xliii
Coir matting at the Wellicadde Gaol xxviii
Coir of all sorts, comparative exports for the five seasons ending 30th Sept. 1866 272
Coir of all kinds, comparative table of exports for the five seasons ending 30th September 1863-1867 149, 156, 162, 261, 292
Coir, quantity & Value exported in 1866-1867 ..... 309, Ad.
Colds and Coughs 33 Ap
Colic 31 Ap.
Collier and Son's Mustard, Cocoa and Chickory.—Adver: Inside front-cover.
Colombo Agri-Horticultural society LXXXV

PAGES.

Colombo and Kandy Road 264
do Auxiliary Bible Society LXXXVI
do Banks LXXIV-LXXV
do Friend-in-Need Soy. LXXXVIII
Colombo, Hire of Cargo Boats 138 Ap.
do Hire of Passenger Boats 138 Ap.
do Limits of Port 137 & 144 Ap.
do Medical Library Museum XC
do Merchants and Agents LXXI
do Municipality 306, 84 Ap. LXX, Ad.
do Pettah Library XCI
do Population and area of 306
do Port charges 137 Ap.
do Trade List, Chetties and Moorish Traders LXXVI
Colombo Rates of Pilotage 137 Ap.
Colombo, Port of 137, 144 Ap.
Colombo Time 17
do. Town, limits of 806, 82 Ap.
do. Trade List LXXVI
Colonial Agents XIX
Colonial Assurance Co, united with the Standard Life, xxx xxxi
Colonial Commissariat 234, LXVII
Colonial Governors and Salaries XVIII, XIX, Ad.
Colonial Medical Library and Museum XC
Colonial Produce and Customs Revenue of Britain 270
Colonial Secretary's Office, LVII
Colored population of Colombo 306
Commerce, Chamber of LXXV
Commerce of Ceylon 10. 153 to 170
Commerce of Ceylon in 1868 307
Commerce, population of Colombo employed in 306
Commercial Numbers 46
Commercial Statistics 146, 273
Commercial Union Assurance Co. xxxii
Commissariat Department, cost of 234
Commissariat Staff XLI
Commission Agent, J. Haddon: See Adver: Back of Map
Commissioner of Roads Department LIX, Ad.
Commission and other Agency Rates 136 Ap.
Communication, means of in Ceylon 11
Commutation of labor 87 Ap.
do rates in the different provinces and divisions 211, 212, Ad.
Companies connected with the East ..... 136 Ap.
Comparative weight of different roofings 52
Comparative Table of Coffee exported from Ceylon to various countries, in the years ending 30th Sept. 1863-1867 291

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Comparative Table of Exports of Cinnamon, Cocoanut oil, Plumbago, Coir, Ebony and Deer Horns, in the years ending 30th September 1863-1867	292
Comparative Statistics of the Trade of the Island for 1866-1867	307, 308, Ad.
Comparative weight of Metals	50
Conditions for sale of Crown Lands	195
Conducting power of Heat	49
Conduct of Business, Municipal	84Ap.
Confectionery by Steam: J. Chillingworth & Co.	xiii
Consistory of Dutch Reformed Church	LXXXVII
Construction of Carriage Roads	51
Consuls in Ceylon	LXXI
Consumption of Coffee in Britain	172
Consumption of Coffee in the United States of America,	258, 263, 296
Consumption of leading articles of food, for manufacturing purposes in United Kingdom, table of	176, 253, 284
Consumption do. do. Remarks on	285
Consumption of Malt, Spirits, Tobacco, and Wine in Britain	177
Consumption of Non-spirituous stimulants in Britain	174 to 177
Consumption of Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c. in the United Kingdom ...	285
Contracts, Weeding	97
Conveyance of Immoveable property, Stamps and fees for 114	126Ap.
Conveyance of Mails, cost, receipts, and expenditure from 1839 to 1865	199, 229
Convulsions	81Ap.
Coolies, passenger money, Revenue from	210
Coolies, Immigrant, arrivals and departures	178 303
Cooly lines, How to construct	21Ap.
Copper-plate and letter-press printing, *Observer* Press	vi
Copying public documents, fees for	127Ap.
Corks.—Bridge & Co. Cork Factors.—Adver : Back of Map.	
Corrugated Galvanized Iron F. Braby & Co.	xv
Corrugated Iron roofing	49
Costa Rica, Coffee from	296
Cost of bringing Coffee Estates into bearing	309, 96 a. Ap.
Cost of Telegraphic messages	106Ap.
Cotton, Acreage under cultivation	305
Cotton Goods and Twist Trade of Ceylon value of	170, 263, 268, Ad.
Cotton Manufactures imported 1837 to 1865	170, Ad.
Cotton Goods imported	166, Ad.
Do. do. value of Imports from 1856 to 1865	186, Ad.
Councils, Election of Municipal	71Ap.
Councils, Executive and Legislative	XIX, Ad.
Counting House Calendar	18
Coup de Soleil or Sun-stroke	27Ap.
Courts of Request	55 Ap., LXIV
Courts in Ceylon—Business transacted	136
Credit Brieven	129Ap.
Crime in Ceylon	129, 227
Crime in Northern Province	136
Criminal Justice	133
Criminal Sessions	55Ap.
do. Statistics	129 to 145
Crop in Java for 1867	296
Crop Returns, Ceylon	8, 309
Croup	30Ap.
Crown Lands granted and sold	9, 195, 246, 300
Crown Lands Privileges given to Military and Naval Officers in the purchase of	195
Crown Lands, Revenue derived from	195, 246, 300
Crown Lands, Rules for Sale of	195 151Ap.
Crown Lands, Sale of	9, 195, 245, 247, 302
do. do Survey Fees	151Ap.
Crown Lands sold, &c., Revenue and Expenditure, and title deeds issued from 1833 to 1866,	246
Crystal and Glassware—J. Defries and Son	xvi
Cultivation in Ceylon	7
Cultivation of kitchen vegetables in Ceylon	170Ap.
Cultivation of Coffee, estimates of returns	8, 309
Cultivation of Paddy and Fine Grain	191 to 194
Cure for Cattle disease, (Mr. Worm's)	87Ap.
Curing of Coffee on Estates	88Ap.
Currency of Ceylon	12, 45
do. of Ceylon and India	45
Customs Accounts	286
Customs Department	LX, Ad.
do. Revenue	18, Ad.
Customs Revenue, Exports & Imports from 1837 to 1865	164

Digitized by Google

PAGES.

Customs Returns, Total value of Imports and Exports and total Customs Revenue, 1837 to 1865 — 16
Customs Revenue, Staple Imports for 1850-1865 distinguishing each head — 262
Customs Revenue of Britain and Colonial produce — 270, 271
Customs Duties — 13
Customs Tariff, Export duties — 147 Ap.
Import do — 145 Ap.
Port Dues — 145 Ap.
Scale of Freight — 147 Ap.
Ware House Rates — 147 Ap
Ware House Stowage — 147 Ap.
Cuts and Wounds — 28 Ap.
Cutting Machine, Diagonal and vertical—Advertisement — Back of Map.

Dagobas in Ceylon, their heights and names — 156 Ap.
Dates worth remembering — 157 Ap.
Debentures issued on account of the Ceylon Railway — 304
Debt of Ceylon — 304
Decisive Battles, 15 of the world — 57
Deer Horns, comparative exports for the 5 seasons ending 30th September 1866 — 272,292
Defries & Sons, dealers in lamps, cut-glass and crystal-ware — xvi
Deliveries of Coffee in London in the 7 years 1859 to 1865 — 171
Delivery of letters from Post Office — 98 Ap.
Dentistry, Monsieur L. A. Beurteaux — xl
Denudation of Forests, effect on climate — 11 Ap.
Departure and Arrival of Coolies — 181,303
Diagonal and Vertical cutting Machine — Adver: Back of Map
Diarrhœa, Bowel complaint, and Fever — 23 Ap.
Directions for the Port of Colombo — 137 and 144 Ap.
Directories:—
Agents for the Colonies — XIX, Ad.
Ceylon Chamber of Commerce — LXXV, Ad.
Ceylon Directory, terms of Advertisement — iv
Civil Service — XX, XXXIX, Ad.
Clerical Directory — XLVIII, LI. Ad.
Consuls in Ceylon — LXXI. Ad.
Establishments, Civil — LVII. LXX, Ad.
General Mercantile Directory — LXXI. LXXIV, Ad.

PAGES.

Directories (continued)
Government of Ceylon — XIX, Ad.
Governors of British Colonies — XIX Ad.
Institutions — LXXXIII, Ad.
Justices of the Peace, — LVI, LVII. Ad.
Law Directory — LII, LV, Ad.
List of Colombo Merchants and Agents — LXXI, LXXIV, Ad.
Medical directory — LI, Ad.
Mercantile and Trade Lists — LXXI, Ad. LXXXII, Ad.
Military Directory — XL, XLVII, Ad.
do Establishments — 235, XL d. Ad.
do Expenditure — 232
Newspapers and Periodicals — LXXV
Railway Staff, Government — LXVII
do do Contractors — LXVIII
Roads in the Island — LXIII. Ad.
Discount on Bank Bills, Revenue from — 210
Discount, Tables of — 39
Diseases of Ceylon — 13
Dislocations and Fractures — 28 Ap.
Distance of Ceylon from countries around — 2
Distance to plant Coffee and other trees — 52
Distances, Telegraphic — 106 Ap.
Distribution of Coffee in London Market — 171
Distribution of Staple Exports and Imports — 161
District Courts — 56 Ap, LXIII
Divisions, Political of Ceylon — 5
Donations Ecclesiastical — 227
do Educational — 227
do to Friend-in-Need, & other Societies — 227
Dropsy — 25 Ap.
Drowning — 28 Ap.
Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Chemicals, &c.—Burgoyne, Burbidges and Squire. — xiv
Dues (Port Dues) — 190,145 Ap.
Dutch Church, Consistory of Colombo — LXXXVII. Ad.
Dutch Church, Wolfendahl — 222
Duties and Drawbacks, refund of — 240
Duties collected during the years 1860 to 1867 — 190,307
Duties Collected on Exports for 1866-1867 — 307
Duties. English Import, on Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c. — 177
Duties Exports collected in each province from 1858 to 1865 — 189
Duties Imports and Exports of Ceylon — 13,186,307

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Duties of Municipal Inspectors	86 Ap.
Duties on Exports	147 Ap.
Duties on Imports	145 Ap.
Duties on the four Staple Exports of Ceylon	155
Duties, Stamp, on Law proceedings	116 to 120 Ap.
Duty on rice imported in 1867	308
Dyes,—Judson and Son's Simple dyes	xv
Dysentery	24 Ap.
Ear-Ache	30 Ap.
Early names of Ceylon	1
Earths, Rocks, &c. comparative weights	51
East Indian coffee exported	173
Ebony, comparative Exports for the 5 seasons ending 30th September 1866	27
do do do 1867	292
Ecclesiastical Branch, Civil Service classification	222
Ecclesiastical do Establishments	LXV
Ecclesiastical grants from Revenue	227
Eclipses of the Sun and Moon	17
Educational Branch, Civil Service: classification of	223, LXV
Educational Branch Enumeration of and Establishments	LXV
Educational do School Commission	LX
Education, Christian Vernacular Society	LXXXV
Education in Ceylon	7, 209, 304
Education (not fixed) Establishments	227
Education, Number of Schools	223, 304
Effects of European Capital and Enterprise	8
Election of Municipal Councils	71 Ap.
Electric Telegraph, India and Ceylon	LXIX, Ad.
Electric Telegraph Department	223
do. do. Extension	241
do. do. Messages	207
do. do. Rules, Distances, &.	104 to 107 Ap., Ad.
Ellwood and Son's London: Caps, Hats and Helmets. See Adver: Inside end cover	
Enactments, Legislative in force in 1866	158 Ap.
Enactments do. passed in 1865	161 Ap.
do. do. do. 1866-67	162 Ap.
do. do. do. 1867-68	182 Ap.
Encroachments within Municipality	88 Ap.
Enemies of Coffee Tree	96 Ap.
Engineers, Millwrights and Engine manufacturers: Geo. Middleton & Co. Colombo	306, xliii
Engineers, Royal	XLIII
Engines in Ceylon	306
English Coins, weights of	45
English Governors of Ceylon	XIX
English Import Duties on Tea, Coffee Cocoa, &c.	177
Enterprise, European, effects of	8
Episcopal Church	LXV
Equivalent of Parchment Coffee on Estate, with London Market	44
Equivalent prices to common weights and measures	40
Establishments, Expenditure on	225
do. do. Municipal	84 Ap.
Estate, Coffee Expenditure	59 to 120
Estate Forms and Reports: *Observer* press	vi
Estate Management	97
Estates Coffee, Vicissitudes of in Ceylon	274
Estates, cost of opening up	309, 96 Ap.
Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1867	185, 244
Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1868	299
Estimate of the cost of bringing Coffee Estates into bearing	309, 96 Ap.
Estimate of returns in the cultivation of Coffee	310
Estimated Expenditure of Ceylon for 1867 and 1868	299
Estimated power of man or horse	44
European Capital and Enterprise, effects of	8
European Guarantee and Life Assurance Co.	ii
European Powers once in Ceylon	17
European Soldiers, Rations to	208
European Telegraph Stations	107 Ap.
Events, Remarkable	21, 32
Examinations for the Civil Service	217
Exchange between Ceylon and other Countries	132 Ap.
Execution of Municipal Works	87 Ap.
Executive Council of Ceylon	XIX, Ad.
Executive officers of Councils, Municipal	73 Ap.
Expenditure, Actual, and Surplus Fund, 1854 to 1862	214
Expenditure and Revenue of Ceylon, for the 10 years of 1856 to 1865	185
Expenditure and Revenue for the years from 1821 to 1865	243

Digitized by Google

PAGES.

Expenditure and Revenue Estimate for 1866 245
Expenditure and Revenue for 1867 and 1868 299
Expenditure estimated for 1868 299
Expenditure, general of Ceylon, 213 to 245
do. do. of Ceylon 10, 218, Ad.
Expenditure of Ceylon 1865-1866 305
Expenditure of Ceylon for the four years ending 1866 299
Expenditure & Revenue for 1867 244
Expenditure do. do. with staltistical returns of, and explanatory remarks 184 to 245. Ad.
Expenditure of Ceylon, Total under Establishments 225
Expenditure, under its various heads:
Administration of Justice 226
Charitable Allowances 227
Civil Service 216
Ecclesiastical Branch 222, 227
Educational Branch 223, 227
Electric Telegraph 241
Establishments 216
Finances 213
Hospitals 227
Immigration 241
Legal Branch 222
Medical do. 222
Military Expenditure 235
Miscellaneous Branches 223
Miscellaneous Services, Interest and Colonial Commissariat 234
Pearl Fishery 241
Pensions, Retired allowances 225
Police and Gaols 227
Railway Liabilities 241
Rent, Transport, Conveyance of Mails 228
Revenue Services 226
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals 280
Salary of Governor 215
Scientific Branch 221
Works and Buildings 229
Expenditure on Coffee Estates 59 to 120
Expenditure on Military 235
do. on Kandy Road 261
Exports, Abstract of from 1860 to 1865 (value and duty) 183
Export & Delivery of Coffee in London, in the 7 years 1859 to 1865 171
Exports and Imports from 1857 to 1867, shewing the value of the trade of Ceylon to and from different countries 163, Ad.

PAGES.

Export and Import of Staples 264 to 273
Export and Import of Staples, their distribution 161 to 173
Export and Import, value of and revenue derived from, during the years 1837 to 1865 164
Export duties, Tariff 188, 147 Ap.
Export duty collected from 1858 to 1865 in each province with remarks 189
Export duty collected in the years 1866-1867 ... 307
Export of Coffee 146 to 152
Export of Coffee to various countries for the five seasons ending 30th September 1866 147, 271
Export of Coffee for seasons ending 10th Oct., 1849 to 1866 262
Export do 1849 to 1867 298
Export of Coffee from Brazil 286
Export of Coffee to various countries for the five seasons ending 30th September 1866, Table of 273
Export do. do. in the years ending 30th September 1863—1867, comparative table of 291
Export of Coffee (Native and Plantation) to various countries, 1849 to 1867, inclusive 149, Ad.
Export of Native Coffee to various countries during the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, and remarks on 168
Export of Plantation Coffee, Remarks on 165
Export of Plantation Coffee to various countries during the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, Table of 167
Exports of Staples of Ceylon; Table of quantity and value for the decennial periods ending 1850 & 1860, and the years 1863-1865 261
Exports of Staples of Ceylon; Table of Quantity value, and duty paid from 1858, to 1865 with remarks 155
Exports of Staples of Ceylon, other than Coffee, shipped from 1861 to 1867 ...149, 307, Ad.
Exports of Staples of Ceylon shewing quantity and value 1837 to 1865 ... 159
Exports total of Plantation and Native 169

Digitized by Google

	PAGES.
Exports, value of for 1866-67	307
Export season of Coffee for 1866-67	289
Fall of rain	3, 50
Fees, Advocates and Proctors	122Ap.
„ Admeasurement of vessels	126Ap.
„ Administration of Intestate Estates	12°Ap
„ Civil suits, on value of	126Ap.
„ Copying Public Documents	127Ap.
„ Fiscals 125	126Ap.
„ Land Registration	121Ap.
„ Marriage licenses and fees	126Ap.
„ Medical Practitioners	126Ap.
„ Notaries	125Ap.
„ Received by Public Officers	126Ap.
„ School fees	209
„ Survey	151,152Ap.
Female Orphanage, Slave Island	LXXXVII
Female School, Moretto	LXXXVII
Ferry Tolls	149, 150Ap.
Fevers, Intermittent, Remittent, Jungle. &c.	21, 22, 23Ap.
Fifteen Decisive Battles of the world	57
Fifty-ninth (59th) or 2nd Nottinghamshire Regiment	XLIV
Finance, Municipal	86Ap.
Fine grain: Produce of each Province	191
Fines and Forfeitures	200,57Ap.
Fire Arms, License to possess and use, and sell	196. 262
Fire arms, number imported	262
Fire Insurance Companies:	
Alliance, British & Foreign	xxii
Batavian	lv
Church of England	xxviii
Commercial Union	xxxii
Guardian Assurance Co.	xxxviii
Imperial	xxxvii
London Assurance Corporation	xxvi
Netherlands India	xxxii, xxxvii
North British and Mercantile	xxvii
Northern	xxiv
Royal	xxxiii
Sun Office	xxxv
Firing, Scale of Salutes	157Ap.
Fiscals' Department	LXVII
Fiscals' Fees	125,126 Ap.
Fish, Imports, from 1837 to 1867.	170,Ad
Fishery, Pearl, mode of operation	205
Fishery, Pearl, Revenue derived from ...	185,204
Fishery, Pearl, Table showing results from 1838 to 1866	205
Food, articles of, consumed in United Kingdom for manufacturing purposes: Table of	284
Food, articles of, remarks on	285
Flemington Bone Mills	xxxviii
Flooring with Asphalte	49,52,54
Force of the Wind	51
Foreign Bills of Exchange, &c., stamps, on	113Ap.
Foreign Coins in British value	46
Foreign Moneys, Weights and Measures	46 to 48
Foreign Postage	102Ap.
Foreign substances in the Body	30Ap.
Forests, denudation of	11Ap.
Forethought in time of danger	34Ap.
Forfeitures and Fines	200
Form of Government in Ceylon	11
Fractures and dislocations	28 Ap
Franking Official Letters	180Ap
Free Masonry	XCII
Freights, scale of	147Ap.
French Coins, Measures, and Weights	48
Friend-in-Need Society, Colombo	LXXXVIII, Ad.
Do. do. do. Galle	LXXXIX.Ad.
Do. do. do. Jaffna	LXXXIX Ad.
Do. do. do. Kandy	LXXXVIII.Ad.
Do. do. do. Trincomalie	LXXXIX
Galle Club ...	XCI
Galle Friend-in-Need Society	LXXXIX
Galle, Hire of cargo Boats	141Ap.
Galle, Hire of passenger Boats	141Ap.
Galle, Limits of Port	137Ap.
Galle Mail Coach	19
Galle, Merchants, Traders, &c.,	LXXXa
Galle Municipality	LXXI
Galle, Rates of pilotage	139Ap.
Galvanized corrugated iron; F. Braby and Co.	xv
Gaming	58Ap.
Gampola Coach	18, LXXX a
Gansabes or Village Councils	57Ap.
Gaols, Labor & Maintenance of prisoners	209
Gaols, Rules for Religious and Moral Instruction of Prisoners	228
Gaols, Statistics of	227
Gaols, Discipline in,	391
Gardening, Kitchen, Hints in, adapted to Ceylon	169,177Ap.
Gardens rented, Revenue derived from	194
Gazette, Government, Revenue from	209
Gelatine (Morson's patent) see Adver: Back of Map.	
Gem Quarries	305
General Aspect of Ceylon	3 Ap.
General Mercantile and Trade List for Ceylon; List of Colombo Merchants and Agents	LXXI-LXXIII, Ad.

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
General rates of Agency by Chamber of Commerce	136 Ap.
General Ready Reckoner	41 to 43
General Remarks on Gardening	176 Ap.
General Rules, Postal	100 Ap.
General Staff	XLd
Geographical position of Ceylon	3 Ap.
Geological nature of soil	3-5 Ap.
Geology of Ceylon	3-4 Ap.
Gift Books ...	vi
Gillott Joseph steel pens see Adver: Back of Map,	
Glass bottle makers ...	xlvi
Glass Venetians; Alstons, Scott & Co., Agents	xxx
Globes, Books and Maps; *Observe. Office.*	vi
Glue & glue-cement to resist moisture	49
Goat-weed as manure for Coffee	178 Ap.
Goats, number of in Ceylon	305
Godown and Warehouse Rents, Rates of	137 Ap.
Gold & Silver; relative value	44
Government Agents	LXI.Ad.
Government, Ceylon	XIX
Government Factory ...	LX,Ad.
Government, Form of in Ceylon	11
Government Gazette	209
Government Holidays for 1868	17
Government, Indian	XVI-XVII, Ad.
Government Proclamations, Minutes, &c.	162 Ap., Ad.
Government Telegraph Department ...	LXIX
Government Railway ...	LXIX
Government Vessels, Interest on Receipts	211
Government Vessels, Revenue from	211
Government Warehouse and Godown Rents	137 Ap.
Governors, British Colonial with their salaries	XVIII-XIX, Ad.
Governors, English, of Ceylon	XIX, Ad.
Governors of Ceylon, Salary,	215, Ad.
Grafting ...	177
Grain cultivation (paddy and fine grain)	191 to 194, 305
Grain, Produce and Imports	187,191
Grain Imported in 1866-1867	308
Grain Revenue, rented and commuted, ...	194, Ap.
Grants-in-aid of Schools	223, 227
Grants of Crown Lands	9
Grants of exclusive privilege, 1860-1865	167, Ap.
Grass, Mauritius and Guinea: Matacooly farm ...	xxxvi
Gratuities, pensions and retired allowances	225
Great Coffee-producing countries of the world, Brazil, Java and Ceylon ...	295
Greatest Rivers of Ceylon	2
Gauging metalding for Roads	50
Guarantee and Life Assurance Co, The European ...	li
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co. ...	xxviii
Gun Lascars ...	XLVII
Hallon, J. General Commission agent Adver: Back of Map.	
Harmoniums and Piano-fortes Wm. Sprague Adver: Back of Map.	
Harrison & Bettridge—Ruling machines Adver: Back of Map.	
Handlooms, number of in Ceylon	306
Hard Labor	141
Hats, helmets, and caps. J. Ellwood and sons, London, Adver: Inside the end-cover.	
Headmen holding Rank of Modliar of the Governor's gate	LXIX
Heads of Import in 1867	308
Heat, conducting power of different substances	49
Heights, measuring of with sextant	50
Height of Mountains	154 Ap
Hendries perfumery, soaps, &c. Adver. Inside end fly-leaf.	
Her Majesty's Ministers	XV
Highest Mountains of Ceylon	2
do Points in the island	154 Ap.
Highley Sam., Microscopes, telescopes, magic lanterns. &c., &c. Adver: Back of Map.	
Hill Climate of Ceylon	2 Ap.
Hints and useful Memoranda	49
do for households	58
Hints on construction of carriage roads	51
Hints on Kitchen Gardening	169 Ap.
Hints to those who draw Cheques	133 Ap.
Historical notes on Ceylon	5
do. do. Newspaper press	56
Holidays, Govt. and Bank for 1868	17
Home advertising in Ceylon, agents for,	iv & v.
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Co. ...	xxxvi
Home News, terms of subscription	iii
Hooping cough	30 Ap.
Hors, How to Feed	37 Ap.
Horse, physic ball for ...	37 Ap.

Digitized by Google

PAGES.

Horse power, as applied to machinery 44
Horses, Imported 262
Horses, number in Ceylon 305
Hospitals, cost of 227
Hospitals, Stoppages, Revenue from 203
Hotel, the Pavilion, Galle xliii
Hotel, the Pavilion, Kandy lxi
Household Hints 58
House of Commons, members of XV
House of Peers, members of XV
Houses, assessment tax on, 201
How to infuse Coffee 96 Ap.
How to preserve Wooden posts 178 Ap.
Hultsdorp mills: cocoanut oil, matting and poonac xxxvi
Hydrophobia 35 Ap.

Illustrated Fancy Note paper vii, lix-lxi
Immigration, cost of 241
Immigration and Northern province 182
Immigrant labor rs, arrivals and departures of 178
Immigration returns for 24 years 1843 to 1866 178 to 183
Immigration returns for 1 867, 303
Imperial Fire Insurance Company ... xxxvii
Import Duty in Britain on tea, coffee, Cocoa, &c. 177
Import Duties: Tariff 145 Ap.
Imports, abstract of, from 1860 to 1865 (Value and Duty) 186, Ad.
Imports and deliveries of coffee in London in the 7 years 1859 to 1865 &c &c. 171 to 173, Ad.
Imports and distribution of coffee in London market 171, Ad.
Imports and Exports of Staples, their distribution, 161 to 173, 263, Ad.
Imports and Exports: Value of Revenue derived, from 1837 to 1865. ... 159, 160, Ad.
do do do. remarks on 161
Import Trade of Ceylon for 1867 308
Imports and Exports.—Value of from 1857 to 1867, showing the trade of Ceylon with different countries 163, Ad.
Imports of and duty derived from Rice 187 to 188. Ad.
Imports of Coffee to the United States of America 261,263,296
Imports of Staple articles, viz. Cotton, manufactures Rice, Cattle & Fish, 1837 to 1867: 165, 170, Ad.
Imports, Staples quantity and value for 1850-60 and-63-64-65, table of. 262,264 to 269

PAGES.

Imports, value of Cotton goods 169
do do rice during the years 1856-65 1666
Imprisonment and prison discipline 140
Incidental receipts, Revenue from 210
Increased Estate expenditure 59 to 120
India, Books on, and Maps vi
India, Coffee from 296
India, what to wear in 35 Ap.
Indian and Ceylon currency 45
Indian Government XVI-XVII, Ad.
Indian poisons 35 Ap.
Information on Ceylon: writers &c. 13
Information regarding Ceylon, its natural features, &c. by A. M. Ferguson, Fort. vii
Inland Bill of Exchange, pro note draft or Order, Stamps on, 111, Ap.
Inland postage 99 Ap.
Inquests 59 Ap.
Inspector-general of Prisons 223
Inspector of Post Offices 223
Institutions of Ceylon LXXXIII, Ad.
Instruments musical of all kinds, Butler's. Adver: Back of Map
Insurance Companies:
Albert Life Co. xlix
Alliance, British and Foreign: Life and Fire xxxi
Batavia Sea and Fire lvi
British and Foreign: Marine liii-liv
Church of England: Life and Fire xxviii
Colonial and Standard (United) Life xxx-xxxi
Commercial Union: Marine, Life and Fire xxxii
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company xxxviii
European Life Co. li
Home and Colonial: Marine xxxvi
Imperial: Fire xxxvii
Life Association of Scotland li-lii
London Assurance Corporation: Life and Fire xxvi
Netherlands India: Sea and Fire xxxii & xxxvi
North British and Mercantile: Fire xxvii
Northern: Fire and Life xxiv-xxv
Pacific Marine, of Sydney xxv
Royal: Fire and Life xxxiii
Southern, limited: xxv
Standard united with Colonial Life xxx-xxxi
Sun Fire Office xxxv
Triton: Marine xxxvii
Universal Marine xxv

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Interest on Kredit Brieven.	129 Ap. 234
Do on arrears of Revenue	211
Do on Loan Board Funds	210
Do on Public Funds	211
Do on suitor's money	210
Do payments of	234
Do receipts under head of	210
Do revenue from	210
Do tables of	38
Interesting objects to strangers	13
Intermittent fever	21Ap.
Inward tonnage during the years 1860 to 1867	189, 307 Ad.
Iron, corrugated, roofing	49
Iron Mines and quarries	305
Itch, Malabar	30 Ap.
Jaffna auxiliary Bible Society	LXXXVI
Jaffna Friend-in-need society	LXXXIX
Do Library	XCII
Do Religious tract society	LXXXVI
Jails and Police, Statistics of	227
Jails, Labour of Prisoners	209
Jails, Maintenance of Prisoners	209
Jails, Rules for the religious instruction of Prisoners	228
Java crop for 1867 in cwts.	295
Java, one of the three great Coffee-growing countries of the world	147, 295
Johnson, Mrs.—American soothing syrup.	Adver: Back of Map
Judicial and blank stamps	198
Judicial Establishments	LXIII, Ad.
Judicial Statistics	129 to 145
Judicial do Tables of for island of Ceylon from 1860 to 1864	129-137
Judson's simple dyes	xv
Jungles and marshes	6 Ap.
Jungle fever	23 Ap.
Jurors	59 Ap.
Justice, Administration of, in Ceylon	12, 226
Justices of the Peace	60 Ap. LVI Ad.
Kandy and Colombo Road	264
do and Gampola Coach	18, LXXX
do and Matelle Coach	18, ib.
do Census in June, 1868	307
do Central town Library	XCI
do Climate	12Ap.
do Friend-in-need Society	LXXXVIII
do Mail Coaches	LXXX
do Medical Hall	xliv
do Merchants & Traders	LXXIX
do Municipality	LXX
do Planters' Association	LXXXIIIAd.
do Road, Expenditure and Revenue from Tolls	261, 264
Kandy Scots Kirk	LXXVII Ad.
do Town, limit of	83 Ap.
do Unfavorable Situation	14 Ap.
do United Service Library	XCI Ad.
do Young Mens Literary Association	XCI
Kitchen Gardening	169 Ap.
Knife polish, The Wellington: Oakes and Son	xiii
Knot, Admiralty	49
Kredit Brieven, Dutch	129 Ap. 234
Kreosote, Morson's see the	Advert: Back of Map
Labor by Prisoners in Jail	209
Labor, Immigrant	178
Labor Laws of Ceylon	38 to 53 Ap.
Labor Laws of Ceylon and relations between Planters and coolies	121 to 128
Labor-laws, Ordinance to consolidate, &c.	45 to 52 Ap.
Lakes of Ceylon	2
Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.— J. Defries and Son	xvi
Land, Acreage under cultivation	250, 302, 307
Land Registration Department	LXVII
Land, Registration of, Stamps	121Ap.
Land Registration, Receipts from	198
Land, Remission of price, to Military and Naval Officers	195
Land, Rent on	194
Land Revenue, Commutation Tax	211
Land Revenue, Paddy, Fine grain,	190-195
Land do Royalty on Cabook and Plumbago, &c. &c.	195, 253
Land, Rules for sale of	155
Land sales, Revenue from	9, 195, Ad.
Land, Squatting on Crown	259
Land taken for Govt. purposes	240
Languages of Ceylon	6
Latitude of Ceylon	2
Law proceedings in Ceylon	53 Ap.
Law in Ceylon, State of	61 Ap.
Law practice	63 Ap.
Laws of Ceylon: General remarks on	11
Laws of Ceylon, Notes on with local ordinances, &c., by F. C. Solomons	53 to 65 Ap.
Lawton, J. Kandy, Photographer	xl
Leech bites	28Ap.
Leech in the nose	37Ap.
Legal Branch, Civil Service, Classification of	222, Ad.
Legal Branch Civil Service enumeration of	XXXV

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Legal Directory, Advocates and Proctors	LII-LV,Ad.
Legislative Council	XIX,Ad.
Legislative Enactments in force in 1866-1867	158Ap.
Legislative Enactments passed in 1865	161Ap.
Legislative Enactments passed in 1866-67	162Ap.
Legislative Enactments passed in 1867-1868	182Ap.
Legislature and Government of Ceylon	XIX,Ad.
Le Tourneux and his Photographic Studio Kandy	xl
Letters, Home postage	101Ap.
Letters, Inland postage	99Ap.
Letters per private ship	101Ap.
Letters, Official, Franking	180Ap.
Letters, No. posted in Ceylon	200
Letter-press and Copper-plate printing, *Observer* Press	vi
Library, Colonial Medical, and Museum	XC
do Central Town, Kandy	XCI
do Jaffna	XCII
do Military and Museum	XCI
do Pettah Colombo	XCI, Ad.
do Pettah Trincomalie,	XCII
do United Service, Colombo	XCIII
do United Service, Kandy	XCI, Ad.
Licenses:—Arrack, Rum and Toddy, &c. &c.	196Ad.
Liebig on Preparation of Coffee	92Ap.
Life Insurance Companies	
do Albert Co. ...	xlix
do Alliance and Foreign	xxii
do Association of Scotland	li-lii
do Church of England	xxviii
do Colonial and Standard	xxx
do Commercial Union	xxxii
do European Assurance Co.	l
do Guardian Assurance Co.	xxxviii
do London Assurance Cor.	xxvi
do Northern	xxiv
do Royal	xxxiii
Lime in the eye	28Ap.
Limits of Colombo & Kandy	82, 83 Ap.
List of British Colonial Governors with their Salaries	XVIII,Ad.
List of Justices of the Peace	LVI-LVII,Ad.
List of Trigonometrical Altitudes	154Ap.
List of Vegetables and how to cultivate and cook	170Ap.
List of Vegetable seeds	175Ap.
Literature of Ceylon	6
Live Stock	305
Liver Complaints	25Ap.
Livery Stables, W. H. Newman, Kandy ...	xlvii
Loads on roofs	52
Loan Board	134Ap.
do do Interest on the money of Suitors and others	134Ap.
Loan Office	LX
Locked jaw, or Tetanus	27Ap.
London Assurance Corporation: Fire and Life	xxvi
London, Chartered Bank of Australia	xii
Longitude of Ceylon	2
Looms, number of in Ceylon	306
Lotions	32Ap.
Lunatic Asylum, Borella, Coir Mats and Matting	xlii
Mad-dog, Bite of	28Ap.
Magazines	179Ap.
Magistrates, Police	LXIV
Mahavilla Ganga, river.	8Ap.
Mail Coach to Galle	18,98Ap.
Mail Coach to Gampolla	18, 98 Ap. LXXX
Mail Coach to Matelle	98Ap. LXXX
Mail Coach to Negombo	98Ap.
Mail Coach to Rambodde	98, Ad.
Mails, cost of conveyance	229
Mails European, arrival at Galle	15, Ad.
Mail Steamers, Signals for arrival of at Galle	16
Mails, conveyance of ...	229
Mails in Ceylon, Time Table of arrival and departure of	98Ap.
Mails, inland, Cost, Receipts and Expenditure from 1839 to 1865	199, Ad.
Mails, inland, Letters, Papers, and Parcels Received and despatched in the several provinces	200
Maintenance of Prisoners, Revenue from	209
Malabar Itch	30 Ap.
Malt, consumption of in Britain	177
Management of Estates	97
Man's power compared with that of horse	44
Manufactures of Ceylon	306
Manufactures, population of Colombo employed in ...	306
Manure Phosphoric Potash	lvi
Manure for Coffee, goat-weed	178Ap.
Manures for Coffee, R. B. Tytler's	65 Ap.
Manures for Gardens	176Ap.
Map of Ceylon	1.

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Map of Ceylon, New, Advt.	lix
Map of India Frontispiece	No. 1
Map of Railway do	, 2
Maps, Books & Globes: *Observer* Office	vi
Marine Insurance Companies, namely,	
Batavian ...	lv
British and Foreign	liii
Commercial Union	xxxii
Home and Colonial	xxxvi
Netherlands India	xxxii-xxxvii
Pacific Marine of Sydney	xxv
Triton Marine	xxxvii
Universal Marine	xxv
Market terms for coffee	48
Marriage licenses	126, Ap.
Marriage registrar's fees	126, Ap.
Marshes and jungles	6, Ap.
Masonic Lodges	XCII, Ad.
Master Attendant's department	223, LX
Matacoolly farm: Mauritius and guinea grass	xxxvi
Matches—Bryant & May's: Advertisement Inside front Cover.	
Matelle Coach ...	18
Mats to preserve from white ants ...	58
Matting colored and plain coir: Hultsdorp Mills ...	xxxvi
Matting colored and plain coir: Lunatic Asylum ...	xlii
Matting colored and plain coir: Wellicadde Goal ...	xxviii
Meagher, P.—Photographic apparatus Manufacturer.—Adver. Back of Map	
Means of communication in Ceylon	11
Measles	26 Ap.
Measures and weights	12, 33, 204
do. Bushel & others, price of	204
Measures: Foreign	47
Measures: French	48
Measuring heights with sextant	50
Measuring metal for roads	50
Measuring the distance of trees	52
Medical branch Civil Service classification of	222
Medical branch, Civil service	XXXVII
Medical Department	LXVI
Medical Directory, Civil and Military medical officers, & private practitioners in Ceylon	LI-LII, Ad.
Medical Hall, Kandy, d'Estere and Co.	xliv
Medical Hints ...	21, Ap.
Apoplexy ...	26, Ap.
Bite of mad dog	28, Ap.
Boils ...	28, Ap.
Bowel complaint	23, Ap.
Bruises ...	28, Ap.
Burns and Scalds	28, Ap.
Medical Hints (continued)	
Chicken Pox ...	26 Ap.
Cholera ...	24 Ap.
Colds and Coughs	33 Ap.
Colic ...	31 Ap.
Convulsions ...	31 Ap.
Cooly lines ...	21 Ap.
Croup ...	30 Ap.
Cure for Cattle disease by Mr. Worms	37 Ap.
Cuts and Wounds	28 Ap.
Dropsy ...	25 Ap.
Drowning ...	28 Ap.
Dysentery ...	24 Ap.
Ear-ache ...	30 Ap.
Fever, Intermittant	21 Ap.
Fever, Jungle ...	23 Ap.
Fever, Remittant	22 Ap.
Fever, with Diarhoea	23 Ap.
Foreign substances in body ...	30 Ap.
Forethought in time of danger ...	34 Ap.
Fractures and dislocations ...	28 Ap.
Hooping Cough	30 Ap.
How to feed a horse in India	37 Ap.
Hydrophobia ...	35 Ap.
Indian poisons	35 Ap.
Leech bites ...	28 Ap.
Leech in the nose	37 Ap.
Lime in the eye	28 Ap.
Liver complaint	25 Ap.
Locked-jaw ...	27 Ap.
Lotions, Medicines, &c.,	32 Ap.
Malabar Itch ...	30 Ap.
Measles ...	26 Ap.
Mosquitoe, bites	28 Ap.
Nettle Rash ...	26 Ap.
Physic Ball for a Horse	37 Ap.
Poultices, How to prepare	32 Ap.
Relaxed sore throat	33 Ap.
Sanitary hints ...	33 Ap.
Santonine, How to give	33 Ap.
Small Pox ...	25 Ap.
Snake bites ...	27 Ap.
Sore eyes ...	33 Ap.
Sun stroke ...	27 Ap.
What to wear in India	35 Ap.
Worms ...	31, 33 Ap.
Medical Staff, Military	XL*d.* Ad.
Medical practitioners, their fees	126 Ap.
Medicines, &c., required on Estates ...	32 Ap.
Memoranda and hints, useful	49
Mercantile Bank, circulation average ...	198, 127, 131, Ap., Ad.
Mercantile Directory	LXXI-LXXIV Ad.
Merchants, Agents & Traders of Ceylon ...	LXXI-LXXXI

Digitized by Google

	Pages
Messages, Electric Telegraph	207
Messageries Imperiales	xxi,Ad.
Metal for roads, guaging	50
Metal, Imported	261
Metals, comparative weight	50
Meteorology of Ceylon	3, 21-32
Meteorology of the interior	9Ap.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns &c., by Samuel. Highley: Advert: Back of Map.	
Middleton & Co., Geo. Engineers, Colombo	xliii
Migratory population of Colombo	306
Military Allowances	XL*b*.
Military, Ceylon Rifle Regiment	XLVI
Military Directory including the members of the General and Medical Staff, Ordinance and Purveyors Depart.,	XL, XLVII,Ad.
Military Establishments, 235	XLd,Ad.
Military Expenditure	235
Military Expenditure, Despatches on	235
Military Store Department	XLI
Military, Fifty-ninth (59th) or 2nd Nottinghamshire Regiment	XLIV
Military Force in the Island	303, XL
Military Medical Library and Museum ...	XC
Military Medical Officers	LI
Military Officers: Remission of price of land in favor of	195*b*.
Military Pay and allowances ...	XLb, XLVII
Millie's, Essay on Estate Expenditure ...	111
Mills, coffee and oil, &c. number of in Ceylon	306
Millwrights and Engineers,—Geo. Middleton and Co., Slave Island Colombo...	xliii
Mineralogy of Ceylon	3
Mines, &c., &c.	3,305
Ministers and Missionaries European and Native	XLVIII-LI
Minutes, Government	162 Ap.
Miscellaneous Branches of the Civil Service, Enumeration of	XXXVII,Ad.
Classification of ...	223
Miscellaneous Receipts, Revenue from ...	210
Miscellaneous Services, Expenditure on ...	234
Missions, Government aid	227
Mocha Coffee Exported	172
Modliars of the Governor's gate	LXIX
Moir, Mr. Peter, on Estate Expenditure ...	101
Moisture, glue to resist	49
Monopoly on Salt and remarks on,	202
Monsoons and prevailing winds	5Ap.
Months, Notes on ...	21-32
Moon, Phases of ...	16,21-32
Moorish Traders in Colombo	LXXVIII
Morrison, Alexander, on Estate Expenditure ...	81 to 84
Morson and Sons, T. Gelatine See Advert: Back of Map.	
Morson and Sons' Kreosote See Advert: Back of Map.	
Morson and Sons' Pepsine for indigestion and stomachic weakness. Advert: Back of Map.	
Morson and Sons' Pepsine Wine	xlvi
Mosquito Bites ...	28Ap.
Mountains of Ceylon ...	2
Mountain Ridges modifying climate ...	5Ap.
Mounted Orderlies	XLVII
Multipliers, table of	48
Municipal Councils, Election of	71Ap.
Municipal do. Resolutions approved of by Government	88Ap.
Municipal Inspectors	86Ap.
Municipalities of Colombo, Galle, and Kandy, Revenue of, 213,	LXX,Ad.
Municipality of Colombo, 84 Ap.	LXX,Ad.
Municipality of Colombo, population, area, employments, divisions and councillors,	306
Municipality of Galle,	LXXI
Municipality of Kandy, census and population in June 1868	...307
Municipal Ordinance	71 to 88Ap.
Bench of Magistrates	86Ap.
Cart and Hackery license	87Ap.
Commutation of Labour	87Ap.
Conduct of Business	84Ap.
Duties of Inspectors	86Ap.
Encroachments	88Ap.
Establishments	84Ap.
Execution of works	87Ap.
Finance	86Ap.
Orders and Records of Proceedings	85Ap.
Performance of Labour	87Ap.
Petitions	85Ap.
Public works	86Ap.
Questions and motions	85Ap.
Resolutions Approved by H. E. the Governor, &c.	88Ap.
Rules of Debate	85Ap.
Special and Sub-Committees,	85Ap.
Standing Committees	85Ap.
Musical Instruments of all kinds: Butler's. Advert: Back of Map.	

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Mustard, Cocoa & Chicory: Collier and Son, Adver:	Inside front cover.
Names of Ceylon ...	1
National Provincial Marine Insurance Co. ...	xxv
Native Coffee exported in 1867,	308, Ad.
Native Coffee: Table of Exports to different countries during the 5 years 1861 to 1865 inclusive	168
Native Coffee: do. do. do. & remarks ...	165
Natural features, climate, population &c. of Ceylon	1-14
Naval Officers: Remission of price of land in favor of	195
Nettle Rash ...	26 Ap.
Netherlands India Sea & Fire Insurance Co.,	xxxii-xxxviix
New Map of Ceylon ...	lix
Newman, W. H., livery stable keeper, Kandy ...	xlvii
Newera Ellia, climate of	15 Ap.
Newspaper Press, General Notes on	56
Newspapers, Home postage	101 Ap.
do. do. In Ceylon	LXXV-LXXVI
do. do. Inland Postage	99 Ap.
Nicholls and Co., Merchants and General Ware-housemen Fort	xlv
Nineteenth Century, Calendar for ...	20
Non-Spirituous stimulants, consumption of in Britain	174 to 177
Non-Suiting ...	61 Ap.
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., ...	xxvii
Northern Assurance Co., Fire & Life ...	xxiv-xxv
Northern Province, Area and Population ...	5
North Western Province, Area and Population ...	5
Notaries' fees ...	125Ap.
Note paper, picture-headed: *Observer Office* ...	vii
Notes, Bank, Current in Ceylon,	181 Ap.
Notes on the Laws of Ceylon	53 Ap.
Notes on the months.	21-32
Notes on the Newspaper press	56
Notices, Proclamations, &c.	162 Ap.
Numbers, Commercial ...	46
do for rapid approximation	50
do trees to plant in an acre	52
Oakey & Son's knife polish, the Wellington ...	xiii
Objects of Interest to strangers	13
Observer Advertisements	ii
Observer Press: copper and letter press printing ...	vi
Occupations in Ceylon	7
Officers of State: Her Majesty's Chief ...	XV
Officers: Military and Naval: Remission of price of land in favor of ...	195
Officers, Military, pay and allowances ...	XL-XLVII
Official letters, franking	180 Ap.
Oil Mills in Ceylon.	306
Old Planter on Estate Expenditure ...	103
Opening land, cost of	309
Orders and Records of Municipal Proceedings ...	85 Ap.
Ordinances in Force, Alphabetical list of ...	158 Ap.
Ordinances passed in 1865	161 Ap.
Ordinances passed in 1866-67	162 Ap.
Oriental Bank, Average Circulation	198, 127-181 Ap., Ad
Oriental Bank Corporation: Directors, Agents, &c.	viii
Oriental Bank, Ceylon Branch and Terms of Business	ix, x
Outstations, Stores, &c.	LXXXII
Outward tonnage during 1860 to 1865	189, 307
Ouvah Planters' Association,	LXXXIII
Overland *Observer*, Rates of Advertisement	iii
Over-payments, & Revenue from,	210
Pacific Marine Insurance Company of Sydney	xxv
Paddy, acreage under Cultivation,	7, 305
Paddy fields	19 Ap.
Paddy, Produce of each province.	191
Paddy, Revenue from	194
Paddy Tax	190Ad.
Palanquins, license to hire	197
Parcels per post, postage on	100 Ap.
Parchment Coffee: equivalent of price on Estate to London Market	44
Passage money of Immigrant Coolies, Revenue from	210
Passage Rates per P. and O. Co.'s Steamers	xvii
Passenger Boat hire, Colombo	138 Ap.
do do Galle	141 Ap.
do do Trincomalie	143, 144 Ap.
Pasture, Acreage	8 305
Patents taken in 1860-1867	167 Ap., Ad.
Pavilion Hotel, Galle	xliii
Pavilion Hotel, Kandy	lxi

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Pearl Fishery, Mode of Fishing	205, Ad.
Pearl Fishery, Revenue derived from	185, 204
Pearl Fishery, Table showing Result from 1838 to 1866	205
Pearl Oysters, cost of inquiry into Cultivation ...	241
Peninsular & O. Company's Advertisement, alterations in	xvii
Egyptian Transit Tariff	xviii
Freight from Point de Galle	xix, xx
New contract	15
Passage Rates	xvii
Pensions and retired allowances	210, 225
Pension List for 1866, analysis of,	226
Pension Tables of Allowances	225
Pepsine, for Indigestion and Stomach Weakness: T. Morson and Son	Adv. Back of Map
Pepsine Wine, Lozenges, Powders and Globules: T. Morson and Son	xiv, xlvi
Peradenia gardens	LX
Percentage of Ceylon Coffee consumed in Britain ...	256
Percussion caps, Sporting and Military, R. Walker's.	Adv. Back of Map
Performance of Labor, on thoroughfares	87 Ap.
Perfumery, Soap, &c., &c. Hendrie's	Adv. Inside end fly leaf
Periodicals in Ceylon	LXXVI
Petitions, Municipal	80 Ap.
Phases of the moon in 1868	15
Phenomena, Astronomical for 1868	17
Phosphoric potash manure Co.	lvi, lvii
Photographs per Post	101 Ap.
Photographer, A. W. Andree, Galle	xlii
Photographer J. Lawton, Kandy	xli
do Le Tourneux & Co. do	xl
do Slinn and Co., Colombo	xxxix
Photographic Apparatus Manufacturer, P. Meagher,	Adv. Back of Map
Physic Ball for a Horse	37 Ap.
Piano Fortes, Harmoniums: Wm. Sprague	Adv. Back of Map
Picture Headed Note paper: *Observer* Office	lix
Pilotage, Rates of at Colombo	137 Ap.
do do do Galle	139 Ap.
do do do Trincomalie	142 Ap.
Places to be visited by strangers	13
Planetary and Solar Systems	20
Plantation Coffee, Table of Exports to different countries during the years 1861-1867, inclusive	167, 308, Ad.
Planters' Association, and Estate Expenditure	100, 105
Planters' Association Kandy	LXXXIII, Ad
do do Ouvah	LXXXIII
Planters, Coffee, rules for their guidance	93
Planting Reminiscences, Vicissitudes of Coffee Estates	274
Planting: distance to put trees	52
Planting Tea	281
Plumbago and Cabook	3, 195
Plumbago, comparative exports for the 5 seasons ending 30th September 1863—1867	272, 292
Plumbago exported in 1867	308
Plumbago Mines	305
do Royalty on	195
Poisons, Indian	35 Ap.
Police and Fiscal Department	LXVI
do do Gaols, Cost of	227
Police Force, distribution and cost of	223, 224
Police, General Remarks	12
Police Courts	62 Ap., LXIV, Ad.
do Cases, Statistics of crime &c.	153
Police Department	223, LXVI
Political Divisions of Ceylon	5
Population of Ceylon	6, 303
Population of Chief Towns	5
Population, &c., of Colombo	5, 306
Population of Kandy	307
Population of political divisions	5
Population, natural features, Climate, &c., of Ceylon, by A. M. Ferguson	1. vii
Port Charges, Colombo	137 Ap.
do do Galle	141 Ap.
do do Trincomalie	142 Ap.
Port Dues ...	190
do do at Colombo	145 Ap.
do do Revenue from	190
Port of Colombo, limits	137, 145 Ap.
do do Galle do	139 Ap.
do do Trincomalie do	137, 142 Ap.
Post Office Department	LXI, Ad.
do do Receipts and Expenditure	199, Ad.
Postage, Ceylon	13, 305
do Stamps, Revenue from	200
do do where sold	98 Ap.
do to Foreign places	102 Ap.
do Official Letters franking	180 Ap.
Postage Rates and Rules	98 Ap.
Post Towns in Ceylon	103 Ap
Posts Wooden, How to preserve	178 Ap.
Poultices and How to prepare	32 Ap.

Digitized by Google

	PAGES.
Power, Estimated of man & horse	44
do of Water, &c., &c.	49
Powers and Salary of the Governor ...	215
Practice, Law ...	63 Ap.
Preparation of Coffee, Liebig on,	92 Ap.
Preserve Mats, &c., from white ants, How to	58
Presidents, Princes, and Sovereigns of the day	XVI
Press, Notes on the Public	56
Prevailing Winds and Monsoons	5 Ap
Price and Value of Ceylon Coffee exported	262
Prices, equivalent of parchment Coffee on Estate with London Market	44
Prices, their equivalent to common weights and numbers	40
Principal Roads in Ceylon	I-XIII
Principles of Business: Ceylon Co., limited	xxii
Printing, Government Branch and Salaries	223, LVII
Printing, Copper plate, &c., &c: *Observer* Press	vi
Prison Discipline	140, 224, 228
do Labor	209
Prisoners, maintenance of	209
Prisons	61 Ap.
Prisons, Inspector General of	LXVII
Private Medical practitioners	LI
Private Ships, letters, per	101 Ap.
Proclamations, Government	162 Ap.Ad.
Proctors and Advocates	LII, LV
do Fees	122 Ap.
Produce of Ceylon, Export of the four Staple Articles	155
Promissory Notes, Stamps on	111, 112 Ap.
Properties of the Circle	50
Property, Coffee, value of	8, 250-274
Provinces of Ceylon, political divisions, description of	5
Public Debt of Ceylon	304
Public Cemetries, Rules for burial in	179 Ap.
Public Civil Establishments Classification of	216
Enumeration of	LVII
Public Expenditure for 1865-1866 ...	305, Ad.
Public Press, Notes, &c. on	56
Public Revenue for 1865-66	304, Ad.
Public Works Department	221, LIX, Ad.
Public Works, Expenditure on	229, 230, Ad.
Public Works, Municipal	86 Ap.
Punishments	139
Purify water, how to	58
Purveyor's Department	LXII
Pusilawa, climate of	15 Ap.
Quantity of Cocoanut Oil and Coir exported in 1866-1867	309
Quantity of Plumbago, Coffee and Cinnamon exported in 1867	308
Quantity, Value and Duty paid on Exports of the four Ceylon Staples	155
Quarries for iron and gems	305
Queen's Advocate and his Deputies	LXIII, Ad.
Questions and Motions, Municipal	85 Ap.
Railway Debentures	304
do Fare table and trains	19
Railway Liabilities	241
Railway Staff, Contractor's	LXVIII
do do Government	LXVII
do Traffic on	293, Ad.
Rainfall, general Remarks	3,5 Ap.
Rambodde Mail Coach	98 Ap.
Rank of Civil Servants	220
Rapid approximation, useful numbers for	50
Rates of Advertisement in the *Observer* papers	ii
Rates and Rules of Postage	98 Ap.
Rates of Agencies, Commissions, Rent, &c.	136 Ap.
Rates of Cargo and Passenger boat-hire, Colombo	138 Ap.
Rates of Commutation for the different provinces and divisions	212, Ad.
Rates of Exchange for 11 years ending 1866	132 Ap. Ad.
Rates of Godown Rent, &c. per month	137 Ap.
Rates of Pilotage	137, 139, 142, Ap.
Rates, Telegraphic	13
Ration Stoppages	205
Rations to European Soldiers	206
Ready Reckoner, General	41 to 43
Receipt of letters at the Post	98 Ap.
Receipts under the land registration Ordinance	198
do By the Agents in London	211
Recollections of the early days of Coffee planting in Ceylon by the oldest resident coffee planter Mr. W. Rndd	280
Redeemed Tithes	194
Reference, Books of	vi

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Reformed Dutch Church, Consistory of	LXXXVII, Ad.
Refund of Duties and drawbacks	240
Registrar General's Department	223, XXXIX, LXVII
Registration of Lands, Stamp Duties, &c., &c.	121 Ap.
Registration of letters	98 Ap.
Registration Ordinance Receipts from	198
Regulations and Rules for Ports of Colombo, Galle and Trinco.	137 Ap.
Reigning Sovereigns, Princes and Presidents	XVI
Reimbursements	208
Relations between planters and coolies on Coffee Estates	121
Relative value of Gold and Silver	44
Relaxed Throat	33 Ap.
Religions of Ceylon	6
do Grants-in-aid	227
Religious Tract Society, Jaffna	LXXXVI
Remarkable events, &c.	21
Remarks, general, on Vegetables	176 Ap.
Reminiscences of a planter, Vicissitudes of Coffee Estates,	274
Remittent Fever	22 Ap
Rents, (exclusive of Lands), Tolls, &c.	195, 196
Rents, Government Ware House and Godowns	137 Ap.
Rent of Schools, Police Stations &c.	228
Rent on Lands	194
Reports and Estate Forms: *Observer* press	vi
Resolutions of Council, approved by H. E. The Governor, &c.	88Ap.
Retired Allowances and remarks	225
Retiring Rates of pension	225
Returns, estimated in the cultivation of Coffee	309
Returns of Crop, Ceylon	8
Returns of Immigration for the 24 years 1843 to 1866,	178 to 183
do of Immigrants for 1867	303
Returns of Paddy crop	193
Returns of Stock	10
Revenue, derived from as follows	
Assessment Tax ...	201
Boats and Moorings ...	190
Electric Telegraph ...	207. Ad.
Fines and Forfeitures ...	200
Government Gazette ...	209
Government Vessels ...	211
Hospital Stoppages ...	208
Interest ...	210
Land Revenue ...	190, Ad.
Revenue (continued):	
Land Sales ...	195, 245, 301
Licenses ...	196, Ad.
Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols ...	209
Miscellaneous Receipts	210
Paddy, Rented & Commuted	194. Ad.
Pearl Fishery ...	185, 204
Pilotage and Port Dues	190
Port and Harbour dues	190
Postage Stamps ...	198, Ad.
Prison Labor ...	209
Ration Stoppages ...	205
Receipts by Agents in London	211
Reimbursements ...	208
Rents, exclusive of land	195, Ad.
Rents on Lands ...	194
Road Ordinance contribution	211, Ad.
Royalty on Plumbago & Cabook	195
Salt monopoly ...	202, Ad.
School Fees ...	209
Special Receipts ...	211
Stamps, Judicial and Blank	193, Ad.
Tax on Gardens ...	194
Tithes Redeemed ...	194
Toll Rents ...	196
Value of tools lost ...	209
Weights and Measures ...	204
Revenue and Customs of Britain and Colonial produce ...	270-271
Revenue for 1864-1867	214, Ad.
Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon for the 10 years, 1856-65	185
Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon from 1821 to 1867	243, Ad.
Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon, Statistical return of, with explanatory remarks	184 to 245, Ad,
Revenue, arrears of ...	186
Revenue derived from Exports and Imports during the years 1837-1865	...164, 307 Ad.
Revenue estimate for 1866 and 1867 ...	185, 214, 244
Revenue estimate for 1867-68	299, 300
Revenue, estimated and actual, during the years 1854-1866	214
Revenue of Ceylon for 1855-66	304
Revenue of Ceylon ...	10, 184
Revenue Service ...	226
Revenue Surplus ...	214, 213
Rice, Custom's duty derived from, during 1860 to 1867	187, Ad.
Rice Imported by the different Provinces during 1861 to 1865	188
Rice, Imports from 1837 to 1867	170, 308, Ad.
Rice Quantity entered for Home consumption during 1860 to 1867	187, Ad.

Digitized by Google

PAGES.

Rice, value of Imports from 1856 to 1865 ... ... 166, Ad.
Rio de Janeiro, shipments of Coffee from 298
Rivers of Ceylon ... 2
Rivers of Ceylon—Mahavilla Ganga ... ... 8 Ap.
Road Ordinance contribution 211, Ad.
Roads, amount of commutation Tax apportioned to the minor and principal ... 212
Roads, Carriage: their construction 5, 51
Roads Department ... LIX
Roads in Ceylon, 11, I-XIII. Ad.
Roads, Streets and Bridges, expenditure on ... 230, 264, Ad.
Rocks, Earths, &c., comparative weight ... 51
Roofing, corrugated iron 49
Roofs, comparative weight of different roofings ... 52
Roofs, wooden, their construction 51
Rotary hair Brushes, for Children, advertisement: Inside, front cover.
Rowing Club Colombo XCIII
Rowland's Macassar Oil xlvii
Royal Family of Great Britain XIV
Royal Artillery XLIII
Royal Asiatic society, branch of XC
Royal Engineers XLIII
Royal Insurance Co., xxxiii-xxxiv
Royalty on Plumbago and Cabook stones ... 195
Rudd, Wm., Recollections of the early days of Coffee Planting 280
Rules for burial in Public Cemeteries 179 Ap.
Rules for the guidance of Coffee Planters ... 93
Rules for the religious and moral instruction of Prisoners 228
Rules for the sale of Crown ands ... 195, 151 Ap.
Rules of Debate, Municipal 85Ap.
Ruling Machine, Hampson and Bettridge: Advert: Back of Map,
Rum, License for ... 196

Sabonadiere's enemies of the Coffee tree 96b, Ap.
Safety Matches, Bryant and May's. Advt: Inside Front Cover.
Salaries and Powers of Governors XVIII-XIX and 215
Sale of Crown Lands 9, 195, 245, 301, 151, Ap.,
Salt Fish Imported 166, 170, Ad.
Salt, License for ... 196
Salt monopoly—Revenue derived from ... ... 202, Ad.

PAGES.

Salutes, Scale for firing 157 Ap.
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co., xxxvii
San Domingo, Coffee exported from 296
Sanitarium of Ceylon 9 Ap.
Sanitary Hints ... 33 Ap.
Santonine, How to give 33 Ap.
Santos, shipments of Coffee from 298
Savings Bank ... 133 Ap.
Saxby's Weather system 55
Scalds 28 Ap.
Scale for firing Salutes 157 Ap.
Scale of freights, Tariff 147 Ap.
School Commission LX
School Books, Revenue from 210
School Fees, Revenue from 209
Schools, number of Children attending various schools, with cost of education 209, 304
Scientific Branch C. S. 221 XXXII, Ad.
Scotch Kirk, LXXXVII, Ad.
Scottish Ladies Association Ceylon Branch... LXXXVII, Ad.
Seasons, the, of Ceylon 16 Ap.
Secretaries of State for the Colonies ... XVIII
Seeds, List of Vegetable for Ceylon ... 175 Ap.
Services Maritimes Des Imperiales, passage rates &c. xxi
Seven Wonders of the World 157 Ap
Sewing Machines, Whight and Mann, Advertisement: Back of Map.
Sextants, measuring of heights with 5.
Shade for Coffee ... 96 Ap.
Sheep imported 262
do No. in the Island 305
Shipping, abstract of tonnage to and from, during 1860 to 1867 189, 307, Ad.
Shipping, belonging to Ceylon, character number and tonnage 190
Sights in Ceylon 13
Signals for arrival of Mails at Galle ... 18
Silver and Gold, relative value 44
Singhalese ideas of climate 1Ap.
Skins, how to preserve with the hair on, 58
Slinn & Co's Photographic Rooms, Carte-de-visite, &c. xxxix
Small Pox ... 25 Ap.
Snake Bites ... 27 Ap.
Soil of the Interior of Ceylon 5 Ap.
Solar system, Principal elements of 20
Sombrero, Tytler's cheap manure ..... 65 Ap.

Digitized by Google

PAGES.

Soothing Syrup, American, Mrs. Johnson's Adver: Back of Map.
Sore Eyes ..... 33 Ap.
Sound, velocity of, &c. 49
Southern Insurance Company limited xxv
Southern Province, Area, Revenue, Population, &c. 5
Souvenirs of Ceylon by A. M. Ferguson lvii
Sovereigns, Princes & Presidents of the day XVI
Special Receipts 211
Specie, value of, exported and imported ..... 186 and 188
Spirits, consumption of in Britain 177
Spirits, License for..... 196
Sprague, Wm's. Pianofortes and Harmonium's Adver: Back of Map.
Stamp Duties, revenue from 198, Ad.
Stamp Ordinance, Summary of ..... 107 to 121 Ap.
Stamps, Postage ..... 193, Ad.
Stamps, Revenue derived from 198 to 200
Standard and Colonial Assurance Cos. united xxx
Standing Municipal Committees 85Ap.
Staple Exports from Ceylon for the 29 years ending 1865 159, 160
Staple Exports of Ceylon (quantity and value) for the Decennial periods ending 1850 and 1860; & years 1863-65: 262-264, Ad.
Staples, Exports of, other than Coffee 149
Staple Imports and Exports and their Distribution 161-164. Ad.
Staple Imports and Exports, remarks on 264-273
Staple Imports for the Decennial periods ending 1850 and 1860; and the years 1863-67 Table of 261 264, Ad.
Staple Imports for 29 years 165, Ad.
State of the Law in Ceylon 61 Ap.
Statement showing the Debentures issued on account, the Ceylon Railway 305
Statistics of Coffee for 1867 from the the three great coffee-producing countries of the world... 296
Statistics, Agricultural 304
Statistics, comparative of Ceylon for the years 1866 & 1867 307
Statistics, Judicial and Criminal 129-145
Statistics relating to population of Ceylon 303
Steam Engines in Ceylon, 306

PAGES.

Steam Navigation Companies LXXXII
Steel pens, Joseph Gillott's Adver: Back of Map.
Stills, License for 196
Stimulants, non-spirituous, consumption of in Britain 174 to 177
Stock and Deliveries of Coffee in London in the 7 years 1859 to 1865 ..... 171 to 173
Stock, Horses, Cattle &c. 10, 170, 261, 305
Stock, Live, Number and value of imported into Ceylon 170, 261
Stock of Coffee in the United States 261
Stoppages of Hospitals, Revenue from 208
Stoppages of Rations, Revenue from 205
Stores at Outstations LXXXII, Ad.
Strangers, objects of Interest to 13
Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund, Revenue from 210
Sugar, consumption of in Britain 177, 270, 285
Sugar mills in Ceylon 306
Suggestions as to prison discipline 142
Summary of information regarding Ceylon ..... 1, vii, Ad.
Summary of Houses of Parliament XV
Summary of the Toll Ordinance ..... 14°Ap.
do. Stamp do. 107Ap.
Sun Fire Office xxxv
Sun Stroke ..... 27 Ap.
Superannuation allowances 225
Supreme Court ..... 64Ap.
Surcharges recovered, Revenue from 210
Surgical Instruments, Chemicals, &c., Burgoyne, Burbidges and Squire xiv
Surplus or excess of Revenue for years 1821 to 1865 214, 243, Ad.
Surplus Fund Expenditure 214, 243, Ad.
Survey Fees on Land... 151-153 Ap.
Survey Fees, revenue from 210
Surveyor-General's Department, abstract of crown lands sold 246, 301,
Surveyor-General's Department Classification of ..... LVIII, Ad.
Surveyor-General's Establishment ..... XXXII, Ad.

Table, abstract of tonnage to and from Ceylon ... 189, 307
Table, arrival and Departure of Coolies 181, 303

Digitized by Google

PAGES.

Table, comparative Exports of Coffee to various countries in the seasons ending 30th September, 1862 to 1866 273
Table comparative of Coffee exported from Ceylon to various countries in the seasons ending 30th September 1863-67 291
Table comparative of exports of Cinnamon, Cocoanut Oil, Plumbago, Coir, Ebony and Deer Horns in the year ending 30th September 1863-67 292
Table, converting price of Coffee on Estate to its equivalent in the London market 44
Table, Exports Native Coffee to various countries during the year 1861 to 1865, inclusive, and remarks 165, 307, Ad.
Table, Exports Plantation to various countries, during the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive and remarks ... 165, 307, Ad.
Table of Discount ... 39
Table of Interest ... 38
Table, Legislative Enactments in Force in 1866 ... 153 Ap.
Table, Multipliers for converting British weights and measures into French, and vice versa 48
Table, Number of days, from one day to any other day in a year 39
Table, principal Roads in Ceylon I-XIII
Table, Quantity, Value, and Duty paid on the 4 staple Exports of Ceylon ... 155
Table showing the consumption or quantity retained for manufacturing purposes of the leading articles of food in the United Kingdom ... 176, 284
Table do do remarks on 285
Table showing items of estimated Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon for the year 1868 300
Table, value of, and Revenue derived from the Exports and Imports of Ceylon during the years 1837 to 1865 164
Table, value of Exports and Imports apportioned to different countries for the years, 1857 to 1865 ... 163, Ad.
Tares allowed on Coffee 48
Tariff—Customs Duties 13
Export Duties ... 147 Ap.
Import Duties ... 145 Ap.
Pilotage 137, 139, 142 Ap.

PAGES.

Tariff (continued)
Port Dues ... 145 Ap.
Scale of freight ... 147 Ap.
Warehouse rates ... 147 Ap.
Warehouse stowage 147 Ap.
Tax, Assessment on Houses 201
Tax on Gardens ... 194
Tax on Paddy 190
Taxes, statistical return of the revenue and expenditure of Ceylon with explanatory remarks ... 184 to 245
Tea and Coffee Planting in India and Ceylon, works on v
Tea, consumption of in Britain 174, 270, 285
Tea Planting 281
Telegraph Department, Civil Service ... XXXIX
Telegraph Electric, cost of construction .. 207
Telegraph, Electric, Departments of India and Ceylon LXIX
Telegraph, Electric, Revenue from, 207, Ad.
Telegraph Electric, rules, rates, distances ..... 13, 104 Ap., Ad.
Temperature, Colombo, Kandy and Trincomalie ... 3, 20-32
Temple Lands Commission LXIII
Testamentary proceedings, Stamp Duties on ... 121 Ap.
Tetanus or Locked-jaw 27 Ap.
The seven wonders of the world ... 157 Ap.
The three great Coffee-producing countries of the world 147, 295
Thoroughfares or Roads Ordinance, collections under 211
Tides of Ceylon ... 2
Timber Exported 267
Time, Colombo ... 17
Tithes Redeemed ... 194
Title deeds for sale of crown lands, issued from 1833 to 1866 246
Tobacco acreage under cultivation, Exports, &c. 266, 305
Tobacco, consumption of in Britain ... 177
Toddy, License for, ... 196
Toll Ordinance, Summary of 148 Ap.
Toll rents on roads, bridges &c. 196, Ad.
Tolls on Canals ... 150 Ap.
Tolls, Received on Kandy Road 261
Tolls, Table of 149 & 150 Ap.
Tonnage, Ceylon, amount owned by 190
Tonnage to and from Ceylon, abstract of 189, 307, Ad.
Tools lost, Revenue from 209

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Towns, chief of Ceylon	5
Tract Society, Jafina	LXXXVI
Trade List of Colombo	LXXVI
Trade List of Galle	LXXXa
Trade List of Kandy	LXXIX
Trade and Navigation, summary of ...	153,173
Trade, Import, for 1867	308
Trade of Ceylon, value of during 1860 to 1867.	189,307,Ad.
Trade of Ceylon with various countries for the five seasons ending 31st December 1865	167
Traffic on the Ceylon Railway	293
Translators' Fees	124Ap.
Transport ; cost of travelling and charges	228
Treasury, General	LVII,Ad.
Trees, measuring the distance or finding how many to an acre	52
Trigonometrical Altitudes	154Ap.
Trincomalie, Friend-in-Need Society	LXXXIX
Trincomalie Pettah Library	XCII
Trincomalie Port	137,142Ap.
Cargo Boat hire	144Ap.
Passenger Boat hire	144Ap.
Pilotage	142Ap.
Port charges	142Ap.
Triton Insurance Company	xxxvii
Tytler, R. B. on Coffee Manure	65 to 71Ap.
United Kingdom, postage via Southampton and Marseilles	101Ap.
United Service Library Colombo	XC
Do. do. do. Kandy	XCI
United States of America : Imports and consumption of Coffee	258,296
United States of America : imports, experts, consumption, and stocks of Coffee	261-263
Universal Marine Insurance Company	xxv
Useful Household Hints	58
do Memoranda and hints	49
do Numbers for rapid approximation	50
Value and Price of Ceylon Coffee exported	262
Value British, of Foreign coins	46
Value of Cinnamon and Coffee exported in 1867	308
Value of Cocoanut Oil and Coir exported in 1866-1867	309
Value of Coffee Property	8
Value of Exports for 1866-1867	307
Value of Exports and Imports of Ceylon for the years 1857 to 1865 and countries exported to	163
Value of Goods Exported during the years 1860 to 1865	188
Value of Goods Imported during the years 1860 to 1865	186
Value of Import trade for 1867	308
Value of Rice imported in 1867	308
Value of the Trade of Ceylon during the years 1860 to 1865,	190
Value of Tools lost, Revenue from,	209
Value, Quantity, and Duty paid on the four Staple Exports of Ceylon	155
Value, Relative of Gold and Silver	44
Vegetables, general remarks on, and Manures for	176Ap.
Vegetables, List of, for table use in Ceylon	170Ap.
Vegetable seeds suitable for Ceylon	175Ap.
Velocity, &c, &c. of sound	49
Venetian glass blinds	xxx
Vernacular Education Soy.	LXXXV,Ad.
Vertical and Diagonal cutting Machine	Adver: Back of Map
Vessels belonging to Ceylon, character, number and tonnage	189-190
Vessels, fees for admeasurement of	126Ap.
Vicissitudes of Coffee Estates in Ceylon	274,279
Vicissitudes of Coffee prices,	278
Village Councils	57Ap.
Vital statistics relating to Ceylon	303
Wages, Rates of in Ceylon	64,84,93
Wages, Table of	59
Walker, R. percussion Caps, &c., &c.	Adver : Back of Map.
Wall, George, on Estate Expenditure	60 to 71
Warehouse and Godown Rent, Rates of	137Ap.
Warehouse Rates, Tariff	147Ap.
Warehouse Stowage, Tariff	147Ap.
Warrants, Legal	64Ap.
Water, how to purify	58
Waterpower and waterwheels	49
Weather and Climate throughout Ceylon	1-20Ap.
Weather, Notes on Colombo Kandy and Trincomalie	21-32
Weather system, Saxby's	55
Weeding Contracts.....	97

Digitized by Google

	Pages.
Weight, comparative of different kinds of roofing	52
Weight of Earth-works &c.	51
Weight of Metals	50
Weights and measures	12-33-204
Weights, and measures, bushel, galloon and others, price of	204
Weights and numbers: prices equivalent to	40
Weights of English Coins	45
Weights, Foreign	47
Weights, French	48
Weights, Revenue derived from	204
Weights, Tables of	33 to 37
Wellicadde Gaol, coir matting, colored and plain	xxviii
Wellicadde Gaol, Revenue from prison labor	209
Wellington Emery Mills	xiii
West India Coffee Exports	173
What to wear in the East	35 Ap.
Whight and Mann's sewing machines	Adver: Back of Map.
White Ants, to preserve mats from,	58
Widows' Pension Fund	210
Wills, information regarding	65 Ap.
Wind, force of	51
Wines Imports of	262
Wine, consumption of in Britain	177
Wine, License to sell	197
Wonders of the World	157 Ap.
Wooden posts how to preserve	178 Ap.
Wooden Roofs	51
Woodhouse's Essay on Estate Expenditure	115
Works and Buildings: Expenditure on	229, Ad.
Worms, Treatment of	31, 33 Ap.
Wounds and Cuts	28 Ap.
Wrecks, fees due to receivers	126 Ap.
Writers in Civil Service	XXXI, Ad.
Writers on Ceylon	13
Year, different reckonings of	16
Yorkshire Bottle Co. Druggists, Wine, and Soda Water Bottles &c, &c.,	Adver: Back of Map.
Young Men's Literary Association, Kandy	XC

☞ *Special attention is called to the later information given under several heads in the following pages of Addenda; and parties who really wish to be certain of having the latest and most correct statistical information before them are advised to transcribe the more important additions and emendations on the several pages referred to into the body of the Book. We have gone to considerable trouble in procuring the latest results to enter in the Addenda.*

Digitized by Google

ADDENDA; ERRATA; AND CHANGES WHILE PRINTING.

[*Compiled and corrected up to July* 1868, *including the latest Information under the several heads.*]

The following matter is arranged consecutively according to the compilation of the Book and it is hoped that easy reference will thus be afforded. The additions and corrections are generally of some importance and in our General Index we have added "*Ad.*" as a reminder to refer to the *Addenda* for such additional Information.

Our Illustrations.—On the **Map of India,** the town of "*Allepey*" (which is likely to become the shipping port for the Coffee cultivated in the State of Travancore) should be filled in almost midway between Cochin and Quilon.

Summary of Information.—In "**Revenue**" page 10, note that the Municipal Taxation must now be included in the total raised in the island, bringing up the whole to about £1,050,000.

Page 3.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY: line 1, Read "Mountain ranges *formed of.*" In line 7 read "Salt forms naturally and is *also* manufactured." For "Pulam," read "Putlam." Page 4.—ANIMALS:—line 12, for "most noted," read "*remarkable.*" Page 5.—CHIEF TOWNS: line 4, read "[The above are the capitals of the Provinces; *but.*" Page 7,—top line, read "Dravidian." Page 8, line 16 read "Peradenia, *near* Kandy." Further down for "Rapottelle," read "Happotelle." Page 10,—line 3, read "10 to 25 per cent. *of produce.*" Page 11.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION: line 2,—in place of the words "in course of formation" insert, "completed and opened August 1st 1867." FORM OF GOVERNMENT —line 2nd for "as in the case," read "as is the case." Page 15.—after the heading "Customs Duties" substitute a comma for the period. In "OBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST" substitute semicolon for comma after "Government Factory and Elephant Shed." Page 14.—To writers on Natural History add Emerson Tennent.

NOTE.—That on the Map, the Sanatarium of Newera Ellia ought to be inserted midway in a direct line between Kandy and Wellaway.

Mail Arrangements.—In the table of the P. and O. Company's Arrangements, (given on a separate sheet before calendar,) in the Homeward route under the column "Leaves Calcutta," above May 11th fill in "Monday" which is the day until October 28th, from which date fill in "Wednesday."

Coffee Exports to 30th September, p. 146.—For returns of later Seasons see (for 1866) p. 271, and (for 1867) p. 289.

Coffee Exports to 10th October, p. 149.—For later returns see pp. 263, 293.

Commerce of Ceylon for 1865.—For remarks on the Commerce of 1866 and 1867, see pp. 286, and 307.

Digitized by Google

Staple Exports to 1865, p. 159.—The further returns are as follows :—

	Coffee.		Cocoanut Oil.	
	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £	Quantity. Gallons	Value. £
1866.....	897,624	2,286,880	1,042,853	104,000
1867.....	943,592	2,430,536	1,345,485	134,548
	Cinnamon.		Coir of all Kinds.	
	Quantity. lbs.	Value. £	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
1866... ...	890,484	44,524	46,687	33,035
1867 ...	1,017,750	50,887	49,675	34,446

Imports and Exports, Value of to different countries, page 163.—The following are the figures for the past two years, 1866 and 1867 :—

	1866.		1867.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	1,390,687	2,385,126	1,350,312	2,556,189
Mauritius	29,921	25,735	18,007	6,518
Aden	48	...	...	74
British Posses. in India	2,746,440	920,578	2,595,260	797,174
Hongkong	9,828	2,109	7,669	232
Australia.....	520,341	41,813	281,142	32,613
Gibraltar.....	...	18,073	...	20,623
Buenos Ayres.....	198	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	50	...	1,356
Suez.....	74,378	73,284	43,434	10,952
France.....	...	19,040	173	34,683
Maldive Islands.....	29,789	4,255	44,531	9,074
French Possess. in India	150,557	22,115	152,343	24,846
Dutch Possess. in India	...	600	3,139	1,945
U. States of America.	8,860	73,675	7,297	33,945
Jeddah.....	...	...	1,032	...
Muscat	12	...	...	...
Bourbon.....	2	...	...	...
	£4,961,061	3,586,453	4,504,339	3,530,224
Deduct Specie.....	1,443,877	516,206	892,040	191,219
Value of Goods	£3,517,184	3,070,247	3,612,299	3,339.005

Coffee Exports to 31st December, page 167.—The following are the further returns :—

	Plantation Coffee.			
Exported to.	Year 1866.		Year 1867.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
U. Kingdom.....	cwts. 680,150	£1,836,407	cwts. 754,040	£2,035,908
British India.....	37	100	7	18
Australia.....	12,233	33,028	8,339	22,515
Mauritius	1,704	4,601	...	...
Gibraltar.....	6,694	18,072	7,638	20,623
Hongkong	5	13	...	...
Dutc. Pos. in India	19	51	9	24
France.....	1,274	3,440	5,785	15,619
U. S. of America...	217	586	400	1,080
	cwts. 702,333	£6 1,89,298	cwts. 776,218	£2,095,787

Digitized by Google

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Native Coffee.

Exported to	Year 1866. Quantity.	Year 1866. Value.	Year 1867. Quantity.	Year 1867. Value.
United Kingdom...	cwt. 136,023	£ 272,045	cwt. 131,903	£ 263,807
British India	7,140	14,280	2,073	4,146
Mauritius	5,552	11,104	562	1,123
Australia	3,121	6,242	4,104	8,208
Hongkong	56	112	60	120
Cape of Good Hope.	...	...	3	6
French India	861	1,722	3,870	7,740
France	7,800	15,600	8,786	17,573
America.....	34,736	69,473	16,013	32,026
Suez	1	2	...	...
Maldive Islands ...	1	2	...	...
	cwts.195,291	£390,582	cwts.167,374	£394,749

Coffee—Plantation and Native.

Exported to	Year 1866. Quantity.	Year 1866. Value.	Year 1867. Quantity.	Year 1867. Value.
United Kingdom ...	cwt. 816,173	£ 2,108,452	cwt. 885,943	£ 2,299,715
Bri. Pos. in India...	7,177	14,380	2,080	4,164
Mauritius	7,256	15,705	562	1,123
Australia	15,354	39,270	12,443	30,723
Hongkong	61	125	60	120
Gibraltar	6,694	18,072	7,638	20,623
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	3	6
Dutch Pos. in India	19	51	9	24
France	9,074	19,040	14,571	33,192
Suez	1	2	...	...
French Pos. in India	861	1,722	3,870	7,740
Maldive Islands ...	1	2	...	...
U. S. of America...	34,953	70,059	16,413	33,106
	cwts.897,624	£ 2,286,880	cwts.943,592	£ 2,430,536

Staple Imports up to 1865, p. 170.—The returns for 1866 and 1867 are as follows:—

	Cotton Goods Value.	Rice. Quantity.	Rice. Value.	Fish. Quantity.	Fish. Value.	Cattle. No.	Cattle. Value.
1866...	£860,310	3,777,320	£1,133,196	70,190	£70,190	9,059	£43,072
1867 ...	891,776	4,543,327	1,362,998	71,795	71,795	8,912	50,190

Immigrations Returns up to 1866, p. 178.—The returns for 1867, will be found on page 303.

Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon pp. 184 to 243—Customs p. 186.—The abstract of Imports may be continued as follows:—

	Value of Goods.	Specie.	Total.	Duty on Imports.
1866	3,517,184	1,143,877	4,961,061	219,884
1867	3,612,298	892,041	4,504,339	228,918

Digitized by Google

Rice Imports, p. 187.—Quantity of Rice entered for Home Consumption in 1866, 3,765,716 Bushels; duty paid £109,832.
In 1867—4,542,514 bushels—duty £132,500.

Exports, abstract of, p. 189.—The further figures are :—

	Value of Goods, Ceylon Produce.	Specie.	Imports Re-exported.	Total.	Duty on Exports.*
1866 ...	2,693,830	516,206	376,417	3,586,453	54,341
1867 ...	2,889,310	191,220	449,694	3,530,224	57,207

[* Of which paid on Coffee (p. 189) in 1866 £44,882, and in 1867, £47,180.]

Tonnage, p 189 :—

	Shipping Inwards. No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Outwards. No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1866	3,240	583,303	3,304	599,022
1867	3,171	589,804	3,199	606,961

Trade, Total Value, p. 190 :—

1866...	Imports	£4,961,061	£8,547,653
	Exports	3,586,453	
	Import Duties...	219,884	£ 274,225
	Export do. ...	54,341	
1867...	Imports	4,504,339	£8,034,563
	Exports	3,530,224	
	Import Duties...	228,918	£286,125.
	Export do. ...	57,207	

Paddy Tax, p. 190.—For produce in 1866, see p. 305.

Commutation and Rent, p. 194.—Further returns are :

	Tax Rented.	Tax Commuted.
1866	77,408 ...	25,423
1867	74,321 ...	28,304

Land Sales, p. 195.—For further and later particulars see pp. 245-247 and p. 301.

Toll Rents, p. 196.—The Tolls realized in 1866, £54,802; and in 1867, £41,000.

Licenses, p. 197.—Realized £166,991 in 1866, and the result in 1867 was £149,600; 1868's estimate £160,000.

Stamps, p. 198.—Yielded £73,286 in 1866, and the return for 1867 was £75,000; 1868's estimate £85,000.

Stamps, p. 198, 1st and 2nd line—the Stamp Ordinance is No. 11 of 1861, not 1866.

Postage Receipts, p. 199 :—

	Receipts.	*Expenses.*
In 1866	£2,057*	£16,029

[* Besides about £10,000 in postage stamps.]

Salt Monopoly p. 203.—The quantity of salt sold and the amount realized was as follows :—

In	Cwts.	£
1865	355,990	68,400
1866	345,480	75,115
1867	367,582	71,100

The quantity sold for Export included in the above, was in 1865, cwts. 63,920; 1866, cwts. 26.321; and in 1867, cwts. 71,300.

Pearl Fishery, p. 205.—No Pearl Fishery has taken place up to date July 1868, nor is there any prospect of one at present.

Digitized by Google

Electric Telegraph, p. 207.—Further Returns :—

In	Cost of Construction.	Working Expenses.	Total cost.	Receipts, &c.
1866	———	6,660	6,660	£ 8,850
1867	£ 4,598	8,678	13,256	7,767

[Excluding the proportion paid to the Indian Government.]

The Ceylon Telegraph it is now (July 1868) expected, will be handed over to the Indian Government, and in their accounts will appear the entire revenue and expenditure in future.

Road Ordinance, Commutation rates, p. 211.—The rate of Commutation has been raised to 4*s* in Colombo, and in the Eastern Province to 3*s* ; in the North-Western from 1st January, 1869, to 3*s*. ; and also 3*s* in the Western, Southern and Central Provinces except in Colombo, (and in certain divisions in Doombera, Badulla and Matelle where the rate is 2*s* 3*d*.)

Municipalities, p. 213.—The revenue of the Colombo Municipality for 1867 was £ 32,087 ; the Expenditure £ 30,216. For 1868 the estimate is Revenue £ 28,079 ; Expenditure £ 44,371—the excess being derived from borrowed capital if permission is given by Government.—Of Kandy Municipality, the revenue and expenditure were as follows :—

1867 £ 18,145 Revenue. £ 14,136 Expenditure.

The estimate for 1868 is Revenue £ 12,045 ; Expenditure £ 9,549.

Of Galle Municipality, the Revenue of 1867 was £ 2,316 and Expenditure £ 1,670. Estimate for 1868 Revenue (with balance) £ 3,846 ; Expenditure £ 3,846.

Expenditure, p. 214.—The Return up to 1866 for the Colony was,

Year.	Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.	Actual Expenditure.	Surplus Revenue.	Surplus Fund Expenditure.
1866	£ 848,382	£ 962,873	£ 957,993	£ 4,880	£ 40,323 (charged on balances.)
1867	981,575	£ 969,000 (about)	£ 927,000 (about)	£ 42,000 (about)	

Establishments p. 216.—The Commissariat Department is now changed into the Colonial Store Department. The offices of Deputy and Assistant Commissary Generals, are abolished and those of Colonial Storekeeper (on 800*l*.) and Assistant (300*l*.) substituted ; the Assistant Commissaries at Trincomalie, Galle and Kandy are entirely done away with.

Scientific Branch and Public Works, p. 221.—An Irrigation Assistant has been appointed on 800*l*. per annum.

Legal Branch, p. 222.—There is now a Deputy Queen's Advocate at Batticaloa on 300*l*. per annum.

Miscellaneous.—The Inspector General of Prisons draws 1,000*l*. and the new Governor of Wellicadde Prison 400*l*.

Works and Buildings, p. 229—The amount expended under this head for 1866 was £10,820 ; for 1867, £13,460.

Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals, p. 230.—The Expenditure for 1866 was £172,898 ; for 1867, £142,800.

Return of Revenue and Expenditure, p. 243.—The table may be supplemented as follows :—

	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess
1866.....	£962,873	957,993	4,880
1867 ....about	969,000	927,000	42,000
Estimate for 1868.....	980,475	977,924	2,551

In 1866 £40,324 were expended and charged on balances.

Staple Imports, Table of, page 262.—Under the column for 1863, Specie and Bullion should be £"1,842,974" *not* "842,973."

Digitized by Google

Railway Traffic, p. 293.—The returns for the first half-year of 1868 are as follows :—

Return of Traffic	for the four weeks ending 26th January, 1868 ...	£16,769	12	5
do.	do.	for the four weeks ending 29th February, 1868 ...	16,243	6	2
do.	do.	for the four weeks ending 29th March, 1868... ...	14,541	12	6
do.	do.	for the four weeks ending 26th April, 1868	9,842	12	10
do.	do.	for the four weeks ending 31st May, 1868	9,581	10	11
do.	do.	for the three weeks ending 21st June, 1868	5,972	6	4
do.	do.	In the fourth week, ending 28th June, say	2,000	0	0
		TOTAL for 6 months ...	£78,991	1	2

APPENDIX.

Colombo Municipality p. p. 84-84 Ap.—Amendments and additions effected in and to the Byelaws of the Colombo Municipality since the Summary on pages 84 to 88 of Appendix was printed:—

CHAPTER II.—The ordinary meetings of Council to be held, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the first and third *Thursdays* in every month.

CHAPTER IX.—Advocates, Proctors and Notaries compellable to make returns of apprentices and articled clerks under them.

CHAPTER XIII.—Carts and hackeries to carry Municipal license plates to be issued on 1st of *February* in every year.

CHAPTER XVII.—Carrying materials in carts and hackeries in an insecure manner constituted an offence.

CHAPTER XVIII.—The Byelaws relating to Slaughter-houses provide for the exposure of animals intended for Slaughter; the destruction of diseased animals; monthly returns from butchers; special licenses for Slaughter of cattle by private parties; the internal arrangements of Slaughter-houses, and fees leviable at public abattoirs.

Electric Telegraph Rates, p. 106 Ap.—Cost of messages of 20 words &c. from Colombo, Kandy or Galle to Paumben should be 5s. and not 4s. as printed.

Banks and Banking, pp. 127-132 Ap.—The Asiatic Bank Corporation, the Bank of Hindustan, &c., and the Royal Bank of India, are eitheir no longer in existence or have closed their Ceylon Branches. Ther place has been filled to some extent by the Bank of Madras which has opened an Agency in Colombo : this Bank issues no paper money in Ceylon and its principal business is in connection with India, although the Agent also buys Bills on England.—The average Monthly Circulation for 1867 of the others, was as follows :—

ORIENTAL BANK.—January 212,919*l*; February 204,731*l*; March 199,547*l*; April 190,309*l*; May 174,400*l*; June 169,985*l*; July 174,932*l*; August 172,239*l*; September 180,331*l*; October 186,807*l*; November 193,754*l*; December 210,581*l*; Total 2,270,535*l*; Average 189,211*l*.

MERCANTILE BANK.—January 38,998*l*; February 35,851*l*; March 36,126*l*; April 33,188*l*; May 30,951*l*; June 35,503*l*; July 29,769*l*; August 31,310*l*; September 33,077*l*; October 35,412*l*; November 33,595*l*; December 39,488*l*; Total 413,268*l*; Average 34,439*l*.

The Rates of Exchange (highest quotations) for document bills on London ruling in Colombo in 1867 :—

In 1867 the purchasing rates for 4 months' sight Bills on London was as given below. It must be remembered that in consequence of an agreement among the Banks six months' usance was discontinued for the greater part of the year, but ½ per cent added to the four months' rates when at discount and deducted when at premium will give an approximate 6 months' rate. The annual average rate it will be seen, was therefore about 2 per cent for 6months' Bills:—

1st January to 22nd 3 per cent discount, 23rd January to 12th February 2½ discount, 13th February to 25th February 2 per cent discount, 26th to 2nd March 1½ discount, 3rd March to 16th March 2 per cent discount, 17th March to 29th March 3 per cent discount, 30th March to 16th April 4½ discount, 17th April to 2nd May 3½ discount, 3rd May to 9th May 3 per

Digitized by Google

cent discount, 10th May to 13th May 2½ discount, 14th May to 10th June 2 per cent discount, 11th June to 22nd June 1½ discount, 23rd June to 20th July 1 per cent discount, 21st July to 27th July 1½ discount, 28th July to 7th August 1 per cent discount, 8th August to 27th August ½ discount, 28th August to 1 October Par, 2nd October to 8th October ½ per cent discount, 9th October to 26th October Par.—27th October to 27th November (6 months' sight) ½ per cent discount, 28th November to 18th December ½ discount, 19th Decenber to 31st December ½ discount.

Banks and Companies connected with the East, pp. 136 Ap.—The London address of the offices of the Ceylon Company Limited is changed to Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street; and R. A. Cameron is now Secretary.

Legislative Enactments, pp. 158-160 Ap.—For further list of those passed in Session 1867-8, see page 182 Ap.

Proclamations, &c., pp. 162,167 Ap.—The following are the further important Notices issued:—

Proclamation, 13th December, 1866.—From 1st January, 1867, a Police force established in the Town of Jaffna.

Proc. 13th December, 1866.—Alteration and re-arrangement of Judicial Districts.

do Two Pattus of Kele Komole North and Odearur annexed to the District of Mullaittivoe for Revenue purposes.

4th February, 1867.—Burials to be discontinued in the old Burial ground attached to St. Lucia's Church, Colombo.

25th February, 1867.—All houses and gardens within the Municipality of Colombo shall be surrounded with walls or good fences and be cleared and kept clean of brush and underwood.

Notice, 23rd February 1867.—The following fees to be payable to Registrar under the Marriage Ordinance. For inspection and extract from the Registry Books 1s. For a Notice of Marriage 1s. Certificate of Notice 1s. Solemnizing Marriage 3s.

Proc. 25th May, 1867.—A Police Force established at Hambantotte from 1st June 1867.

12th June 1867.—Rules and Regulations to be observed in the different Prisons of the Island.

14th Juue 1867.—Amending Proclamation respecting Judicial Districts.

Notice, 20th August 1867.—Postal Rules for Official Correspondence.

Notice 22nd do Applications for Notaries must in certain cases be sent through the Government Agent of the Province.

Proc. 13th September, 1867.—From 1st November 1867 burials shall be wholly discontinued in the Roman Catholic Burial Ground at Slave Island.

Notice 19th November 1867.—Rules respecting the "Rustomjie Jamsetjie Jejeebhoy Medical Scholarship Fund."

Despatch 19th June 1867.—Naturalized Foreigners who are likely to travel in Europe should provide themselves, before leaving the Colony, with some official evidence of their identity and description.

Despatch 5th September 1867.—British subjects are not entitled to wear Foreign Decorations without Her Majesty's special permission.

Proc. 21st December 1867.—The time fixed by the Ordinance No. 6 of 1866 for the production of Deeds, Sannasses, Olas or other instruments is extended to 31st December 1868.

Notice 12th March, 1868.—Reducing rates for carriage of Coffee by Rail to 20s. per ton, from Kandy, Peradenia or Kaduganava to Colombo.

Patents, p. 167 Ap.—The following further Grant of Exclusive Privilege is the only one since published:—

Patent No. 55 to Charles Hider of Puselawa in Central Province of Ceylon, for an invention for the speedy cure of Intermittent Fever, called Neosine.—Date 24th October, 1867.

Digitized by Google

DIRECTORY.

Roads, Tables of, pp. I to XIII.—Several other roads are in course of construction or remain uncompleted such as the Happootella, Dickoya, and Dimboola Grant-in-aid roads, and the Badulla and Batticaloa road, as well the Morowa Corle road; but none can well be added to the list as yet.

Government of India, p. XVI.—The hon'ble William Grey is now Lieut.-Governor of Bengal in place of Sir Cecil Beadon; Sir William Muir is now Lieut.-Governor of N. W. Provinces, in place of hon'ble Edward Drummond; and Sir R. Temple is Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Major-General McLeverty is now Commander-in-Chief in Madras in place of Sir J. G. LeMarchant.—Sir Thomas Pycroft has retired. Hon. R. S. Ellis is now Chief Secretary, and W. Hudleston, Esq., Secretary Rev. Department, Madras Government.

Colonial Governors p. XVIII.—In New South Wales, Earl Belmore has succeeded Sir John Young as Governor. In Queensland, Col. Blackall is now Governor; Sir Geo. Ferguson Bowen having been transferred to New Zealand. In South Australia, Sir Dominic Daly having died Lieut.-Colonel Hamley is acting Governor pending the arrival of a successor. In Western Australia, Colonel Bruce succeeds Mr. Hampton. From Tasmania, Colonel Brown is about to retire. Of Labuan Mr. J. Pope Hennessy is Governor. Nova Scotia, Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Doyle; New Brunswick, do. Colonel Harding; Honduras, do. J. H. Longden; Dominica do., Hon. H. E. Bulwer; Bermudas, Governor, Sir F. Chapman; Sierra Leone Governor, Capt. Kennedy; Heligoland, Governor, Peter S. Botter.

Governors of Ceylon, p. XIX.—Add "His Honor Major-General Studholme J. Hodgson Administering the Government, 1st July, 1868."

Executive and Legislative Councils, p. XX.—Messrs. Vane and Callander are both on leave in England, and Mr. F. B. Templer and Mr. T. B. Stephen act as Treasurer and Auditor General. Colonel Layard to act as Senior Officer in Command of Troops while the Major General supplies Sir Hercules Robinson's place. Mr. David Wilson is to act as un-official member in place of Mr. C. B. Smith, and———in place of Mr. Duff.

Changes in the Civil Service.

See Pages XX to XXXIX.

A. Y. Adams, Actg. Assistant Agent, Batticaloa.
J. B. A. Bailey, District Judge, Batticaloa.
W. Barton, Retired, Pension £ 346 13 4.
J. W. W. Birch, Govt. Agent, Eastern Province, Salary £ 1,200.
F. H. Campbell, Acting District Judge Tangalle, Salary £ 525 (acting.)
H. C. Caulfeild, Died in England.
C. R. Curgenven, Assistant Agent, Jaffna £525.
J. F. Dickson, Asst. Colonial Secretary, Salary £ 600.
C. Dickman, (fill in) Asst. Auditor General £350.
P. A. Dyke, Died in Ceylon.
D. E. De Saram, District Judge, Kurungalle, Salary £ 800.
J. H. De Saram, Commissioner of Requests Colombo, Salary £ 600.
E. Elliott, Asst. Agent Matura, Salary £ 600.
J. L. Flanderka, Retired, Pension £ 346 13 4.
T. L. Gibson, Died in England.
H. W. Gillman, Post Master General, £ 800.
W. J. Gorman, Colonial Storekeeper, £ 800. W. Halliley, Acting Asst. Collector of Customs Colombo £ 750.
J. Kriekenbeek, Retired, Pension £ 350.
Æ. A. King, District Judge Badulla, Salary £ 600.
Kelly, L. F. Writer, Colombo £ 300.

Digitized by Google

C. H. Layard, Asst. Colonial Storekeeper. Salary £ 300.
C. F, H. L. Liesching, Asst. Agent N. Ellia, £ 450.
L. F. Liesching, On leave to the Cape.
L. F. Lee, Police Magistrate Panadura.
W. C. Macready, Asst. Agent, Putlam £ 800.
R. Massie, Asst. Collr. & Landing Surveyor at Jaffna, to continue to act as Asst. Agent Kurunegalla, Salary £ 450.
E. L. Mitford, Retired, Pension £ 505 9 4.
R. W. D. Moir, Actg. Collector of Customs Galle, Salary £ 650.
Wm. Morris, retired on Pension £ 840
H. E. O'Grady, On leave to Europe, Govt. Agent, N. W. Province.
G. W. Paterson, Actg. Asst. Agent Nuwarkalia, Salary £ 700.
J. Parsons, Actg. Govt. Agent Southern Province £ 1150.
H. Pole, Actg. District Judge Trincomalee, Salary £ 700.
R. C. Pole, Actg. Asst. Agent Matella, Salary £ 600.
T. C. Power, Retired, Pension £ 280.
A. H. Roosmale Cocq, On leave to Europe.
H. S. O. Russell, Govt. Agent Northern Province, Salary £ 1,500.
F. R. Saunders, Asst. Agent Ratnapura, Salary £ 800.
P. Selby, Actg. District Judge, Matara £ 475.
T. Steele, Actg. Asst. Agent Hambantotta £ 700.
T. B. Stephen, Actg. Treasurer £ 1350.
J. Swan, Principal Asst. Colonial Secretary, Salary £ 1,000.
G. Stewart, Actg. Police Magistate &c., Kandy.
E. G. Smedley, resigned service.
R. Temple, Actg. Police Magistrate &c., Galle.
Hon'ble F. B. Templer, Actg. Treasurer, Half Salary as Govt. Agent Southern Province £ 750, as Actg. Treasurer £ 750, Total £ 1,500.
P. A. Templer, District Judge of Ratnapura, Salary £ 600.
G. W. Templer, Actg. District Judge Mullativoe, Salary, £ 525.
Ho n'ble G. Vane, Treasurer, On leave to Europe.
W. H. Wodehouse, Actg. Landing Surveyor Colombo, £ 450.
W. D. Wright, Acting Collector of Customs, Colombo £ 1,000.
F. C. Willisford, Police Magistrate, Colombo, Actg. District Judge, Negombo.
G. S. Williams, Actg. Police Magistrate Colombo, Salary £ 525.
J. W. Gibson, Magistrate of Avisavella, £ 400.
A. Mainwaring, Landing & Tide Surveyor, Galle do. £ 450.
A. Jumeaux, attached to the Cutchery at Jaffna.
R. Reid, Police Magistrate &c. Kalpentyn: acting as Asst. Agent at Kandy, £ 400.
P. W. Conolly, Actg. Asst. Agent, Galle, £ 400.
A. B. Mason, Actg. Asst. Govt. Agent, Trincomalie, £ 400.
T. W. R. Davids, P. M. and Commissioner of Dambulle and Matella, £ 450.
A. R. Dawson, Asst. Govt. Agent, Colombo, £ 450.
F. C. Fisher, Actg. Police Magistrate of Jaffna £400.
C. A. Murray, Actg. P. M. and Commissioner of Gampola £ 400.
C. E. D. Pennycuick, Commissioner and P. M. of Panwilla, £ 800.
J. B. Pilkington, Commissioner and P. M. of Kayts, £ 350.
G. W. Withers, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Coroner, Colombo, £ 300.
T. N. O'Brien, Additional Police Magistrate, Kurunagalla, £ 300.
W. J. S. Boake, Writer, Actg. at Kalpentyn, £ 300.
R. S. Pargiter, Magistrate and Commissioner, Point Pedro £ 350.
H. H. Cameron, Writer Col. Secy's. Office, £ 200.
F. J. De Livera, Writer, Cutcherry, £200.

SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

Lieut. Woodward, R. E., Irrigation Asst. £ 800.
T. Ashton, Salary £ 500.
J. A. Arniel, do. 400.
W. Bryan, do. 500.
J. A. Caley, retired on pension £ 400
A. Campbell, retired on pension £ 373 6 8.

Digitized by Google

J. F. Churchill, retired, Southern Province.
H. A. Evatt, Resumed duties as Povincial Asst. in April, 1868.
H. Forrest, Supt. Officer, £ 300.
W. R. Noad, Resumed duties, Salary £ 750.
Capt. Oldfield, Delete, No longer in the service.
For C. Prince, read C. Prime, Salary £ 500.
T. Reynolds, On leave to Europe.
Major T. Skinner, Retired, Pension £ 875.
R. Tatham, on leave to Europe.
J. Wormald ; Not now in the service.
J. D. Young, resumed his own office, now salary £ 600.
G. L. Molesworth, appointed Director of Public Works, Salary £ 1,500.
J. G. Smithers appointed Architectural Asst. Salary £ 750.
E. Giles, Superintending Officer £350.
J. F. Coulson, do. do. £300.

LEGAL BRANCH.

T. Berwick, District Judge Kandy £1200.
H. F. Mutukistna, Resigned.
G F. Nell, Died in Ceylon,
C. E. Temple, Died in Ceylon.
H. Thwaites, Depy. Queen's Advocate Northern Circuit £ 400.
Louis Nell, do. do. Southern Province „ 400.
G. De Livera, do. do. N. W. Province „ 300.
C. S. Hay, do. do. Eastern Province „ 300.
R. Cayley, do. do. Colombo £ 1,000.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Revd G. Schrader, On leave to Europe.

MEDICAL BRANCH.

Dr. Charsley, Inspector Genl. of Hospitals Salary, £ 1,500,
J. T. Morgan, Asst. Col. Surgeon £ 300.
E. L. Koch do. do. „ 300.
Dr. Dias do. do. „ 300.
F. Keyt do. do. „ 300.

EDUCATIONAL BRANCH.

W. J Sendall, Resumed duties as Inspector of Schools.
Revd. J. Thurstan, Retired on Pension.
Geo. Steward on leave £200 half salary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon'ble J. T. Fitzmaurice, Inspector Genl. of Prisons. £ 1,000.
Capt. C. M. Drew, Died in Ceylon.
Capt. Graham, Provincial Inspector of Police Galle, £ 500,
H. Trotter, resumed duties as Inspector £500.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have passed the Examination prescribed by the Minute of 3rd March 1863, on the 20th January 1868 :—
Under Clause 15—Messrs. R. C. Pole and Æ. A. King.
Under Clause 9—Messrs. R. Reid, P. W. Conolly, C. E. D. Pennycuick, J. B. Pilkington, J. W. Gibson.
Under Clause 17—Mr. W. H. Halliley.

Military Directory, p. XL.

The Detachment of the Ceylon Rifles stationed at Hongkong, having just returned, the address of the Officers are thereby all changed to Ceylon, and generally to Colombo : namely F. J. Baker, H. Chambers, J. E. Collins, D. R. Falkiner, H. R. Fenwick, L. M. H. Kennedy, F. B. Staples, at Colombo ; B. S. du Jardin, L. Hook, J. Meaden, A. J. Price, at Galle ; and A. J. Preston, Kandy. Change also R. Calvert and H. F. Perkins to "on leave to England" ; M. James to "Trincomalie," A. M. Rutherford to Colombo ; H. W. Tombs to Kandy ; Dr. Brown is now Asst. Surgeon, 59th Regiment ; J. Quarry is Lieut. ; A. Randal is Captain ; W. C. Roe, to C. R. Regiment ; Lieut. Hunter and Ensign Jarvis C. R. R, also go to Trincomalie.

Digitized by Google

Fill in G. Watts, Surgeon 59th Regiment, Colombo.
Barry, J., Assistant Surgeon, C. R. R., Colombo.
Creagh, C. D., Paymaster, 59th Regt. Colombo.
Lucas, B. W., Ensign, do. do.
Lutman, W. J., Capt. C. R. R. do.
Small, W. G., Ensign 59th do.
Westaway, J., Lieut., R. E., Colombo.
Carey, C. du Vic, do. do.
Delete W. H. Chambers' name and also that of E. T. Evans.
A battery of Royal Artillery is daily expected to arrive when there will be further changes.
Store Department, page XLI.—Delete W. H. Chambers.
Royal Engineers—page XLII, strike out Lieut. Woodward (employed under the Civil Government) and enter Lieut. Carey, Executive Engineer, and Lieut. Westaway, Assistant Engineer; Major Hook will be Galle Commandant.
59th Regiment, page XLV.—Substitute G. Watt for "Wm. Carden Roe" as Surgeon.—Ceylon Rifles, page XLVII enter "W. C. Roe" in place of "T. Bone."

Clerical Directory.—P. XLVIII TO LI.

FILL IN.—Griffith, E. M. Rev.—Church Missionary, Cooly Mission, Kandy.
Vanderstraaten, J. D. Rev—A. M. & B. D., Presbyterian Minister, Wolfendahl, Colombo. Vanderwall, W. C. Rev.—Presbyterian Minister, Matura, Matura.
Rev. H. Gunasekare, Church Mission, Cotta, Colombo; Rev. J. H. Maclean, Army Chaplain, Colombo; J. A. Livera, Church Mission, Colombo; Rev. J. Shipstone, Wesleyan Missionary, Colombo, Colombo. Read the Rev. C. G. C. Dunbar as *Army* Chaplain, Kandy.
STRIKE OUT.—Hogg, R. Rev.—Acting Presbyterian Colonial Chaplain, Fort, Colombo.
Roberts, T. Rev.—Wesleyan Missionary, Colpetty, Colombo.
Scott, Luke, Rev.—Wesleyan Missionary, Point Pedro, Point Pedro.
Thurstan, J. Rev.—Principal, Industrial School, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Jayesinghe, C. Rev.—Singhalese Missionary from Colombo to Kandy.
De Hoedt, C. W., Rev., from Gampola to Badulla.
Dowbiggen, R. J. Rev., Church Mission, from Cotta to Baddegama, Galle.
Higgins, Ed. Rev., gone to England.
Merson, C. Rev., returned to Colombo.
Oakley, W. Rev.—Church Missionary, from Kandy to Newera Ellia.
Pereira, D. H. Rev.—Wesleyan Mission, from Morotto to Pettah, Colombo.
Sanders, M. D. Rev.—American Mission, Jaffna, returned to Batticotta.
Vethecan, A., Rev., S. P. G., from Calpentyn to Chilaw.
Waldock, F. D. Rev.—Baptist Mission, Kandy, but resident in Colombo.

Medical Directory.—P. LI TO LII.

FILL IN.—Anthoniz, A. H. (M. D.) Assist. Colonial Surgeon, Tangalle.
Banon, R. G. D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Colombo.
Barry, J., Asst. Surgeon, C. R. R. Colombo.
Carbury, J. (M. D.) Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Kandy.
Coghill, J. (M. D.) Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Matelle.
Cowper, S. (M. D.) Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo,
Roe, W. C. Surgeon, C. R. R. Colombo.
Seward, Assistant Surgeon 59th Regiment, Kandy.
Vandersmagt, F. A. (M. D.) Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo.
Watts, G., Surgeon 59th Regiment, Colombo.

Digitized by Google

STRIKE OUT.—Boake, F. R. C. S.; Evatt, G. J. H.(M. D.) Asst. Surgeon, 2-25th Regt. Colombo.
Innes, F. W. (M. D., C. B.) Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals, Colombo.
Kynsey, W. R. (M. D.) Staff Assist. Surgeon, Newera Ellia.
Loftus, G. Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Putlam.
Markey, E C., Assistant Surgeon 2-25th Regiment, Colombo.
Ebert, J. R. Colonial Assistant Surgeon, Kandy.
O'Farrel, T. (M. D.) Staff Assistant Surgeon, Trincomalie.
Touch, E. (M. D.) Surgeon 2-25th Regiment, Colombo.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Brown, H. T. (M. D.) Asst. Surgeon, C. R. R. (now of 59th) from Mount Lavinia to Colombo.
Dias, W. (M. D.) Colonial Assistant Surgeon, from Colombo, to Kurnegalla.
Gillespie, H. C. (M. D.) Staff Assistant Surgeon, from Kandy to Colombo.
Gregory, J. Assistant Dispenser, strike out the word "Assistant."
Gould, J., Colonial Assistant Surgeon, from Kornegalle to Batticaloa.
Hinds, W. R. G. (M. D.) Staff Assistant Surgeon, from Trincomalie to Galle.
Hoysted, T. N., Staff Assistant Surgeon, from Galle to N. Ellia.
Koch, E. L., Colonial Assistant Surgeon, from Matella to Colombo. Malley, R. N., Staff Assistant Surgeon, from Colombo to Trincomalie. Ondaatje, W. C., for Assistant, read Acting Colonial Surgeon, from Colombo to Galle.
Rockwood, W. G., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, from Jaffna to Putlam.
Toussaint, A. H., Colonial Assistant Surgeon, from Colombo to Jaffna.
White, L. A., from Hongkong to Colombo.
From, Attygalle, F. J. (M. B.), Colonial Surgeon Galle, strike out the initial, "F"; to Vangeyzel, W., Medical practitioner, Colombo, add the initial "J." and read "J. W."; and from Pieters, F. dispenser, Galle, strike out the letter "e" and read, "Piters."

Law Directory.—P. LII TO LV.

FILL IN.—Alwis, L. D. de—Proctor, District Court, Kandy, 1866.
Alwis, B. do. do. do. 1868.
Berenger, E. J.—Proctor, District Court, Kandy, 1866.
Candappu, C.—Proctor, District Court, Jaffna, 1867.
Cuylenberg, W. do. do. Colombo, 1868.
Dharmaratne, J. A.—Proctor, District Court, Caltura, 1866.
Dias, J. S. E.—Proctor, District Court, Colombo, 1866.
Drieberg, J. S.—Proctor, District Court, Colombo, 1867.
Drieberg, W. D.—Advocate [1867], Jaffna.
Elders, P. E.—Proctor, District Court, 1867.
Goonetilleke, H.—Proctor, District Court, 1867.
Goonetilleke, S. do. do. Caltura.
Goonetilleke, W.—Proctor, Supreme Court, 1864.
Jayetilleke, D. J.—Proctor, District Court, Kurnegalle, 1866.
Kelaart, C.—Proctor, District Court, Colombo, 1866.
Livera, G. F. de—Advocate, D. Q. A., Kornegalle, 1867.
Morgan, F. G.—Proctor, District Court, Colombo, 1866.
Ondatjie, J. R. J.—Proctor, District Court, Batticaloa, 1866.
Ondatjie N. do. do. Badulla, 1868.
Ponampalam, S.—Proctor, District Court, Jaffna, 1867.
Pulle, W. M.—Proctor, District Court, Jaffna, 1867.
Reiners, E.—Proctor, District Court, Kornegalle, 1867.
Siebel, E. L. Proctor, Kandy. Stork, E. do. do. Kaigalle, 1868.
Tillekeratne, D. A. do. do. Matura, 1868.
STRIKE OUT.—Alwis, G. M. Proctor, District Court, Colombo, 1863.
Drieberg, E.—Proctor, District Court, Colombo, 1845.
Greve, C. Proctor, Kandy.
Muttukistna, H. F.—Advocate, D. Q. A. [1849], Jaffna.

Digitized by Google

Nell, G. F.—Advocate, D. Q. A. [1859], Kurnegalle.
Temple, C. E., D. Q. A., Galle.

MAKE the following alterations and amendments :—

Alwis, W. H., Proctor, District Court, from Haputella to Badulla.
Christoffelsz, J. J.—Proctor, Supreme Court, from Chilaw to Gallegedere.
Corea, C. Proctor, Supreme Court, 1868.
Dias, D. A. E.—Proctor, Supreme Court, instead of 1834, read 1845.
Duresamy, E., Proctor Supreme Court, 1868.
Hay, C. S.—Advocate [1865], add D. Q. A., Batticaloa.
Joseph, W. A.—Proctor, Supreme Court, from Matelle to Kandy.
Nell, L.—Advocate, add D. Q A., Galle.
Passe, D. A.—Proctor, District Court for Caltura and Colombo, and admitted Supreme Court in 1867.

Justices of the Peace, p. LVI, LVII.

"FOR THE ISLAND"—Under this heading fill in:—T. B. Stephen; R. V. Dunlop; Captain the Hon'ble J. G. Fitzmaurice; G. L. Molesworth; J. T. Molison; W. D. Wright and D. Wilson; H. W. Gillman. Delete, Capt. Barton; W. H. Wodehouse; W. J. Gorman; Thomas Skinner.

FOR THE WESTERN PROVINCE.—Under this heading fill in, F. R. Saunders; W. Halliley and W. H. Wodehouse. Delete, H. Keyt; A. Bailey; H. J. B. Duval and R. W. D. Moir.

FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.—Under this head fill in, G. Livera; and delete, G. F. Nell and E. L. Mitford.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE.—Fill in, J. Parsons; P. W. Conolly; A. Mainwaring and R. W. D. Moir. Delete, C. M. Drew and L. F. Lee.

FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCE.—Fill in, J. W. W. Birch; C. S. Hay; A. Y. Adams and A. B. Mason. Delete, H. E. O'Grady and R. W. T. Morris.

FOR THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.—Fill in, G. W. Templer; H. S. O. Bussell; C. R. Curgenven; W. S. Murray and G. W. Paterson. Delete, P. A. Dyke and R. C. Pole.

FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCE.—Fill in, C. F. H. L. Leisching; R. Reid; and R. C. Pole. Delete, T. C. Power and Æ. A. King.

FOR THE SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, fill in, L. Nell.

FOR THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT, fill in, H. Thwaites, and delete, H. F. Muttukistna.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF BADULLA, Æ. A. King. Delete, A. Y. Adams and F. F. B. Childers.

FOR BATTICALOA, fill in, J. B. A. Bailey and delete C. F. H. L. Leisching.

FOR CHILAW, fill in W. S. Boake; and delete A. Jumeaux.

FOR COLOMBO, fill in J. H. de Saram; G. W. Withers. Delete, H. W. Gillman.

FOR COLOMBO AND CALTURA, fill in G. W. Withers; and delete, A. B. Mason.

FOR JAFFNA, fill in, F. C. Fisher; R. S. Pargiter; J. B. Pilkington; and delete, G. W. Templer and G. A. Hole.

FOR KANDY, fill in J. Forbes; G. Francis; E. Hope; G. Stewart; D. Mc.Gregor; F. R. Sabonadiere; and J. Tyndall; and delete, E. G. Smedley; T. W. R. Davids; F. P. VanHouten and T. Steele.

KANDY AND BADULLA, fill in Æ. A. King.

KANDY AND KORNEGALLE, fill in W. Wragg; and delete, F. C. Fisher; R. Reid and A. Mainwaring.

FOR KORNEGALLE, fill in D. E. de Saram and delete H. W. Gillman; R. Reid and F. R. Saunders.

FOR COLOMBO, NEGOMBO AND KEGALLA, fill in J. W. Gibson, and delete T. W. R. Davids.

Digitized by Google

For Matella, delete J. H. de Saram.

For Matura, fill in, P. Selby and E. Elliott, and delete, G. W Paterson.

For Negombo, fill in F. C. Willisford, and delete G. Stewart.

For Ouvah—fill in H. C. Bury.

For Ratnapoora fill in P. A. Templer, and delete G. S. Williams.

For do. Kandy and Colombo, P. A. Templer.

For Tangalle, fill in F. H. Campbell and T. Steele, and delete, C. G. Bury and E. Elliott.

For three and four Korles—J. L. Sim.

For Upper and Lower Doombera, fill in, C. E. D. Pennycuick and E. H. Edwards, and delete C. A. Murray.

For N. W., E., N., and C. Provinces, fill in T. W. R. Davids, and delete J. H. de Saram.

For Hattotella fill in E. Byrde, and delete P. W. Conolly.

Changes in the Civil Establishments,—Pages LVII to LXIX.

His Excellency the Governor has gone on leave of absence, half salary £3,500; His Honor Major General S. J. Hodgson, Officer Administering the Government; Colonel Young acts as Private Secretary; Capt Bourke has been appointed A. D. C., but goes on leave.

J. Swan, Esq., Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary £1000, vice Templer, promoted. J. F. Dickson, 2nd Assistant £600, vice Swan.

Messrs. A. Mainwaring, R. Reid, P. W. Conolly, A. B. Mason, T. W. R. Davids, A. R. Dawson, C. A. Murray, F. C. Fisher, C. E. D. Pennycuick, J. B. Pilkington, J. W. Gibson, are no longer Writers. They have passed the examination prescribed by the 9th clause of the Minute of 3rd March, 1863, and received promotion.

Writers since Appointed:—W. J. S. Boake, R. S. Pargiter, W. T. Wragg, L. F. Kelly, H. H. Cameron, L. F. de Livera. Delete C. Dickman, no longer chief clerk, and substitute W. F. Lourensz.

Treasurer.—Hon'ble F. B. Templer, Acting Treasurer.

Audit Office.—Mr. Callander, gone on leave; Mr. T. B. Stephen Acting Auditor General. C. Dickman, vice J. Krickenbeek, (retired.)

Clerks.—R. A. Ginger, head-clerk, vice VanLangenberg, deceased; 3rd clerk, J. P. Siebel, vice Mack, retired; 4th J. N. Fernando; 6th C. M. De Zilva; 7th J. B. De Jonk; 8th H. E. De Zilva.

Surveyor General's Department,—p LVIII.

Assistant Surveyors:—Mr. W. R. Noad has returned and is stationed at Kandy, Full salary £750. Mr. J. Winzer is removed to Galle, £650, and Mr. H. C. Park to Dimbula, £500. Mr. J. E. Daveran is now stationed, at Kandy, £450, and Mr. J. O'Donnell at Matale, £400. Mr. T. J. Reynolds is on leave, £150 half salary. Mr. J. Stoddart, acting Assistant Surveyor at Colombo, £150 and £182 10., provisional. *Delete* Lieut. C. Woodward.

Distribution of Establishment:—Field. *Western Province, Assistant Surveyors.—Delete* G. Burton, C. Wren, and J. Jayesinghe, and add W. A. M. Gordon, £273 15, Colombo. H. M. Ffinch is removed to Mulleriawa Irrigation surveys, J. E. Rodrigues to Ratnapura. G. H. Symonds, (£365) J. Mantell (£273 15,) and J. Gunn (£319 7 6) are checking the Temple Land Contract Surveys (Badulla.)

Central Province.—Read W. R. Noad instead of J. Winzer and add, J. O'Donnell, £400, Matalle.

Southern Province.—Read Assistant Surveyor, J. Winzer, £650, Galle, in place of J. Stoddart. Increase of salary: J. W. Robertson, £365; and W. Stoddart £273 15. Add A. Annamalie, £73, Galle.

Eastern Province—Altered salaries: W. Rutherford, £365; H.

Digitized by Google

DeKoning £246 7 6; and G. W. Collette £73. Add G. Stephens £91 5, Batticaloa.

OFFICE:—*Accountant Registrars*: W. Ladd, Store-keeper on leave: J. S. de Silva, acting Storekeeper, £91 5; E. Ohlmus, salary increased to £91 5; D. C. de Silva do, £73; add J. D. Jayesinghe, clerk, £36 10. *Computers*, J. Price, salary increased to £365.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN PROVINCE PLANS.—M. D. Coorey £90 instead of £127, E. Rode £54 instead of £27 7 6. *Delete* A. Annamalai; add, F. Perera, £45 12 6; B. Silva, £45 12 6; W. Malleappah, £36 10.; A. Dias, £36 10; and J. Ebert, £36 10.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PROVINCE PLANS.—Salaries of W. de Fernando and E. Koelman raised to £73 and £54 15, respectively. Add—W. J. Wijaysekera, £54 15.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PROVINCE PLANS:—Salaries increased: A. Perera, £180; G. L. Dharmeratne, £73, and R. H. Pieriz £54 15. Substitute name of Mr. J. E. de Zilva for Mr. Fransz.

PREPARATION OF TITLE PLANS.—Salaries increased, E. de Run, C. E. Walbeoff and J. M. de Zilva to £121 15; R. B. Corner to £91 5; add, E. Bracker, £54 15.

PREPARATION OF TEMPLE LAND PLANS.—A de Silva, salary increased to £54 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In place of paragraph under this head read—J. P. de Fransz, £127 15; C. de Silva £91 5; J. Van Langenberg £94 5; H. de Silva, £54 15; J. G. A. Perera, £27 7 6.

TOWN INSPECTOR.—Substitute Mr. J. Jayesinghe instead of Mr. F. A. Prins.

Public Works Department, p. LIX.

Delete T. Skinner, Esq., and J. A. Caley, Esq: add—G. L. Molesworth, M. I. C. E., Director of Public Works, £1,500. H. A. Larkum, acting office assistant £575 (and strike-out "acting" in connection with Mr. Folkard's name.) Mr. R. Tatham is on leave and half pay. *Delete* Capt. Wilkinson, deceased.

Provincial Assistants, Mr. H. A. Evatt has returned, full pay £1,000; Mr. J. F. Churchill is removed to Southern Province, 800; and Mr. J. D. Young is the Morowa Corle Officer, £600: Mr. P. Cummins' salary is raised to £600.

Draftsmen and Framers of Estimates are distributed as follows, W. Bryan, W. P., £500; J. Ashton, N. W. P., £500; C. Prime, S. P. £500; F. Vine, N. P., £400; G. Plaice, C. P. South, £400; G. Burton, C. P. North, £400.

SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS.

The following are the alterations:—J. A. Arniel, Badulla, £400. instead of £350; J. Robertson, Negombo, (not Anuradhapura) £300: H J. Deslandes acting, Colombo, (not Ambalangoda) £325: R. Macbride, Trincomalie (not Puttalam,) £300: Captain K. Coxe, Panwila, £300: J. E. Case, Gampola, (not Hambantotta,) £300; J. F. Stewart, Yattiantotte (not Haldamulle) £250: H. C. Christopher, Hambantotte, £250: E. Fretz, Annuradhapura (not Avishawela) £200. *Delete* Capt. H. M. Oldfield, Navalapittia, £400. Insert the word "acting" after "S. J. Perera," and add J. F. Coulson, Badulla, £300: R. S. Mathias, Katugastotte, £300.

PIONEER OFFICERS.—Add the following, J. P. Harwood, £236: E. J. H. Christie, £236: A. Goonawardene, £236; F. Smith, £236: W. Burton, £236. *Delete*, S. Willoughby; A. C. Brown; R. S. Mathias; J. T. Coulson; H. Irwine and E. Giles. Mr. MacDonald is a tracing-officer at 17/6 per diem. *Delete* M. J. Manning, &c.

Digitized by Google

GOVERNMENT FACTORY.—Substitute the following for paragraph under this head.—E. Giles (acting) Factory Engineer, £375: P. H. Misso, assistant do, £100: Sinna Marker, Master Mason, £100.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

W. D. Wright and W. Halliley, acting Collector, and Assistant, Colombo.
R. W. D. Moir, Landing Surveyor, Colombo; W. H. Wodehouse, acting.
R. W. D. Moir, acting Collector at Galle.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

H. S. O. Russell, Collector, vice Dyke, deceased.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

H. H. Varian, Acting Assistant Collector, Jaffna.

PEARL FISHERY DEPARTMENT.

W. C. Twynam, Superintendent; J. Donnan, Inspector.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Jas. Donnan, Master Attendant, Colombo.
LOAN BOARD—Head Clerk, Salary, £130.
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN—Mr. E. J. Thwaites has succeeded Mr. MacNicoll.

CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.

New Members: Rev. A. P. Lovekin and Rev. A. Young; W. J. Sendall, resumed duties as Inspector; G. Steward on leave.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

H. W. Gillman, Post Master General, vice Barton, retired. D. D. Silva, 2nd clerk £110.—Northern Province: H. S. O. Russell, Deputy Post Master General, vice Dyke, deceased.—Eastern Province: J. W. W. Birch, Acting Deputy Post Master General.

Government Agents' Department, PAGE LXI.

A. R. Dawson, Assistant Agent, Colombo; J. B. Raux, Junior, 2nd clerk, vice Ginger, promoted.
F. R. Saunders, Assistant Agent, Ratnapoora, vice Russell, promoted.
Salpitty Korle Modliar, P. Panditesekera; Pasdoon Korle Modliar (vacant); Clerk at Kaigalle, Mr. J. F. Wille; Keeper of the General Cemetery, Mr. W. B. Wait, 80*l*.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

E. L. Mitford, retired on pension: H. E. O'Grady, Government Agent and Fiscal. E. N. Atherton, acting. Shroff Modliar, G. Jayetileke. Putlam Shroff, A. de Rosairo.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

F. B. Templer, Government Agent and Fiscal, vice Wm. Morris retired; J. Parsons, acting.
P. W. Conolly, Acting Assistant Agent, Galle.
Shroff—A. L. M. Wil Casim. Interpreter—N. De Silva, Goonetilleka, Modliar.

MATURA.

E. Elliott, Assistant Agent; A. B. de Zilva, Rajekaroona Interpreter Modliar.

HAMBANTOTTE.

T. Steele, Assistant Agent, Interpreter Mr. G. Perera.
Salt Store-keeper, B. H. Mutaliph.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

J. W. W. Birch, Government Agent and Fiscal.
A. B. Mason, Acting Assistant Agent.

Digitized by Google

BATTICALOA.

A. Y. Adams, acting Assistant Agent, R. Morris, on leave.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

H. S. O. Russell, Government Agent, vice Dyke deceased; C. P. Curgenven, Assistant Agent; Shroff—T. Nanitamby.—Anuradjapoora, Acting Assistant Agent, G. W. Paterson. Interpreter, T. Banda.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

R. Reid, Acting Assistant Agent, Kandy. Clerks—C. Van Langenberg, Head Clerk, W. Brittain, 2nd Clerk.

TEMPLE LANDS COMMISSION.

Commission abolished, Mr. Wodehouse appointed Assistant Agent at Galle, but acting Landing Surveyor Colombo.

Judical Establishments p. LXIII.

Queen's Advocate's Department.

H. Thwaites, Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Northern Circuit.
L. Nell, do do for the Southern Circuit.
C. S. Hay, do do for the East ern Province.
G. de Liveira, do do for the North Western Province.

DISTRICT COURTS.

T. L. Gibson dead, T. Berwick confirmed as District Judge Kandy.
D. E. De Saram, District Judge, Kurunegale. Malabar Interpreter, A. Santiago.
Æ. A. King, District Judge, Badulla.
F. C. Willisford, Police Magistrate Colombo, but to act as District Judge, Negombo.
P. Selly, Acting District Judge, Matara.
F. H. Campbell, do do Tangalla.
G. W. Templer, Acting District Judge Mullativoe.
G. W. Paterson, do do Anuradhapura.
H. Pole, do do Trincomalie.
A. Bailey, District Judge, Batticaloa. Clerk at Mullattivo, W. M. D[illegible] Interpreter, A. W. Vettivalne.

COURTS OF REQUESTS AND POLICE COURTS.

J. H. De Saram, Commissioner, Colombo.
G. S. Williams, Acting Police Magistrate, Colombo.
L. F. Lee, Commissioner and Police Magistrate, Panadure
J. W. Gibson, Acting Commissioner and Police Magistrate of A[illegible] and Pasyalla, Clerk at Pasyalla, J. W. Dias.
G. Stewart, Acting Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Kandy. Interpreter, J. C. Wijesinhe.
C. E. D. Pennycuick, Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Upper and Lower Dumbera.
T. W. R. Davids, Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Matala and Dambulla.
C. A. Murray, Acting do do Gampolla.
T. M. O'Brien, Police Magistrate, Kornegalle.
W. Wragg, Acting Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Harrispattoo Clerk, R. A. Beckmeyer.

Mercantile List, p. LXXIV.

From the partners in Messrs. Geo. Steuart and Co., delete Geo. A. Mackenzie deceased.—GALLE LIST p. LXXXa, Messrs. P. G. Spence and T. Clark will shortly leave the firm of Messrs. J. Gibson Thomson and Co.

Digitized by Google

Stores.—Page LXXXII, Gampola, delete J. Peddie and Co., and enter J. Kennedy.

Institutions, page LXXXIII.

Planters' Association, substitute Captain Byrde for W. M. Leake, as Secretary.

Page LXXXV,—Vernacular Education Society, delete Rev. T. Roberts, J. Thurstan, C. Jayesinghe, C. Senanayake, and D. de Silva; and fill in R. V. Dunlop, C. Dickman, Revds. S. Coles, H. R. Pigott, D. H. Perera, J. D. Vanderstraaten, F. D. Waldock, on Gneral Committee; and Rev. J. I. Jones, D. H. Pereira, S. Coles, and J. A. de Livera, on Publication Committee.

Page LXXXVII.—Scottish Ladies' Association, in the Committee delete Mrs. Brodie and Mrs. Forlong; and enter Mrs. Donnan, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lawrance and Mrs. W. Ferguson; Rev. C. Merson is now Secretary and Treasurer.

Page LXXXVII :—Dutch Reformed Church,—enter Rev. J. D. Vanderstraaten as Secretary—strike out P. E. Vanderstraaten and H. J. Pompeus, and fill in R. Ludekens and J. W. Schokman, as Elders. Strike out of Deacons, J. L. K. Vandort, H. De Boer, and C. Vandort; add Ed. Vanderstraaten, L. Ludovici and O. Joseph. Organist, W. Pompeus.

Page ditto. :—Kandy Scots Kirk, delete J. P. Vanhouten (deceased) as Elder and Trustee.

Page LXXXVIII :—Colombo Friend-in-Need Society: of this Society, Mr. G. B. Leechman is now Treasurer in place of Mr. Schultze.

Page LXXXIX :—Galle Friend-in-Need Society: delete, J. W. W. Birch from Committee. Trincomalie Friend-in-Need Society: for H. S. O. Russell, President, read J. W. W. Birch; and for A. H. Roosmalecocq on Committee, read H. Pole. Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society: for P. A. Dyke, President, read H. S. O. Russell; and for G. W. Templer, Treasurer, read C. R. Curgenven.

Page XC :—Royal Asiatic Society: for A. Primrose, Treasurer, read, C. O'Halloran. Military Medical Library and Museum: for Dr. Innes, read Dr. Banon.

Page XCI :—Colombo Pettah Library, delete Rev. S. D. Ondaatje, M. E. Vanderstraaten, B. E. Alvis, H. de Boer, H. Misso, V. Vangeyzel, and Dr. Garvin, from the Committee; and add C. L. Ferdinands, W. H. Herbert, J. A. Vangeyzel, J. S. de Silva, J. S. Drieberg, C. Dias, Modliar, and Rev. J. Scott. Kandy United Service Library: delete from Committee Capt. Hawthorn and W. Henry Wodehouse; and for T. Steele, Hon. Secy., read, Capt. Hawthorn, R. E.

Page XCII :—St. John's Lodge, Kandy, read this as follows, H. Byrde, W. M.; C. S. Hay and E. Jeffries, P. Ms.; A. Galloway, S. W. W. McBride, J. N.; Rev. Somervaile, Chaplain; W. Archbald, Treasurer; C. W. Ferdinands, Secretary; A. Arniel, S. D.; A. Van Twest, J. D.; J. Vandort, I. G.—Kandy Newera chapter.—Read this, H. Byrde, Z.; E. Jeffries, H.; C. S. Hay, J.; A. Galloway, Scribe, E.; W. A. Archbald, Scribe N.; D. L. Souttar, senior, S.

A New Lodge (The "Leinster No. 115, I. C.") has been formed in Colombo of which W. Skeen is W. M.; C. O'Halloran, S. W.; J. W. Home J. W.; J. Guthrie, Secretary; W. J. Nicholls, Treasurer; G. M. Bissett, D. C.; J. Crawford, S. D.; J. Milne, J. D.; T. Buckney, I. G.; Shanklin, Tyler.

Digitized by Google

COMPENDIUM
OF USEFUL INFORMATION
AND
CALENDAR, &c.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE
ISLAND OF
CEYLON,
Showing the Railway in progress from Colombo to Kandy.
British Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
Palk Strait
Jaffnapatam
Pedro
Karaichy
Allaville
Palamsenemadoo
Modelitivoe
Kanjeran
Pokedy
Mullitivu
Aripo
Arlan Colony
Kalpee
Kara tivoe
Adamboy
Calpentyn
Putlam
Chilaw
Negombo
COLOMBO
Caltura
Galle
Matara
Batticaloa
Kaladay
Talawatte
Colombo
Totane
Koemary
Alloopata
Kirialle
Potane
Palatupane
Hambantotte
Tangalle
Mahagam
Hevisa
Tanamalvilla
Wedawin
Horona
Kandy
Matella or
F.M.C. Dowall
Kornagalle
Lehentivoe
Anuradhapoora
Oolegalle
Dambool
Kalala
Henegamwa
Wattimoole
Tangamme
Batticotta
Kayts
Kankesanturai
Aripo
Arlan Colony
Kalpee
Madawatchy
Kara tivoe
Calpentyn
Putlam
Chilaw
Negombo
COLOMBO
Caltura
Galle
Matara
Batticaloa
Talawatte
Colombo
Totane
Koemary
Alloopata
Kirialle
Potane
Palatupane
Hambantotte
Tangalle
Mahagam
Hevisa
Tanamalvilla
Wedawin
Horona
Kandy
Matella or
F.M.C. Dowall
Kornagalle
Lehentivoe
Anuradhapoora
Oolegalle
Dambool
Kalala
Henegamwa
Wattimoole
Tangamme
Batticotta
Kayts
Kankesanturai
Trincomalee
Kottiaar
Kotewelle
Welloor
Culavitte
Kaladay

Tewalanka of the Siamese; Seho or Teho of the Burmese; Seilan of the Portuguese, &c. Pearliform Island, ("Pearl-drop on the brow of India,") bounded by Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, and Gulf of Manaar; greatest length and breadth 270 by 140 miles; circumference 760 miles. Lat.: 5° · 53″ to 9° · 51″ N.; Long.: 79° · 41′ 40″ to 81° · 54′ 50″ E. Sun rises 5½ hours before he shines on Britain. Light from 6 to 6 nearly all the year round; about half hour longer in June than in December.

AREA.

About 24,700 square miles; or say 15¾ millions of acres, of which about 1-6th comprises hilly and mountainous zones, lying in the centre of the southern half of the Island. Maritime districts generally level, and northern end of Island broken up into flat narrow peninsula and small islets.

DISTANCES,

(Approximate,) from nearest point of Southern India, viâ "Adam's Bridge" and Rammisseram, 60 miles; from Madras 250; Calcutta 1,000; Bombay 900; Cape 5,000. England by Cape 15,000,—by Egypt 6,000. From Mauritius viâ Aden, 4,500; direct about 2,500; Singapore 1,600; Hong Kong 3,000; Melbourne 5,000.

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Pedrotallagalla 8,295 feet, or nearly 1,000 feet higher than Adam's Peak, usually described as the highest because it is to voyagers the most conspicuous mountain in Ceylon. This latter is really the fourth in altitude, being inferior to Totapella and Kirrigalpotta as well as to Pedrotallagalla. Fully 100 mountains ranging 3,000 to 7,000 feet. Most of the mountain ranges on which Coffee is cultivated are wooded to their summits; but vast prairie tracts of hill region bear little beyond coarse lemon grass. Mountain scenery generally rich and grand.

GREATEST RIVERS.

The Mahawelliganga, (Ganges of Ptolemy,) nearly 140 miles from its source, close to Adam's Peak, to its double debouchure near the great harbour of Trincomalie on the East coast. This river drains nearly 1-6th of the area of the Island. Rivers not naturally favourable for navigation, except near the sea, where they expand into backwaters. The Kalany entering sea near Colombo; Kalooganga, at Caltura; Maha Oya, near Negombo; the Gindura near Galle; are some of the other numerous rivers. Rivers in Mountain regions frequently fall over precipices, forming beautiful waterfalls. One in Dimboola about 300 feet high; and foot of Rambodde Pass, celebrated for series of beautiful falls.

LAKES.

None inland, but ruins of magnificent Tanks (Sea of Prakrama, Minery, Kandelay, Giant's Tank, &c.), in North and East of Island; and fine, extensive backwaters on the sea-coast, such as the Negombo Lake; the Lakes of Bolgodde, Mulletivo, Batticaloa, &c. The fresh-water Lakes, which add so much to the beauty of Kandy and Colombo, are artificial.

TIDES.

Almost imperceptible, (at Colombo the rise and fall never exceed 2 feet,) but powerful currents sweep round the coasts.

Digitized by Google

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Mountain ranges form the primary and metamorphic rock. Principal rock, Gneiss, with beds of laterite (locally named "cabook") and dolomite, according to some authorities,—described by others as crystalline marble or primary limestone. Plenty of iron, but no trace of coal. Manganese. Gold, but not worth gathering. Plumbago the only mineral of commercial importance. Recent coral and shell formations in North of Island and along Southern coast. Nitre in caves. Salt forms naturally, and is manufactured in sufficient quantity at Pulam, Jaffna, and Hambanttotte, to supply the consumption of the Island. Hot springs at Trincomalie and other places, but no direct evidence of present volcanic action, and earthquakes seldom perceptible. Greenstone, however, underlies gneiss at Kaduganava, and with vitrifactions, observed in fissures of rocks at Trincomalie. Some petrifications in Jaffna Limestone. Process of slow upheaval believed to be in operation on Western coast, with compensating disintegration of Mountain ranges. Gems abundant, but, with exception of blue sapphire and ruby, of slight value. Zircon or "Matura diamond," and amethyst, common. "Cat's-eye" curious, not often valuable. Moonstones (very beautiful form of *adularia*,) and cinnamon stones common. Many rocks and river beds sparkle with garnets, beautiful but intrinsically valueless. Ceylon celebrated for fine pearls.

CLIMATE

Varies in different parts from hot and arid plains of North and East, to warm and humid South-West Coast, and cool and wet Mountain region; but, for the tropics, generally healthy. Fever zone extends round middle altitudes of mountain ranges, and banks of rivers frequently unhealthy. The hot months at Colombo are February, March, and April, when all who can escape to Newera Ellia. The military death rate in Ceylon is now down to 30 in 1,000; and this rate is capable of still further reduction by sanitary measures, and especially by greater use being made of Newera Ellia and other Hill Stations.

METEOROLOGY.

Exposed to both Monsoons, (S.W. from April to September, N.E. from November to February,) but storms seldom violent. Rainfall, 45 inches at Jaffna; 80 at Colombo; 92 at Kandy; 150 Rambodde and Dimboola ranges, outside the Table Lands of Newera Ellia at 6,000 feet, and Horton's Plain 7,000 feet altitude. Temperature varies from a minimum of 36° F. at the mountain sanitarium of Newera Ellia; a mean of 72 at Kandy; and 82 at Colombo; to 90 and even 95 at Jaffna and Trincomalie. Except in the North and East, climate moist as well as hot. Fertility due more to this circumstance than to richness of soil. Fruits of temperate regions fail for this reason; but long-continued and extreme heat, acting as a wintering, favours grape cultivation at Jaffna. Snow is unknown. Hail pretty frequent in very hot weather. Ice forms occasionally at Newera Ellia under clear radiating sky during the rainless months December to February. Electrical phenomena—thunder, lightning, waterspouts, &c., frequent and sometimes grand. Lightning so frequently seen without thunder being heard that Arabs compare a liar to Ceylon lightning. Optical phenomena, such as rainbows, Buddha-rays, anthelia, mirage, occasionally striking. Sunsets frequently beautiful and zodiacal light sometimes seen. Moonlight and starry nights often splendid, and, when perfectly cloudless, peculiarly cool.

BOTANY.

Ceylon, while presenting most points of resemblance in its fauna and flora to the neighbouring Continent of India, differs in some respects, and assimilates to the Malayan Archipelago. There can be little or no doubt that Cinnamon,

Digitized by Google

for which Ceylon has always been famous, is really indigenous to this Island. So, doubtless, with Rice. On the other hand, its most profitable productions, Coffee and Cocoanuts, are introductions, (the first certainly; the second also in the judgment of botanists;) and most South American plants readily adapt themselves to the Island. Ceylon is peculiarly noted for ferns and balsams; and orchids abound. Ebony, satin wood, and other fine cabinet-woods, with serviceable timber, are plentiful in the forests. Calamander, the most beautiful of the cabinet-woods, is becoming very scarce. In the mountain regions, familiar European forms mingle with the richest tropical vegetation. Palms and Bamboos are specially beautiful and luxuriant; few objects in nature being more magnificent than a Talipot Palm in flower, and few more elegant than the slender Areca Palm, or the tall bending green Bamboo of the mountain forests of Dimboola. Many of the forest trees, such as the Lagerstrœmia Regina, Red Rhododendron, and Scarlet-Blossomed Cotton Tree, bear beautiful flowers; while the vari-coloured foliage of the Cinnamon, Ironwood, &c., relieve the deep green of the forest, looking at a distance like rich floral masses. Backwaters rich in mangrove. Some of the sea-weeds are also very beautiful. The indigenous species mentioned by Mr. Thwaites of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradenia, include,—Dicotyledons, 1,959; Monocotyledons, 648; Filices, Lycopodiaceæ, and Marsileaceæ, 225;—total 2,832, double the Flora of Britain, and about 1-30th of all species in the world yet described.

ANIMALS.

Elephants specially famous; large numbers killed annually by sportsmen; 1,600 (captured by being snared, or enclosed in kraals,) exported to India from Northern province in five years ended 1862. No tigers or lions, (though the Native name of the people signifies "the lion-descended,") but "cheetahs," cats and civets, two species of the *paradoxurus*, jackals, bears, monkeys, squirrels, (two species of "flying squirrel,") rats, elk and deer, boars, hares, porcupines, ant-eaters, lorises, ichneumons, bats, whales, dugongs, porpoises, dolphins, eagles and hawks, peacocks, jungle fowl, double-spurred partridge, parrots and pigeons, crows, sparrows, swallows, (including species which forms edible nests,) tailor and weaver birds, sunbirds, orioles, ortolans, kingfishers, jays, wagtails, flamingoes, toucans, ducks, teal, cormorants, snipe, herons. Deficient in song-birds: the dayal-bird is the most noted—notes sweet but low. So with orioles and Indian robins. The voices of the doves are soft and plaintive. The Indian cuckoo and "jungle crow" are remarkable for their strange notes. English blackbirds and thrushes would be sure to flourish on the hills. A native thrush at Newera Ellia, and other parts of the hill region, but seldom heard. Serpents about thirty species, of which only three poisonous; [sea-snakes "ugly and venomous," but rarely injure human beings;] lizards (including chameleon), turtles, tortoises, crocodiles, frogs.

River fish, chiefly carps, are few in number and of inferior quality. Better kinds might be introduced. There are from 500 to 600 different kinds of sea-fish, including species of mackerel, with sharks and rays. No cod, but sword and saw-fish, seer-fish, mullet, perches, lobsters, crabs, prawns, *bicho de mar*, chanks, pearl oysters. Sea and land shells numerous and beautiful. The floor of the sea in certain parts is studded with richly-coloured corallines and the softer zoophytes, while the waters swarm with star and jelly fish and infusoria, so that frequently the waves, in breaking, display a line of phosphorescence.

Perhaps there is no sea-coast in the world richer in fishes and shells, and some of the fishes described have a right to the title "odd." Mr. Edgar Layard has described perches which "walk across country;" (allied to those which Dr. John, of Tranquebar, found climbing Palmyra trees;) and the Rev. B. Boake has made acquaintance with air-breathing species which flourish in mud, but drown in pure water, and others which, disdaining the marsupial pouch possessed by the "Sea Horses," carry their young in their mouths. Fishes live in the hot wells near Trincomalie in a temperature of 115°.

Digitized by Google

Myriads of insects, including butterflies, beetles, bees, wasps, mosquitoes, white, black, and red ants, ticks, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, multitudes of curious spiders, &c., are found in Ceylon, and the periodical swarms of butterflies, which proceed in the teeth of the prevailing winds, are peculiarly interesting. Many of the butterflies, moths (including Atlas moth, cinnamon moth, and variety which yields the *Tussa* silk), beetles, and dragon flies are exceedingly beautiful. Efforts to domesticate bees failures hitherto: wild varieties numerous. Leaf-insects and "praying mantis" curious, and whole regions resound to incessant noise of cicada or "knife-grinder." Cocoanut beetles, and coccus, known as Coffee bug, very injurious. Grasshoppers and locusts occasionally destructive over limited areas. A species of wasp builds pendant nests (chiefly on Cocoanut trees) six feet long. Spiders' webs sometimes so numerous, large, and strong as almost to impede progress of travellers through forests. Land leeches excessively troublesome in damp forests. Indian medicinal leech common.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

From conquest by Wijaya, Prince from Northern India, about B.C. 543, to deposition of Wickrama Raja Singha, last King of Kandy in 1815, Singhalese annals reckon one hundred and sixty Sovereigns. Portuguese first visited Ceylon 1505; erected Fort at Colombo 1518. Dutch first visited Ceylon 1602, landed forces in 1640, and ousted the Portuguese in 1658. So that Portuguese occupation lasted 140 years. Dating from their landing in 1640, to the capitulation of Colombo in 1796, the Dutch occupation lasted 156 years; or 138, if the 18 years of warfare with the Portuguese are excluded. Acquired by England:—Maritime Provinces, 1796. [Separated from Madras Presidency and made British Colony, 1798.] Kandian Kingdom, 1815. Torture, Compulsory Labour, and Slavery, successively abolished: 1803, 1832, and 1844. Trial by Jury introduced, 1811. Kandian polyandry and polygamy prohibited, 1856.

ANTIQUITIES.

Besides Tanks, important and ancient Hindoo and Buddhist Temples and other ruins at Dondra, Anooradhapoora, Polanarooa, &c. The Jaytawanarama Dagoba at Anooradhapoora is 245 feet high, or more than half the altitude of the great Egyptian Pyramid. The sacred Bo-tree *(ficus religiosa)* at this place, believed by some to be one of the oldest historical trees in the world. The Maligawa Temple at Kandy is famous as containing the so-called tooth of Buddha,—a piece of discoloured ivory. At Dambool is a vast Rock Temple; while the small Aluwihari near Matelle is interesting as the place where the Buddhist doctrines are said to have been reduced to writing about a century B.C.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Six Provinces, viz.: Western 3,820 miles; 974,000 pop.; 256 to square mile. N. Western 3,362;—194,000;—58 nearly. Southern 2,147;—318,000;—148. Eastern 4,758;—90,000;—19 nearly. Northern 5,427;—422,000;—78 nearly. Central 5,191;—341,000;—66 nearly. Subdivided into korles or counties, and minor divisions such as pattoos, &c. [There are also Judicial Divisions and Circuits, liable to change, the enumeration of which would convey little definite information.]

CHIEF TOWNS.

Colombo 45,000 inhabitants (or, with floating population, 50,000) in area of 9 square miles, dwelling in 10,000 houses. Jaffna, population about 20,000. Galle, (the Central Steam Port of the East,) and Kandy, each 10,000. Trincomalie and Kornegalle, each 3,000. [The above are the capitals of the Provinces Negombo, Ratnapoora, Caltura, Pantura, and Morotoo in the Western Province; Gampola, Matelle,

Digitized by Google

and Badulla in the Central; Calpentyn, Chilaw, and Putlam in the North-Western; Point Pedro in the Northern; Matura, Amblangodde, and Ballipittymodera in the Southern Province, and Batticaloa in the Eastern, are most of them of more importance as regards population than Trincomalie and Kornegalle. The first is of surpassing imperial value as the great Naval Harbour of the East; the other of some importance as a Kandian Military post.]

POPULATION.

Nearly 2¼ millions; 96 to sq. mi., ranging from 18 in Eastern Province to 256 in Western.—*Races*:—(approximate numbers) Singhalese (Kandian and Maritime) 1,450,000; Tamils 750,000; Moormen 130,000; Malays, Javanese, Kaffirs or Negroes, Affghans, Arabs, Persians, Parsees, &c. 4,000; Veddahs and Rhodiahs 2,000; European Descendants 5,000; Europeans 3,000.

[About a third of Tamils are *Immigrants*, balance of 1¼ million who came from Southern India (chiefly to labour temporarily on coffee estates) in quarter-century ending 1864. Nearly half Europeans are *Military* and families. Effective *Military* number 2,500: half European, half Native. *Native soldiery* are chiefly Malays with a few Kaffirs, and couple hundred Hindoo Gun Lascars. *Total Military* (European and Native), with women and children, 4,000. Constituents of *European* population, wives and families included:—Military, 1,500; Planters, 1,000; Civil Servants, 250; Merchants and their employés, Clergymen, Physicians, Railway Engineers, &c., 250.]

RELIGIONS.

Romanists 140,000.—Protestant Episcopalians 17,000; Wesleyans 10,000; Scotch and Dutch Presbyterians, and Congregationalists (latter converts of American Mission) 10,000; Baptists 3,000. *Total Protestants*, 40,000. *Total Christians* 180,000. Buddhists and Demon-worshippers 1,350,000; Gentoos (worshippers of Siva, Vishnu, Pulliar, and other gods of the Hindoo Pantheon) 680,000; Mahomedans 134,000.—So that we get 180,000 Christians against 134,000 Mahomedans, and no less than 2,030,000 Idolaters and Demon-worshippers. [Previous estimates have been revised in accordance with the larger population shown in recent Government Census. The Roman Catholics have always claimed 150,000 instead of the 100,000 we allowed them, and after full inquiry we feel it right to raise the estimate to 140,000. We rank as Christians 100,000 Singhalese; 72,000 Tamils; 5,000 European Descendants; 3,000 Europeans; and a few Kaffirs, Veddahs, and Rhodiahs.]

CASTE,

Though disavowed by Buddhism, has still so strong a hold on the Singhalese as a matter of civil distinction, that intermarriages of persons of different castes are almost unknown, except amongst the lowest of the population. The Tamils have all the Hindu castes, as essentials of their religion, from the Brahmin downwards to the Covia and Pariah. There are no Brahmins amongst the Singhalese, and the Chalias (Cinnamon Peelers) alone dispute the pre-eminence of the Velales or Husbandmen. The Fishermen are the next great caste, and, curiously enough, they are the best and most enterprising carpenters; then follow numerous divisions down to the Jaggery Caste, the members of which are employed to collect the juice from the flower sheaths of Palms to be fermented into "toddy" and yeast, distilled into arrack, or inspissated into coarse sugar called Jaggery. Under the Kandian dynasty, caste was strictly enforced:—the son of a barber being inevitably and for life a barber. There is now no legal restriction, nor any social disability, save what the Natives choose to retain or submit to.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Singhalese, founded on the Sanscrit, with a considerable infusion of Pali, and therefore belonging to the Indo-European family; but peculiar, except in its San-

Digitized by Google

scrit roots, to Ceylon. *Tamil*, the leading branch of the Travidian family; common to about 12 millions of people in Southern India and Ceylon. Spoken by the Moormen as well as the Tamils proper.—A Portuguese patois still retains its hold amongst the European descendants, but Dutch gone entirely out. Knowledge of English rapidly advancing in towns. Historical and Buddhistical Literature generally in Pali, with Singhalese translations, commentaries, and glosses. Translation of Mahawanso by Turnour threw a flood of light on the history of Ceylon and India, while researches of Gogerly and writings of Spence Hardy have done equal service in revealing the true nature of the Atheistical system of philosophy called Buddhism. Works on Medicine and Science, generally in Sanscrit, and almost wholly derived from India. Three English newspapers published in Colombo meet with fair and increasing support, and a Native press, Singhalese and Tamil, is just struggling into existence.

EDUCATION.

Through the Agency of a Government School Commission and the various Missionary Societies, 20,000 children or 1 in 117 of the population are receiving instruction in English and the vernaculars. Private schools are few and ill supported. A knowledge of vernacular reading and writing, generally very imperfect, is communicated in the Buddhist Temples and Native Schools. A large proportion of the population can sign their names who can do little more. Education in Missionary Schools is, of course, strictly Christian. In Government Schools, the rule is that the Bible shall be read for the first hour. Attendance during that hour not compulsory, but pupils seldom or never absent themselves. Cost of Government Educational Department (educating about 6,000 pupils) about £14,000 per annum, of which £2,200 is returned in the shape of fees, sales of books, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.

Vast majority of inhabitants engaged in Agriculture. Settled inhabitants cultivate chiefly grain with cocoanuts and other palms; while Tamil immigrants, superintended by Europeans, grow coffee. Rice to, and coffee from, plantations, conveyed mainly by Singhalese "bullock bandy men" or carters. [There are now 13,000 licensed carts, mainly employed in the Coffee trade, against half that number in 1850; this is exclusive of unlicensed carts employed not only by Natives, but by Estate owners now in very considerable numbers. Bullocks in size and strength, and carts in capacity, greatly improved.] Fisheries (10,000 boats and canoes) and small class of shipping, (vessels belonging to Ceylon, number 378; tonnage 20,000,) employ a good many. Manufacturing industry advancing: carpentry, weaving, oil-making, &c. [There are about 2,000 small looms, and 1,300 wooden oil presses, or "checkos," scattered over Ceylon; while steam and other machinery is getting rapidly into use for preparing Coffee and Coir, expressing Oil, &c.; to the extent of 700 HP. at present. About 100,000 Coffee and Oil casks made and exported each year; and thousands of women and children, chiefly Singhalese, find remunerative employment in "coffee picking" at Colombo stores.] Very serviceable Bricks and Tiles made in the Island; and Moormen special aptitude as masons. Potteries for common earthenware utensils, common.

Numerous Distilleries, with simple apparatus for manufacture of Arrack, and a few to obtain essential Oils of Cinnamon, Citronella, and Lemon Grass. Plumbago mining and gem-searching to limited extent. Pearl Fishery uncertain—foreign divers chiefly employed. Chank fishery steady, but not very profitable.

CULTIVATION.

Grain:—Rice 600,000 acres. Corakan, varieties of Millet (known locally as "Dry grain"), Indian Corn, &c., with Coloo and other Legumes 250,000. *Total*

Digitized by Google

Grain 850,000.—*Palms:*—Cocoanuts, Native "topes" 170,000; European Plantations 30,000;= 200,000 total Cocoanuts. Palmyras, Arecanuts, Kittooll, &c., 60,000. *Total Palms* 260,000.—*Coffee*, European Plantations (850 separate Estates, or 900 if divisions of large Estates counted) cleared and in all stages of cultivation, 150,000 acres; Native holdings 50,000. *Total Coffee* 200,000.—[Coffee is cultivated from elevation of 1,500 to 4,500 feet: medium best. Reserve of forest in connection with Plantations 150,000; Government hill forest suitable for Coffee, Tea, Cinchona &c., perhaps half a million acres, and at least four times that extent of low lands suited for Cocoanut, Grain and Garden cultivation.]—Tobacco, Cotton, Sugar, Aromatic Grasses, Onions, Chillies, Brinjals, Potatoes and Yams, Cabbages, Greens, Pine-apples, Pumpkins, Cucumbers, &c. 70,000.—Plantain, Jack, Mango, Bread-fruit, Orange, Lime, Guava, Cadju, Lovi-lovi, Ghoraka, Bilimbi, and other Orchard cultivation 60,000; Cinnamon 15,000.—TOTAL CULTIVATION 1,455,000 acres; or at most 1½ million,—less than 1-10th of area. Sugar cultivation a failure in Western, Southern, and Central provinces; a little still grown at Baddegamma, near Galle and Peradenia, Kandy; Plantain [or Banana] cultivation, for fibre, commenced near Matura. PASTURAGE—a considerable extent: that on hills coarse and indifferent and [up to 4,000 feet] infested by land leeches; in low country better, but great proportion in unhealthy parts.

[NOTE.—Coffee *grows* around Native huts, and bears scattered berries at the sea-level; and there are two or three plantations so low down as only 600 feet above the level of the sea, with a good many at an elevation of 1,000. There are also plantations at an altitude of 5,000 feet and higher. These, if situated on detached hills, on sunny slopes, or on ranges, such as Rappootelle, facing a hot, low country, do well. But the true Coffee zone runs between 2,000 and 3,500 feet. The Cocoa-nut flourishes at the sea-level. Rice runs up to where Coffee begins. We hope soon to have Tea cultivation to make the gradation complete, with Cinchonas flourishing in sheltered nooks, from 1,700 to 7,000 feet elevation.]

VALUE OF COFFEE PROPERTY, AND EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN CAPITAL AND ENTERPRISE.

The value of cultivated Coffee land on Plantations may be taken at about £30 an acre for the 150,000 acres, say 4½ millions sterling. Add £750,000 for 150,000 acres reserve forest at £5 an acre, and we get 5¼ millions for Coffee lands in the hands of Europeans. Including Buildings, Machinery, Carts, Cattle, &c., the value is certainly not under 5 millions, and we may add another million for 50,000 acres Native Coffee at £20 per acre. The capital diffused since 1837 has been enormous, and the Singhalese Cart Contractors and Cattle Owners, with the Tamil Rice dealers and labourers, have profited largely by it,—a profit in which the European capitalists and planters have only recently participated. The Natives in the towns are rapidly adopting European habits, and many send their children to England for education or to take rank as Barristers, Physicians, and Clergymen. The improvement has spread to the masses too: witness the declaration of the Rev. R. S. Hardy, a Missionary of 40 years' experience:

"The contrast between one of their homes now, and in the times I can remember, is nearly as great as between a grimed native chatty, [earthen pot,] and a bright English tea kettle."

Crime has, however, kept pace with the spread of wealth and what is usually termed "civilization." Although the Singhalese, on the authority of one of their own numbers, (Mr. James Alwis,) possess "not even a tincture of soldiership," they are prone to crimes of revenge and violence. In this respect the "Low Country Singhalese" hold "a bad pre-eminence;" the Tamils ranking second, and the Kandian Singhalese third.

RETURNS OF CROP,

From rice and grain lands, generally range from 5 to 30 bushels per acre, the average for rice being about 20 bushels in the husk or 10 bushels clean. [The

Digitized by Google

Government returns give averages of under 10 bushels for rice, and a fraction over 7 bushels for "dry grain," in both cases unhusked grain. But these low averages arise from the defective mode in which the accounts are made up. An acre is about "2¼ bushels sowing extent"—the average return 20 bushels; in favourable positions twice that quantity.] Cocoanuts 2,000 to 4,000 nuts per acre. Coffee on Plantations ranges 2¼ cwts. to 1 ton: average a little over 6 cwt.; for native gardens 5; in both cases *clean* Coffee. Cinnamon gives on an average about 80 lbs. per acre. Lands fully planted and cultivated yield up to 125 and 150 lbs. Neglected and swampy lands not more than 40. A good deal of "Jungle spice," cut from the forests, enters into the exports. [Coffee is, as yet, the only really paying cultivation in which Europeans can engage, although the prospects of Cinchona and Tea seem good. There are a few good Cocoanut estates, but Europeans cannot successfully compete with Natives in this pursuit. The tree is said to love the sound of the human voice, the obvious meaning of which is that it flourishes best where best supplied with fertilizing matter and otherwise tended. The once famous Cinnamon of Ceylon, though still the finest grown, seldom yields more than a minimum of profit to the cultivator. Grain cultivation cannot even at present high prices offer any inducement to European enterprise, and the Natives persevere in the pursuit only for the reasons thus stated by the experienced and intelligent servant of Government who administers the Western Province:—"You are right in your conclusion that the cultivation of Paddy is the least profitable pursuit to which a native can apply himself. It is persevered in from habit and because the value of time and labour never enters into his calculation. Besides this, agriculture is, in the opinion of a Singhalese, the most honourable of callings. I do not think that the average yield of our fields is as low as 5½ bushels to the acre—twenty is nearer the mark; but all arable lands are not cultivated at once, or even in the same year, and the estimates of a season's sowing often include crops abandoned immediately after the seed has been sown either on account of drought or flood. The uncertain climate of the maritime districts and a poor soil are both causes of the comparative smallness of our returns. In India, *i.e.*, both in Bengal and the grain-producing districts of the Madras presidency, they have extensive tracts of alluvial lands on the banks of their rivers, the like of which, even on a small scale, cannot be found here." Of course *all* the Grain grown in the Island is consumed within its limits. Of the produce of the Cocoanut tree, by far the larger proportion is also consumed in the Island. Taking the annual value of nuts, arrack, toddy, coir, &c., at 1¼ millions sterling, *one-sixth* is exported; the people consuming the remaining *five-sixths*, chiefly in the shape of nuts for food, with a good deal of arrack, toddy, oil, &c. Practically, the whole of the Cinnamon grown is exported. Of the Coffee produced, the local consumption may be taken at six per cent., representing a value of £150,000 against 2¼ millions exported. Of the produce of the Areca and Palmyra, Palms (Areca nuts, used for the almost universal Indian and Ceylon masticatory; with Palmyra timber and coarse sugar,)—while much is consumed in the Island, a good proportion is exported. But for the one insignificant mineral, Plumbago, the whole Export Trade of Ceylon might be described as the produce mainly of the Coffee shrub, with the products of three Palms, and in a very subsidiary degree the Cinnamon bark.

The statement that Ceylon at one time grew grain enough to feed a population of 5 millions seems open to question. Some of the great Tanks appear never to have been completed. At present Ceylon grows COFFEE (with Cocoanuts and other very secondary products) and gets grain, cloth, specie, and nearly all she wants in exchange.

CROWN LANDS GRANTED AND SOLD.

Since 1833 about 600,000 acres. Upset price, 1837 to 1844, 5s.; subsequently £1; now realizes average of over £2,—ranging £1 to £7 for Forest Land and £200 occasionally for Building Lots near Colombo. Half of lands sold Hill Forest

Digitized by Google

suited for Coffee, Cinchona, Tea, &c.;—half for Grain, Cocoanuts, Plantains, &c. Full title—no land-tax, (only 5 per cent. on lands and houses *within limits of towns* for Police purposes)—tithes levied on grain only, 10 to 25 per cent.

STOCK.

Returns very defective. Perhaps there are 5,000 horses; 700,000 cattle (including buffaloes); 100,000 sheep; 50,000 goats; and 50,000 swine in Ceylon: with 1,000 asses and 200 mules. Ceylon imports (chiefly from India, with some from Australia,) nearly all its horses, most of its draught cattle, and much cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry for food. One-third of the grain consumed (about 12 millions of bushels in all) is also imported. Prices, always high in Ceylon, have risen rapidly of late years, and the tendency is continually upwards. So with the wages of servants and labourers.

COMMERCE.

Imports, 5¼ *millions; Exports*, 3½; total value of commerce, 9 millions sterling: or, excluding Specie, 7 millions. [The *coasting* Trade is also considerable, the value in 1864 having been £332,000.] Staple Imports: Rice 4¼ million bushels, 1¼ millions sterling. Cotton goods about £750,000. [Nearly £1,000,000 in 1864 from exceptionally high prices.] Staple Exports:—Coffee, 850,000 cwts., 2¼ millions sterling; Cocoanut Oil, 2 million gallons, £200,000 —In 1837 Ceylon exported only 34,000 cwts. of Coffee, valued at £106,000; total value of trade, including the then valuable article of Cinnamon, only £900,000 against 9 millions now. In 1833 the value of Ceylon exports was only £130,000; Imports, £320,000; total, £450,000. So that the increase of trade in little more than 30 years has been 20-fold. Tonnage outwards and inwards over 1 million now, against less than 100,000 in 1825. [A considerable proportion of the Cotton crop of Tinnevelly, on the opposite continent, is purchased and shipped by Colombo merchants, who have Agencies with Screw Presses, &c., at Tuticoreen. In former years a good deal of the Cocoanut Oil and Coir Trade of Cochin was in the hands of Colombo Firms. Much of the Cotton goods and a great deal of the Twist, imported into Ceylon, are exported to India. The value of imports exported rose in 1863 to £576,000, but the average may be taken at about £400,000.]

REVENUE,

Including £50,000 direct taxation on all males [save Governor, Military, and Buddhist Priests,] between 18 and 55, for thoroughfares; and £50,000 Export duties levied specially to meet Railway Expenditure;—about *One Million*. Customs yield nearly one-third. Excise on Toddy (fermented juice of Cocoanut tree) and Arrack (spirit distilled from it) one-sixth. Grain tithes, land sales, salt monopoly, tolls, and stamps, are the other great sources of revenue. Pearl Fishery occasionally productive, but very uncertain. Taxation not heavy—about 8s. per head; but mass of people poor, and, under ancient village regulations, bestow much labour on upkeep of irrigation tanks and channels.—The revenue has doubled in ten years, and more than trebled in 25 years; although Cinnamon monopoly, Fish Tax, &c., abandoned and Customs duties equalized and moderated.

EXPENDITURE.

Civil, Judicial, and Ecclesiastical about £250,000. Military £130,000, with prospect of increase to £170,000 or £200,000. Roads and Buildings from £150,000 to £200,000. Railway liabilities about £100,000. [Interest on Loan and Sinking Fund to extinguish debt.] Minor items, such as conveyance of Mails, Immigration, &c. What the Colony mainly requires is a liberal and judicious expenditure on

Digitized by Google

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

A line of Railway about 75 miles long between Colombo (chief shipping port) and Kandy (capital of Coffee region) in course of formation, and other lines contemplated to connect the main line with Gampola, Matella, Badulla, and Kornegalle. At present, two Coaches run daily from Colombo to Galle, Colombo to Kandy, and vice versâ; also a Coach or Mail-cart as far as Rambodde, 13 miles from Newera Ellia. In 9 days, a visitor to Galle might easily run up viâ Colombo and Kandy to Newera Ellia, passing through finest of mountain scenery and return; 5 days would suffice to pay a visit to Kandy and the Central Coffee region.—Telegraphs completed 400 miles. ROADS:—metalled 570 miles; gravelled, 460; ungravelled, 1,360; = Total miles of Road, 2,390, or one mile of road for every ten square miles of extent in the Island. Canals navigable for boats, 150 miles, besides portions of rivers and back-waters. [In addition to expenditure from general revenue, Roads and Canals are made and kept up by Thoroughfares Tax, equivalent of 6 days' labour per annum from each adult male. Groups of Estates not intersected by thoroughfares can get Cart-roads on paying half the cost, Government giving other moiety. In 1807 there were no carriage roads beyond the limits of the principal town in the Maritime Provinces; 'and none in the Kandian Country until 1820.]—Besides the P. and O. Company's and Messageries Steamers connecting Galle with India, China, Australia, &c., the British India Steam Company maintain a regular communication (fortnightly) between Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, and intermediate ports; and the Madras and Colombo Company propose plying weekly or bi-weekly between the opposite Coasts. Passages to Europe by sailing vessels round the Cape, about four months.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Governor, aided by Executive and Legislative Councils; the power of making laws being vested in the latter concurrently (as in the case with Crown Colonies generally) with the legislative power of the Crown, which exercises that power by Orders in Council. Executive Council consists of five of the principal Officers of the Government, presided over by the Governor. The Legislative Council composed of the members of the Executive, four other principal officers of the Government, and six Unofficial Members selected by Governor with reference to as fair a representation as possible of the various classes and interests; six in all, however, forming a quorum, and a recent Order of the Queen in Council declares proceedings of Legislature valid though all un-official seats vacant. Governor presides with casting vote and ultimate power of veto.—Provinces administered by Government Agents and their Assistants, (with native revenue and police headmen, such as Ratemahatmeyas, Modliars, Mohandirams, Koralles, Vidhans, &c.,) all under strict supervision of Government; centralization being the ruling principle, perhaps to an injurious extent.

LAWS.

The Roman Dutch Law is the common law of the land, and applicable in all cases not otherwise specially provided for by local enactments. It obtains in all cases of Marriage, Inheritance, Succession, Contracts, &c. The Law of England, however, is of force (by virtue of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1852) in all maritime matters and in respect of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Cheques; and Property can be willed away, but Intestate Estates are divided according to the principles of the Dutch Law. Local Ordinances are subject to approval of Sovereign, but may be brought into force at once. They cease to be operative, however, if not confirmed within three years. The Kandians are subject to their own Laws, and when these are silent, the Roman Dutch Law governs them. In 1859, their Marriage Laws were greatly altered, and Polyandry and Polygamy, formerly sanctioned, are now expressly prohibited. Europeans and European Descendants are now exempted from the operation of the Kandian Law as respects Inheritance, and

Digitized by Google

made subject to the Dutch Law, by which the Widow gets a just moiety of her husband's Estate (excepting when a different provision is made by antenuptial Contract or by Joint Will), and the children the other moiety in equal shares. The Mahomedans have a code of their own in matters of Marriage and Inheritance. The Tamils of the North and East have their code also—the Thesawalamy. The Roman Dutch Law obtains professedly in Criminal matters; but Russell, Archbold, and Roscoe—not Matthæus and Damhouder—form the *vade mecum* of Lawyers, as well Judges as Advocates. The English law of evidence prevails in all the courts; and a special ordinance provides that substantial justice shall not fail through want of adherence to legal technicalities.—Codification of laws, so as to secure settlement of principles and avoidance of conflict and occasional uncertainty, desiderated.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The ordinary Courts are Supreme Court (Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges,) District Courts, Courts of Requests, and Police Courts. The last have jurisdiction in all minor cases not punishable with more than £5 fine, three months' imprisonment, and 20 lashes. Courts of Requests have jurisdiction in all civil suits where the matter in dispute—land or money—does not exceed £10 in value. District Courts have unlimited civil jurisdiction in civil, matrimonial, testamentary, and insolvent cases, and criminal jurisdiction in all cases not punishable with more than £20 fine, a year's imprisonment, and 50 lashes. The Supreme Court has only an appellate jurisdiction in civil cases and over the criminal decisions of the District and Police Courts, and an unlimited jurisdiction in criminal cases. The latter is exercised by a Judge and 13 jurymen, the verdict of the majority prevailing. The Supreme Court and the District Courts of Colombo and Kandy are intended to be filled by professional men. All the other judicial offices are open to members of the Civil Service, or others appointed by the Governor or Secretary of State. There is no Grand Jury, its powers being exercised by the Queen's Advocate, who has a seat in the Executive Council and is a member of the Government. All local ordinances are prepared by him—he advises the Government in all legal matters, and has the charge of all Crown suits throughout the Island, being assisted in his work by the Deputy Queen's Advocate for the Island and local Deputies for each circuit. An appeal lies of right to the Privy Council, from all decisions of the Supreme Court in cases above £500—it may be allowed by grace in other cases. Besides the regular tribunals there are Justices of the Peace who act as magistrates, taking preliminary depositions in criminal cases, and committing them for Trial, and Coroners who conduct Inquests. There are only two classes of lawyers in Ceylon, Advocates and Proctors, admitted on examination. English and Irish Barristers and Scotch Advocates are entitled to plead as Advocates. Notaries who draw Deeds, but do not practise in the Courts, are numerous, being appointed by the Governor with reference to the wants of Districts. Many Proctors hold warrants and act as Notaries.

POLICE,

Whether regularly organized and paid, as in Towns or rural system of unpaid Headman called Vidhans, very imperfect. Reform in prospect.

CURRENCY.

English, Indian, and Australian Coins, with some English and old Dutch copper coins; and Paper money averaging nearly £360,000 issued by two Chartered Banks. Five Banks operating in Colony, besides Government Savings Bank and Loan Board. Money in Ceylon nearly twice as dear as in England.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British Standard, to which local Candies, Leagers, &c., are reduced.

Digitized by Google

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Port Dues, Pilotage, &c., moderate, the leading principle being 5 per cent. on the value of Imports (the 2½ Export Duty being levied only for a special purpose), with the most moderate possible charges on tonnage.

POSTAGE.

Ceylon enjoys the boon of "Penny Postage" for letters, with *half-penny* postage for Newspapers; Book postage high in proportion. External postage to all parts of the world moderate.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

The minimum is 2s. for a message of sixteen words. The lowest charge for a message to England exceeds £5.

DISEASES.

The most formidable diseases of Ceylon are malarious fevers, malignant dysentery, and wasting diarrhœa, with "sore mouth." These varied forms of "Fever" occupy here the place of lung diseases in England. Elephantiasis or "Cochin Leg" is evidently fever driven from vital parts to extremities. Ceylon boils sometimes very trying. Liver disease is far less prevalent than on the continent of India, and sun-stroke exceedingly rare. Cholera and Small Pox become occasionally epidemic, but Europeans seldom fall victims to either. With facilities for occasional change, and the exercise of care and temperance, the chances for European life here are not so very far inferior to what they are in England. The large majority of the Coffee Planters enjoy robust health. Surveyors, Road Officers, and Railway Engineers, compelled to traverse feverish regions and endure exposure to sun and rain, incur much greater risk. With all its moisture the climate is favourable to the extension of consumptive lives.

OBJECTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO STRANGERS.

Wakwelle Cinnamon Gardens near Galle; Baddegamme Mission Station, and cultivation of sugar and lemon grass, by Messrs. Winter and Sons, and others. View from Buona Vista, Galle; Ruins at Dondra near Matura; Oorobokke dam, Belligame, and rock figure of Kusta Rajah. Bentotte Rest House. Caltura river and town. Colombo:—Cinnamon Gardens, Circular Walk Gardens, Fort Gardens, Wellicadde Jail, Lunatic and Leper Asylums, Railway Works, Hultsdorp Mills, and other Establishments for preparing Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, and Coir. Cinnamon peeling, quilling, and baling, at Marandahn; or at Ekelle and Kaderani, near Negombo. Government Factory and Elephant Shed, Industrial School, Cinnamon gardens, for ornamental furniture, articles made from wild date leaf dyed and plaited, lace work, &c. Mount Lavinia, with Banian Tree. Bridge of Boats and Railway Bridge across Kalany river. Buddhist Temple at Kalany. Kaduganava Pass, and Railway Incline and Tunnels, Peradenia Satin-wood Bridge, Kattugastottoe Iron Lattice Bridge. Kandy:—Dalada Temple at Kandy, Hantanne Peak for view, Lady Horton's Walk, the Pavilion, Peradenia Botanic Gardens. Gampola Bridge, Pusilava, for Coffee, Rambodde Falls and Pass. Newera Ellia:—One Tree Hill, Hakgalla Cinchona Gardens, Pedrotallagalla summit. Adam's Peak. Trip to Anaradjpoora ruins, Pollanarua, the great Tank region, &c. Elk hunting, Elephant shooting, "Gemming," &c. Hot wells at Trincomalie; and the Coral wells and tobacco cultivation at Jaffna; &c.

WRITERS ON CEYLON, AND AUTHORITIES TO BE CONSULTED FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION.

De Barros, De Couto, Rebeiro (Lee's Translation—with valuable appendices.) Valentyn, Baldœus, Knox (edited by Philalethes), Percival, Cordiner, Lord Valentia,

Digitized by Google

Bertolacci, Marshall, Davy, Forbes, Bennett, Knighton, Pridham, Emerson Tennent. Casie Chitty's Gazetteer, Parliamentary Papers; Ceylon Blue Books, Sir H. Ward's collected Minutes and Speeches, Ceylon Almanacks, Directories, &c. For *Natural History*:—Moon, Gardner, Thwaites, Kelaart, Hooker and Thomson, Templeton, Nietner, E. A. Layard, W. Ferguson, Boake, Steuart, (monograph on pearl-oyster,) &c. On *Oriental and Buddhistical Literature*:—Turnour, Casie Chitty, Gogerly, Hardy, Alwis, Fox, Callaway, Tolfrey, Upham; with transactions of Asiatic Societies of Britain, Bengal, Bombay, and Ceylon. On *Elephant and Elk Shooting*:—Baker. For *Laws and Principles of Justice*, see Collected Volumes of Proclamations, Ordinances, &c., with Index, and reports of cases by Marshall, Murray, Lorensz, Morgan, Beling and Vanderstraaten, Bevan and Mills, &c. On *Kandian Law*:—Sawers, Armour, &c. On *Tamil* and *Mahomedan Law*:—Muttukistna. On *Coffee Planting*:—R. E. Lewis; Aliquis (description of Coffee Planting in rhyme, by the late Capt. Jolly.) Pamphlets by Dr. Elliott, Wall, P. Moir, &c. *Poetry*:—Capt. Anderson's Ceylon and other Poems. On *Missionary Operations*:—Harvard, Selkirk, Emerson Tennent's Christianity in Ceylon; Hardy's Jubilee Memorials of Wesleyan Mission; Memoir of Mrs. Winslow and other American Works, with reports of Baptist, American, Wesleyan, Church, and Romish Missions. On *Singhalese Language*:—Clough, Carter, Lambrick, Chater, Jones, Nicholson, &c. On *Tamil Language*:—Winslow, Percival, Pope, Rhenius, &c.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

NEW MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY.

The Arrangements so far as they specially concern Ceylon.

(Compiled from the Revised Table issued by authority, and kindly corrected by the P. and O. Company's Agent at Galle.)

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Southampton to Alexandria 2,951 Miles at 10 Knots.				Suez to Calcutta 4,757 Miles at 9½ Knots.				
Leaves,		Southampton Mail arrives at,		Leaves,	Arrives,			
Southampton.	London via Marseilles.	Malta.	Alexandria.	Suez.	Aden.	Ceylon.	Madras.	Calcutta.
Saturday. 2 P. M.	Friday. 8 P. M.	Monday 5 P. M.	Friday 3 P. M.	Sunday 8 P. M.	Saturday 2 P. M.	Tuesday 11 P. M.	Saturday 8 A. M.	Wednesday 5 A. M.
		12 hours in Port.			24 hours in Port.	24 hours in Port.	12 hours in Port.	
Feb. ...29	March ... 6	March ... 9	March ...13	March ...15	March ...21	March ...31	April ... 4	April ... 8
March ...21	March ...27	March ...30	April ... 3	April ... 5	April ...11	April ...21	April ...25	April ...29
April ... 4	April ...10	April ...13	April ...17	April ...19	April ...25	May ... 5	May ... 9	May ...13
April ...18	April ...24	April ...27	May ... 1	May ... 3	May ... 9	May ...19	May ...23	May ...27
May ... 2	May ... 8	May ...11	May ...15	May ...17	May ...23	June ... 2	June ... 6	June ...10
May ...16	May ...22	May ...25	May ...29	May ...31	June ... 6	June ...16	June ...20	June ...24
May ...30	June ... 5	June ... 8	June ...12	June ...14	June ...20	June ...30	July ... 4	July ... 8
June ...13	June ...19	June ...22	June ...26	June ...28	July ... 4	July ...14	July ...18	July ...22
June ...27	July ... 3	July ... 6	July ...10	July ...12	July ...18	July ...28	Aug. ... 1	Aug. ... 5
July ...11	July ...17	July .. 20	July ...24	July ...26	Aug. ... 1	Aug. ...11	Aug. ...15	Aug. ...19
July ...25	July ...31	Aug. ... 3	Aug. ... 7	Aug. ... 9	Aug. ...15	Aug. ...25	Aug. ...29	Sep. ... 2
Aug. ... 8	Aug. ...14	Aug. ...17	Aug. ...21	Aug. .. 23	Aug. ...29	Sep. ... 8	Sep. ...12	Sep. ...16
Aug. ...22	Aug. ...28	Aug. ...31	Sep. ... 4	Sep. ... 6	Sep. ...12	Sep. ...22	Sep. ...26	Sep. ...30
Sep. ... 5	Sep. ...11	Sep. ...14	Sep. ...18	Sep. ...20	Sep. ...26	Oct. ... 6	Oct. ...10	Oct. ...14
Sep. ...19	Sep. ...25	Sep. ...28	Oct. ... 2	Oct. ... 4	Oct. ...10	Oct. ...20	Oct. ...24	Oct. ...28
Oct. ... 3	Oct. ... 9	Oct. ...12	Oct. ...16	Oct. ...18	Oct. ...24	Nov. ... 3	Nov. ... 7	Nov. ...11
Oct. ...17	Oct. ...23	Oct. ...26	Oct. ...30	Nov. ... 1	Nov. ... 7	Nov. ...17	Nov. ...21	Nov. ...25
Oct. ...31	Nov. ... 6	Nov. ... 9	Nov. ...13	Nov. ...15	Nov. ...21	Dec. ... 1	Dec. ... 5	Dec. ... 9
Nov. ...14	Nov. ...20	Nov. ...23	Nov. ...27	Nov. ...29	Dec. ... 5	Dec. ...15	Dec. ...19	Dec. ...23
Nov. ...28	Dec. ... 4	Dec. ... 7	Dec. ...11	Dec. ...13	Dec. ...19	Dec. ...29	1869	1869
Dec. ...12	Dec. ...18	Dec. ...21	Dec. ...25	Dec. ...27	1869	1869	Jan. ... 2	Jan. ... 6
Dec. ...26	1869.	1869.	Jan. ... 8	1869	Jan. ... 2	Jan. ...12	Jan. ...16	Jan. .. 20
	Jan. ... 1	Jan. ... 4		Jan. ...10	Jan. ...16	Jan. ...26	Jan. ...30	Feb. ... 3

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Calcutta to Suez 4,650 Miles at 9½ Knots.					Alexandria to Southampton 2,951 Miles at 10 Knots.			
Leaves,	Arrives,				Leaves,	Arrives,		
Calcutta. Sandheads.	Madras.	Galle.	Aden.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Marseilles.	London fro. Marseilles.	Southampton.
Wednesday 6 P. M.	Saturday 4 P. M.	Wednesday 1 A. M.	Saturday 10 A. M.	Saturday 4 A. M.	† Sunday 4 P. M.	Saturday 9 A. M.	Sunday 8 P. M.	Saturday 5 P. M.
	70 h. Sea. 24 h. Port.	57 h. Sea. 24 h. Port.	225 h. Sea. 24 h. Port.	138 h. Sea.		141 h. Sea.	35 hrs. Rail.	115 Sea.
Feby ...19	Feby. ...22	Feby. ...26	March ... 7	March ...14	March ...15	March ...21	March ...22	March ...28
March ... 4	March ... 7	March ...11	March ...21	March ...28	March ...29	April ... 4	April ... 5	April ...11
March ...18	March ...21	March ...25	April ... 4	April ...11	April ...12	April ...18	April ...19	April ...25
April ... 1	April ... 4	April ... 8	April ...18	April ...25	April ...26	May ... 2	May ... 3	May ... 9
April ...15	April ...18	April ...22	May ... 2	May ... 9	May ...10	May ...16	May ...17	May ...23
April ...29	May ... 2	May ... 6	May ...16	May ...23	May ...24	May ...30	May ...31	June ... 6
May ...11	May ...14	May ...18	May ...30	June ... 6*	June ... 7	June ...13*	June ...14	June ...20*
May ...25	May ...28	June ... 1	June ...13	June ...20*	June ...21	June ...27*	June ...28	July .. 4*
June ... 8	June ...11	June ...15	June ...27	July ... 4*	July ... 5	July ...11*	July ...12	July ...18*
June ...22	June ...25	June ...29	July ...11	July ...18*	July ...19	July ...25*	July ...26	Aug. ... 1*
July ... 6	July ... 9	July ...13	July ...25	Aug. ... 1*	Aug. ... 2	Aug. ... 8*	Aug. ... 9	Aug. ...15*
July ...20	July ...23	July ...27	Aug. ... 8	Aug. ...15*	Aug. ...16	Aug. ...22*	Aug. ...23	Aug. ...29*
Aug. ... 3	Aug. ... 6	Aug. ...10	Aug. ...22	Aug. ...29*	Aug. ...30	Sep. ... 5*	Sep. ... 6	Sep. ...12*
Aug. ...17	Aug. ...20	Aug. ...24	Sep. ... 5	Sep. ...12*	Sep. ...13	Sep. ...19*	Sep. ...20	Sep. ...26*
Aug. ...31	Sep. ... 3	Sep. ... 7	Sep. ...19	Sep. ...26*	Sep. ...27	Oct. ... 3*	Oct. ... 4	Oct. ...10*
Sept. ...14	Sep. ...17	Sep. ...21	Oct. ... 3	Oct. ...10*	Oct. ...11	Oct. ...17*	Oct. ...18	Oct. ...24*
Sept. ...28	Oct. ... 1	Oct. ... 5	Oct. ...17	Oct. ...24*	Oct. ...25	Oct. ...31*	Nov. ... 1	Nov. ... 7*
Oct. ...12	Oct. ...15	Oct. ...19	Oct. ...31	Nov. ... 7*	Nov. ... 8	Nov. ...14	Nov. ...15	Nov. ...21*
Oct. ...28	Oct. ...31	Nov. ... 4	Nov. ...14	Nov. ...21	Nov. ...22	Nov. ...28	Nov. ...29	Dec. ... 5
Nov. ...11	Nov. ...14	Nov. ...18	Nov. ...28	Dec. ... 5	Dec. ... 6	Dec. ...12	Dec. ...13	Dec. ...19
Nov. ...25	Nov. ...28	Dec. ... 2	Dec. ...12	Dec. ...19	Dec. ...20	Dec. ...26	Dec. ...27	1869
Dec. ... 9	Dec. ...12	Dec. ...16	Dec. ...26	1869	1869	1869	1869	Jan ... 2
				Jan. ... 2	Jan. ... 3	Jan. ... 9	Jan. ...10	Jan. ...16

* The arrivals at Marseilles and Southampton may be 3 days later, allowed on account of the Monsoon.

† This is the Southampton steamer. The Marseilles steamer leaves at noon.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS FROM EUROPE AT GALLE.

(By Messageries Steamers.)

Names of Steamers.	Arrivals in 1867.	Corresponding Mails in previous Years.				Average of Arrivals
		In 1866.	1865.	In 1864.	In 1863.	
Imperatrice.....	Jany. 12	Jany. 13	Jany. 14	Jany. 12	Jany 14	Jany. 13
Tigre	Feby. 11	Feby. 12	Feby. 12	Feby. 12	Feby. 14	Feby. 12
Dupleix.....	March 15	March 15	March 14	March 15	March 16	March 15
Donnai	April 9	April 11	April 14	April 13	April 12	April 12
Cambodge.....	May 13	May 12	May 8	May 13	May 12	May 11
Labourdonnais	June 12	June 12	June 9	June 11	June 12	June 11
Tigre	July 11	July 15	July 11	July 12	July 12	July 12
Alphee	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	August 10
Cambodge.....	Septr. 10	Septr. 11	Septr. 12	Septr. 10	Septr. 12	Septr. 11
Imperatrice	Octr. 12	Octr. 12	Octr. 13	Octr. 13	Octr. 13	Octr. 13
Tigre	Novr. 11	Novr. 14	Novr. 14	Novr. 15	Novr. 15	Novr. 13
Donnai	Decr. 14	Decr. 14	Decr. 15	Decr. 17	Decr. 13	Decr. 14

Digitized by Google

SIGNALS FOR ARRIVALS OF MAIL-STEAMERS AT GALLE.

The arrivals of the Mail Steamers at Galle will be made known as follows from the Flag Staff Head, Colombo :—

1st Distinguishing Pendant [" White with Red centre"] English Steamer from Suez.—2nd Distinguishing Pendant [" Blue with White centre"] English Steamer from India to Suez.—3rd Distinguishing Pendant [" Red with White Centre"] English Steamer from China.—Numeral Pendant [" Inside half Yellow : outside Blue"] English Steamer to China.

Marryatt's Telegraph Flag ["Tricolor"] placed under any of the above distinguishing Pendants, announces the Messageries Imperiales steamers' arrivals at Galle —from Suez, India, or China.

Signal No. 5. ["Swallow-tailed Flag, coloured Red"] Steamer from Australia

A Square Flag chequered Blue and White indicates the arrival of Steamer from the Cape and Mauritius.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN 1868.

(Furnished by Captain Fyers, R. E., Surveyor General.)

Equation of Time; and Time of Sun Rising and Sun Setting;

(COLOMBO MEAN TIME.)

JANUARY.

	Day.	h.	m.	
First Quarter	3	9	22·2	A.M.
Full Moon	10	4	12·1	A.M.
Last Quarter	16	10	23·1	P.M.
New Moon	25	0	37·7	A.M.
Perigee	10	7·3		A.M.
Apogee	24	0·3		A.M.

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time:

m. s.		m. s.
1st Jan. 3 30	15th Jan	9 26
8th ,, 6 41	22nd ,,	11 40

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st Jan. 6 15	A.M.	5 52	P.M.
15th ,, 6 20	A.M.	5 59	P.M.

FEBRUARY.

	d.	h.	m.	
First Quarter	1	11	35·3	P.M.
Full Moon	8	2	54·8	P.M.
Last Quarter	15	2	36·1	P.M.
New Moon	23	7	39·9	P.M.
Perigee	6	8·3		P.M.
Apogee	20	8·3		A.M.

Equation of Time, at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time:

m. s.		m. s:
1st Feb. 13 46	15th Feb.	14 25
8th ,, 14 24	22nd ,,	13 49

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st Feb. 6 22	A.M.	6 5	P.M.
15th ,, 6 21	A.M.	6 8	P.M.

MARCH.

	d.	h.	m.	
First Quarter	2	10	8.2	A.M.
Full Moon	9	1	41.7	A.M.
Last Quarter	16	8	48.0	A.M.
New Moon	24	0	18.5	P.M.
First Quarter	31	5	45.2	P.M.
Perigee	7	4·3		A.M.
Apogee	19	2·3		A.M.

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time:

m. s.		m. s.
1st March 12 30	15th March	9 0
8th ,, 10 54	22nd ,,	6 56

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st March 6 16	A.M.	6 9	P.M.
15th ,, 6 10	A.M.	6 8	P.M.

APRIL.

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	7	0	36 1	P.M.
Last Quarter	15	3	54 0	A.M.
New Moon	23	1	39 2	A.M.
First Quarter	29	11	37 4	P.M.
Perigee	3	9·3		P.M.
Apogee	13	9·3		P.M.
Perigee	29	8·3		A.M.

Equation of time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time on the 1st and 8th; and to be subtracted from apparent time on the 15th and 22nd:

m. s.		m. s.
1st April 3 53	15th April	0 2
8th ,, 1 49	22nd ,,	1 36

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st April 6 2	A.M.	6 6	P.M.
15th ,, 5 55	A.M.	6 5	P.M.

MAY.

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	6	11	56·4	P.M.
Last Quarter	14	10	34·6	P.M.
New Moon	22	11	55·4	A.M.
First Quarter	29	5	1·4	A.M.
Apogee	13	4·3		P.M.
Perigee	25	2·3		A.M.

Equation of time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent time:

m. s.		m. s.
1st May 3 3	15th May	3 52
8th ,, 3 41	22nd ,,	3 34

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st May 5 49	A.M.	6 4	P.M.
15th ,, 5 46	A.M.	6 6	P.M.

JUNE.

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	5	0	14.5	P.M.
Last Quarter	13	3	33.1	P.M.
New Moon	20	8	4.6	P.M.
First Quarter	27	11	10.1	A.M.
Apogee	10	9·3		A.M.
Perigee	22	11·3		A.M.

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtrcted from apparent time on the 1st and 8th June; and to be added to apparent time on 15th and 22nd June:

m. s.		m. s.
1st June 2 26	15th June	0 10
8th ,, 1 14	22nd ,,	1 41

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st June 5 46	A.M.	6 9	P.M.
15th ,, 5 48	A.M.	6 12	P.M.

JULY.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	5	1	58·9	A.M.
Last Quarter	13	6	0·0	A.M.
New Moon	20	3	15·9	A.M.
First Quarter	26	7	11·1	P.M.
Apogee	7	10·3		P.M.
Perigee	20	6·3		P.M.

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time:

m. s.		m. s.
1st July 3 33	15th July	5 39
8th ,, 4 45	22nd ,,	6 9

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st July 5 52	A.M.	6 15	P.M.
15th ,, 5 55	,,	6 17	,,

AUGUST.

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	3	5	11·4	P.M.
Last Quarter	11	5	47·7	P.M.
New Moon	18	10	31·	A.M.
First Quarter	25	6	6·3	A.M.
Apogee	4	4·3		A.M.
Perigee	18	4·3		A.M.
Apogee	31	8·3		A.M.

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time:

m. s.		m. s.
1st August 6 2	15th August	4 13
8th ,, 5 21	22nd ,,	2 39

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st August 5 57	A.M.	6 15	P.M.
15th ,, 5 57	,,	6 12	,,

SEPTEMBER.

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	2	9	16·9	A.M.
Last Quarter	10	3	23·5	A.M.
New Moon	16	6	39·	P.M.
First Quarter	23	8	41·3	P.M.
Perigee	15	1·3		P.M.
Apogee	27	6·3		P.M.

Equation of time at Colombo mean noon, to be substracted from apparent time.

m. s.		m. s.
1st Sep. 0 12	15th Sep.	4 57
8th ,, 2 31	22nd ,,	7 24

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st Sept. 5 56	A.M.	6 4	P.M.
15th ,, 5 54	,,	5 56	,,

OCTOBER.

	d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon	2	1	17·6	A.M
Last Quarter	9	0	12·8	P.M
New Moon	16	4	20·8	A.M
First Quarter	23	3	1·8	P.M
Full Moon	31	4	24·8	P.M
Perigee	13	4·3		P.M
Apogee	25	11·3		A.M

Equation of time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent time:

m. s.		m. s.
1st Oct. 10 25	15th Oct.	14 13
8th ,, 12 30	22nd ,,	15 28

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st Oct. 5 51	A.M.	5 48	P.M.
15th ,, 5 50	,,	5 41	,,

NOVEMBER.

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	7	7	6·0	P.M
New Moon	14	4	15·0	P.M
First Quarter	22	0	6·0	P.M
Full Moon	30	6	19·9	A.M.
Perigee	9	7·3		P.M.
Apogee	22	7·3		A.M.

Equation of time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent time:

m. s.		m. s.
1st Nov. 16 18	15th Nov.	15 12
8th ,, 16 6	22nd ,,	13 37

Mean time of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st Nov. 5 51	A.M.	5 36	P.M.
15th ,, 5 54	,,	5 35	,,

DECEMBER.

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	7	2	53.1	A.M.
New Moon	14	6	52·7	A.M.
First Quarter	22	9	47·5	A.M.
Full Moon	29	7	7·1	P.M.
Perigee	4	1·3		P.M.
Apogee	20	5·3		A.M.
Perigee	31	11·3		P.M.

Equation of time at Colombo mean noon, to be substracted from apparent time:

m.c. 10 s.		m. s.
1st De,, 740	15th Dec.	4 30
8th 47	22nd ,,	1 2

Meantime of sun rising.		Mean time of sun setting.	
h. m.		h. m.	
1st Dec. 6 1	A. M.	5 38	P. M.
15th ,, 6 8	,,	5 44	,,

THE YEAR OF CHRIST 1868.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR,

Corresponding to the year—

6581 of the Julian Period.

2644 of the Olympiads, or the last year of the 661st commences in July 1868.

2621 from the Foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

2615 from the Era of Nabonassar, which dates from Wednesday 26th Feb. 3967 Jul. Per., or 747 B. C.

1285-6 of the Hegira or of the Mussalmans, commences 16th May, 1868.

From the Creation:		From the Deluge:	
5870	according to the Hebrew text	4216	by the Hebrew text.
6173	,, ,, Samaritan.	4863	,, Samaritan.
7502	,, ,, Septuagint.	5114	,, Septuagint.
5628-29	,, ,, Modern Jews		

4969 of the Kaliyug,
1790 of the Saka, and
1275 of the Bengali Sanna; } These three commence in Bengal on Saturday 11th April.

2411 of the Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Siam, &c.

1230 of the Burmese Vulgar Era.

Digitized by Google

THE CEYLON CALENDAR FOR 1868.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Golden Number	7	Dominical Letters	E.D
Epact	61	Roman Indiction	1
Solar Cycle	1	Julian Period	658

Jewish Era (commences September 17) ... ... 5629.
Mahommedan Era (do April 24) ... ... 1285.
Turkish Ramadan, or month of Abstinence commences on December 16th.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA IN 1868.

(Furnished by Capt. Fyers, R. E., Surveyor General.)

In the year 1868, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and a Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc:—

I—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 23rd 1868, invisible in Ceylon.

Begins on the earth generally, February 23rd, 4 hours, 36.5 Minutes P. M. Colombo Mean Time, in Longitude 78° 8' W. of Greenwich, and Latitude ... ... 12° 54' South

Central Eclipse begins generally February 23rd 5h. 43.7m. P. M. in Longitude 94° 40', W. of Greenwich, and Latitude ... ... 11° 26' South

Central Eclipse at noon February 23rd, 7h. 43.0m. P. M. in Longitude 32° 29' W. of Greenwich and Latitude ... ... 5° 46' South

Central Eclipse ends generally February 23rd 9h. 37.8m. P. M. in Longitude 25° 20' E. of Greenwich and Latitude ... ... 19° 26' North

Ends on the Earth generally February 23rd, 10h. 45m. P. M. in Longitude 8° 48' E. of Greenwich, and Latitude ... ... 17° 59' North

II—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 18th, 1868, visible in Ceylon:—

Begins on the Earth generally, 18th August, 7h. 54.2m. A. M. Colombo Mean Time, in Longitude 49° 25' E. of Greenwich and Latitude ... ... 12° 6' North

Central Eclipse begins generally 18th August, 8h. 49m. A. M. in Longitude 35° 55' E. of Greenwich, and Latitude ... ... 11° 13' North

Central Eclipse at noon 18th August 10h. 32.6m. A. M. in Longitude 102° 38' E. of Greenwich, and Latitude ... ... 10° 27' North

Central Eclipse ends generally 18th August 0h. 13.9m. P. M. in Longitude 163° 27' E. of Greenwich and Latitude ... ... 16° 15' South

Ends on the Earth generally 18th August 1h. 8.7m. P. M. in Longitude 149° 59' E. of Greenwich, and Latitude ... ... 15° 23' South

III—A Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disc November 5th, visible in Ceylon:—

With reference to the Centre of the Earth, h. m. s,

External Contact at Ingress November 5th, 10 44 6.87 A. M. } Colombo
Least distance of Centres 12' 15" ... do... ... 0 33 18.87 P. M. } Mean
External Contact at Egress ... ... 2 22 24.87 P. M. } Time.

At the times of Ingress and Egress respectively, the Sun will be in the Zenith at those places whose positions are ... Longitude 94° 46' } E. of Greenwich Latitude 15° 53 South
40 12' } 15° 56 South

Latitude of Colombo ..... 6° 56' 6" North
Longitude of do..... 79° 51' 58" East

Difference in time between Greenwich and Colombo 5 hours, 19 minutes, 27·87 seconds.

GOVERNMENT HOLIDAYS.

JANUARY	1ST WEDNESDAY	NEW YEAR'S DAY.
FEBRUARY	26TH WEDNESDAY	ASH WEDNESDAY.
APRIL	10TH FRIDAY	GOOD FRIDAY.
APRIL.....	13TH & 14TH MONDAY & TUESDAY	EASTER HOLIDAYS.
MAY	21ST THURSDAY.....	ASCENSION DAY.
MAY	24TH SUNDAY [HOLIDAY ON MONDAY]	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
JUNE.....	28TH SUNDAY [HOLIDAY ON MONDAY]	QUEEN'S CORONATION.
NOVEMBER	9TH MONDAY	PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.
DECEMBER 25TH, 26TH & 28TH	FRIDAY, SATURDAY, & MONDAY.	CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

BANK HOLIDAYS:

NEW YEAR'S DAY—GOOD FRIDAY—CHRISTMAS.

By special notice, the Bank Holidays are usually extended for two or three extra days at Christmas.

European Powers in Ceylon:

350 years since the Portuguese
212 ..... „ Dutch } Established themselves in Ceylon.
70 ..... „ English

Digitized by Google

1868.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Jan...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Feb...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Mar...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
April...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
May...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
June...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...

1868.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
July...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Aug...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Sep...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
Oct...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
Dec...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...

GALLE ROYAL MAIL COACH.

A double horse Coach runs to and from Galle daily (Sundays excepted; (starting at 6 o'clock A. M.; and reaching both places at 4½ P. M.; and a double horse Coach every night leaving at 6 P. M., and reaching next morning at 6 o'clock

FARES FOR PASSENGERS:—Between Colombo and Galle £2 5s. To Bentotte half way) £1 2 6d. Intermediate stages per mile 8d, Second-Class passengers. Natives) £1 5s. Charge for Extra Coach, £10.

Each full-fare Passenger is allowed to take 50 lbs. of Luggage free, and each half-fare Passenger 25 lbs. Any excess will be charged at the rate of 2d. per lb. In cases where the whole Coach is engaged, the Luggage must not exceed the prescribed weight for the number of seats taken. Half-fare Passengers will alone be booked from and after noon, previously to the starting of the night Coach, and from and after 6 P. M. for the morning Coach, when they will receive their Tickets, and can on no account be displaced.

PARCEL TARIFF:—Under 1 lb in weight 6d. Above 1 lb, and not exceeding 6 lbs. 1s. Above 6 lbs, rate two-pence per lb. Specie and Jewellery conveyed for ¼ ℔ cent. Gold, under £2000 ¼ ℔ cent; above £2,000 ¼ ℔ cent.

The Establishment will not hold itself responsible for Parcels, containing Specie, Jewellery, &c., sent by the Coach, under any circumstances, though every precaution will be taken to ensure their protection.

Booking Office, No. 8. HOSPITAL STREET, FORT.

KANDY AND GAMPOLA COACH.

KANDY OFFICE, Brownrigg Street:—A Coach starts from Kandy for Gampola, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M., every day (except Sunday, when the morning Coach only leaves). Fares for Europeans, 4s per seat.

KANDY AND MATELLE COACH.

KANDY OFFICE, CROSS STREET:—Two Coaches start from Kandy, daily (Sundays excepted) for Matelle—the first at 8 A.M., and the other at 4 P. M., and from Matelle at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.,—Fares for Europeans, 8s, per seat; for Natives, 5s.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

FARE TABLE.

JANUARY 1ST 1868, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

FARES FROM COLOMBO.	SINGLE.				RETURN.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolies each	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Colombo*							
Kelani...	0 9	0 6	0 3	...	1 2	0 9	0 5
Mahara	2 3	1 6	0 9	9	3 6	2 3	1 2
Henaratgoda ...	4 3	2 10	1 5	9	6 6	4 3	2 2
Veyangoda	5 9	3 10	1 11	9	8 9	5 9	2 11
Ambepussa	8 9	5 10	2 11	9	13 3	8 9	4 5
Polgahawela ...	11 6	7 8	3 10	1 0	17 3	11 6	5 9
Rambukan	13 3	8 10	4 5	1 2	19 11	13 3	6 8
Kadugannawa ...	16 3	10 10	5 5	1 5	24 5	16 3	8 2
Peradenia.....	17 9	11 10	5 11	1 6	26 8	17 9	8 11
Kandy	18 9	12 6	6 3	1 7	28 2	18 9	9 5

FARES FROM KANDY.	SINGLE.				RETURN.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolies each.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Kandy...							
Perade.	1 0	0 8	0 4	—	1 6	1 0	0 6
Kadu.....	2 6	1 8	0 10	0 9	3 9	2 6	1 3
Rambu..	5 9	3 10	1 11	0 9	8 8	5 9	2 11
Polgaha.	7 6	5 0	2 6	0 9	11 3	7 6	3 9
Ambepu	10 0	6 8	3 4	0 10	15 0	10 0	5 0
Veyango	13 0	8 8	4 4	1 1	19 6	13 0	6 6
Henara..	14 9	9 10	4 11	1 3	22 2	14 9	7 5
Mahara..	16 6	11 0	5 6	1 5	24 9	16 6	8 3
Kelani ...	18 0	12 0	6 0	1 6	27 0	18 0	9 0
Colombo	18 9	12 6	6 3	1 7	28 2	18 9	9 5

* Distance in miles between Stations according to order in this column:—3; 6; 7¼ 6¼; 11¼; 11; 6¼; 12¼; 5¼; 4¼=74¼ miles between Colombo and Kandy.

TIME OF STARTING OF TRAINS FROM 1ST MARCH 1868 AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:

UP TRAINS.

WEEK DAYS—MORNING TRAIN.—Colombo 7·0, Kelani 7·8, Mahara 7·25, Henaratgoda 7·47, Veyangoda 8·8, Ambepussa, 8·44, Polgahawela 9·16, Rambukan 9·41, Kadugannawa 10·55, Peradenia 11·16, Arrives Kandy 11·30.

EVENING TRAIN.—Colombo 5·0, Kelani 5·9, Mahara 5·27, Henaratgoda 5·47, Veyangoda 6·8, Ambepussa 6·44, Polgahawela 7·18, Rambukan 7·41, Kadugannawa 8·55, Peradenia 9·16, arrives Kandy 9·30.

SUNDAYS—MORNING TRAIN.—Colombo 7·0, Kelani 7·8, Mahara 7·25, Henaratgoda 7·47, Veyangoda 8·8, Ambepussa 8·44, Polgahawela 9·16, Rambukan 9·41, Kadugannawa 10·55, Peradenia 11·16, arrives Kandy 11·30.

DOWN TRAINS.

WEEK DAYS—MORNING TRAIN,—Kandy 7·0, Peradenia 7·15, Kadugannawa 7·38, Rambukan 8·52, Polgahawela 9·16, Ambepussa 9·46, Veyangoda 10·22, Henaratgoda 10·39 Mahara 11·1, Kelani 11·19, arrives Colombo 11·30.

EVENING TRAIN.—Kandy 5·0, Peradenia 5·15, Kadugannawa 5·38, Rambukan 6·52, Polgahawela 7·17, Ambepussa 7·47, Veyangoda 8·22, Heneratgoda 8·39, Mahara 9·1, Kelani 9·19, arrives Colombo 9·30.

SUNDAYS—MORNING TRAIN.—Kandy 7·0, Peradenia 7·15, Kadugannawa 7·38, Rambukan 8·52, Polgahawela 9·16, Ambepussa 9·46, Veyangoda 10·22, Henaratgoda 10·39, Mahara 11·1, Kelani 11·19, arrives Colombo 11·30.

CHILDREN—Infants under 12 months old will be carried free; children above that age under four feet in height will be charged half fare.

COOLIES—The above fares are applicable only in the case of Coolies presenting themselves at the Booking Office in gangs of not less than six in number. The children of Coolies in gangs will be charged as adults. The Ordinance requires that no Gang of Coolies shall be conveyed at these rates unless upon the production of a certificate from the Importer of such coolies, or from the Manager of the Estate or Work from or to which they are going, that such coolies form one Gang employed, or to be employed on the said Estate or Work. Any Person who shall give a false or untrue certificate will be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

The minimum charge for coolies in Gangs is 9d each.

LUGGAGE.—May be carried by each Adult Passenger free of charge to the following extent viz—First class 84 lbs., Second class 56 lbs. Third class 28 lbs. Any excess over these weights will be charged in strict accordance with the published Parcel-rates.

HORSES.—The charge for 1 Horse will be at the rate of 3d per mile; if 2 Horses are sent together by the same owner and occupying the same box, the charge will be 4½d per Mile; and if 3 Horses are sent together by the same owner and occupying the same box, the rate for the whole will be 6d per Mile.—The lowest charge for a Horse Box will be 10s.

Digitized by Google

CARRIAGES OR PALANQUINS.—The charge for Dog Carts, Carriages or Palanquins will be at the rate of 6d per mile.

The lowest charge for a Carriage Truck will be 10s.

DOGS.—Will be charged 1/ each for any distance not exceeding 50 miles and 2/ each for any distance above that.

SHEEP, PIGS AND OTHER SMALL ANIMALS, may be carried by Passenger Train at double the rate for Dogs.

RATES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS.—Parcels will be conveyed from Station to Station at the following rates inclusive of the customary Booking-fee, but must in all cases be fully and plainly addressed and securely packed.

	1 Mile to 30 miles	to 50 miles	to 80 miles.
Not exceeding 2 lbs	0 6	0 6	0 6
3 to 7 „	0 6	0 9	1 0
8 „ 14 „	0 9	1 0	1 3
15 „ 21 „	1 0	1 3	1 6
22 „ 28 „	1 3	1 6	1 9
29 „ 42 „	1 9	2 3	2 9
43 „ 56 „	2 6	3 0	3 6
Above 56 „	½d per lb.	¾d per lb.	1d per lb.

ICE.—Ice wrapped in blankets, and Newspapers (in parcels open at both ends) will be conveyed from Station to Station at one-half the Parcel rates.

CALENDAR FOR THE XIXth CENTURY.

Years.				Leap Year.	Dominical Letters.
1801	1829	1857	1885		D
... 2	1830	...58	...86		C
... 3	...31	...59	...87		B
... 4	...32	1860	...88	B	AG
... 5	...33	...61	...89		F
... 6	...34	...62	1890		E
... 7	...35	...63	...91		D
... 8	...36	...64	...92	B	CB
... 9	...37	...65	...93		A
1810	...38	...66	...94		G
...11	...39	...67	...95		F
...12	1840	...68	...96	B	ED
...13	...41	...69	...97		C
...14	...42	1870	...98		B
...15	...43	...71	...99		A
...16	...44	...72		B	GF
...17	...45	...73			E
...18	...46	...74			D
...19	...47	...75			C
1820	...48	..76		B	BA
...21	...49	...77	1900		G
...22	1850	...78			F
...23	...51	...79			E
...24	...52	1880		B	DC
...25	...53	...81			B
...26	...54	...82			A
...27	...55	...83			G
...28	...56	...84		B	FE

Jany. Oct.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
May.	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
August.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Feb. Mar. Nov	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
June.	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
April July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F

1	8	15	22	29	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed	Tu.	Mon.
2	9	16	23	30	Mon	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed	Tu.
3	10	17	24	31	Tu.	Mon	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.
4	11	18	25		Wed	Tu.	Mon	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Th.
5	12	19	26		Th.	Wed	Tu.	Mon	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.
6	13	20	27		Fr.	Th.	Wed	Tu.	Mon	Sun.	Sat.
7	14	21	28		Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed	Tu.	Mon	Sun.

Explanation:—Look for the year in the first part of the table, and opposite it will be found the Dominical letter. When there are two letters together the first is for January and February, the second for the rest of the year. In a line with the month, in the second part of the table, find the dominical letter of the year, and down the same column with the letter find the day of the week, and figures on the left give the day of the month. Thus for the Sundays in September 1866. Opposite 1866 in the third column is G in the sixth. In a line with September find G and descend the column to "Sun."—On the left is 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, the required dates.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☽ First, 3 9 22.2 A. M.	At Colombo:—Hot and sunny days with a dry parching wind, cold nights and mornings with heavy dew. Mean Temp. 78·2°. Rain-fall 3·958 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☉ Full 10 4 12.1 „	At Kandy:—Fine and sunny, heavy dew at night, hot days, and cold nights and mornings. Mean Temp. 73·96°. Rain-fall 3·7 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☾ Last, 16 10 23.1 P. M.	At Trincomalie:—The rains of the N. E. monsoon are now generally over. Strong winds from N. E. Fine weather throughout and most pleasant.
		● New, 25 0 37.7 A. M.	

		Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.
1	Wed.	Govt. Holiday. Courts of Requests established in Ceylon, 1845.
2	Th.	The Electric Telegraph 'twixt Galle and Colombo opened, 1858.
3	Fri.	The new entrance to Colombo Fort through the Leyden Bastion com-
4	Sat.	Calcutta captured, 1757. [pleted, 1855, (1st.)
5	Sun.	Fish Tax abolished in Ceylon, 1840.
6	Mon.	London Streets first lighted by lamps, 1681.
7	Tues.	The *Examiner* Newspaper, Ceylon, commenced, 1846.
8	Wed.	Prince of Wales' eldest son born, 1864.
9	Th.	Re-organisation of the Planters' Association, Kandy, 1862.
10	Fri.	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	Sat.	Trincomalie first taken by the British, 1782.
12	Sun.	First Elections for Colombo Municipality, 1866.
13	Mon.	British entered the Kandian Country, 1815. *The London Times* estab-
14	Tues.	Accident on the Ceylon Railway, 86 lives lost, 1865. [lished, 1785.
15	Wed.	The Bridge of Boats near Colombo, completed, 1822.
16	Th.	Pondicherry surrendered by the French, 1761.
17	Fri.	New Telegraphic Cable laid between Ceylon and India, 1867.
18	Sat.	Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes assumes the Govt. of Ceylon, 1824.
19	Sun.	Kalyan Cangany hanged at Kandy for murder of Mr. Falconer, 1867.
20	Mon.	Cholera Morbus said to have first appeared at Colombo, 1819.
21	Tues.	First Meeting of the Imperial Parliament, 1801.
22	Wed.	Special meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council to consider Railway
23	Th.	Mooltan surrendered, 1849. [Agreement, 1857.
24	Fri.	The Ex-King of Kandy and his family sent to Madras, 1816.
25	Sat.	Princess Royal *married*, 1858.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	£2,771 raised in Ceylon for Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, 1858.
28	Tues.	Battle of Alliwa, 1846.
29	Wed.	The Order of the Victoria Cross instituted, 1856.
30	Th.	Napoleon III. married, 1853.
31	Fri.	Hostilities against the King of Kandy commenced, 1803.

This month received the name of January from the ancient Romans. It was adopted and retained by the early Christians, and has ever since been computed as the first month of the year in all the Calendars and Almanacks of Christendom. It was so called from the double-faced deity Janus, who was presumed to look both into the old and new year. Among the Saxons, January was termed *Giulu aftera*, which signified the second *Goul*, *Giul* or *Yule*; or as we should say, the *Second Christmas*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☽ First, 1 11 35.3 P. M.	At Colombo:—Warm, sunny days, still nights with heavy dew, cold mornings. Mean Temp. 79·4°. Rain-fall 2·238 inches (average of 8 years.)
		○ Full, 8 2 54.8 P. M.	At Kandy:—Fine and sunny; dewy nights, foggy mornings, hot days and cold nights and mornings. Mean Temp. 75·88°. Rainfall 1·657 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☾ Last, 15 2 36.1 P. M.	At Trincomalie:—Fine weather throughout, wind N. E. but more moderate. Occasional land wind after midnight and very cold.
		● New, 23 7 39.9 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Sat.	Kandy Mail Coach first started, 1832.
2	**Sun.**	Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir E. Paget, K. C. B., Governor of Ceylon, 1822.
3	Mon.	First Elections Galle Municipality 1867, (4th.)
4	Tues.	The *Colombo Observer* commenced, 1834.
5	Wed.	Mr. Boyd sent as Ambassador to the King of Kandy, 1782.
6	Th.	Tippoo Saib defeated near Seringapatam, 1792.
7	Fri.	Asiatic Society of Ceylon formed, 1845.
8	Sat.	Warren Hastings resigned Governor-Generalship of Bengal, 1785.
9	**Sun.**	The Dutch take Negombo, 1640.
10	Mon.	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	Tues.	Galle stormed and taken by the Dutch, 1640.
12	Wed.	Martial law ceased in Kandian Provinces, 1819.
13	Th.	Saffragam, Three and Four Korles, annexed by British, 1815. (11th.)
14	Fri.	Valentine's Day. Capture of Kandy by the British, 1815.
15	Sat.	Indo-European Telegraph Line via Persian Gulf, opened, 1865.
16	**Sun.**	Surrender of Colombo to the British by the Dutch, 1796. (15th.)
17	Mon.	First Meeting of *Planters' Association* held in Kandy, 1854.
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	The Kandian King taken prisoner in Doombera, 1815.
20	Th.	Martial Law proclaimed in the Kandian Provinces, 1818.
21	Fri.	Kandy taken possession of by the British, 1803.
22	Sat.	Manaar taken by the Dutch, 1658.
23	**Sun.**	New Zealand War commenced, 1860.
24	Mon.	The Burmese forced to conclude a peace, 1826.
25	Tues.	Corporal punishment abolished in the Indian Army, 1835.
26	Wed.	*Ash Wednesday.*—Foundation Stone of Scots Presby. Church, Colombo, laid by the Governor, 1841.
27	Th.	
28	Fri.	Fifteen persons sentenced at Kandy, to be hung, 1857.
29	Sat.	Corn Laws, expired, 1849.

Augustus Cæsar subtracted one day from the number (29) assigned by Numa to February, which day he added to his own month of August. Every fourth year an additional day was intercalated between the 23rd and 24th, and was unnoticed; but now the intercalated day occurs every fourth or *leap* year, and is placed after the 28th; the leap-year is readily discovered by dividing the year by four, when if there is no remainder, February contains 29 days; and *vice-versa*. The Saxons called this *Sprout kale*, or the month in which young coleworts or cabbages begin to sprout; but it was afterwards called *Sol Monath* or Sun Month. In Latin *Februarius*; French *Fevrier*; Italian, *Febrajo*; and Portuguese, *Fevereiro*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.	WEATHER, &c.
		D. H. M.	At Colombo :—Very hot and oppressive month. Mean Temp. 80·9°. Rain-fall 3·924 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☽ First, 2 10 8.2 A. M.	At Kandy :—Generally a very hot and oppressive month. Mean Temp. 77·24°. Rain-fall 4·077 inches (average of 8 years.
		☉ Full, 9 1 41.7 A. M.	Trincomalie :—Fine weather throughout wind more moderate and veers round to E. N. E. and East with morning land wind. Towards the end of the month the weather becomes warm.
		☾ Last, 16 8 48.0 A. M.	
		● New, 24 0 18.5 P. M.	
		☽ First, 31 5 45.2 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Sun.	Kattugastotte Bridge opened by Sir Henry Ward, 1860.
2	Mon.	All Ceylon subject to the British Crown, 1815.
3	Tues.	Night Coaches to & from Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, started 1862(1st)
4	Wed.	First Englishman (*Ralph Fitch*) landed in Ceylon, 1519.
5	Th.	Colombo Clock tower completed, 1857. [Municipality, 1866.
6	Fri.	Melbourne named and site approved, 1837. First Elections, Kandy
7	Sat.	Entrance of Princess Alexandra into London, 1863.
8	Sun.	Extensive conflagration in the Marandahn Cinnamon Gardens, 1840.
9	Mon.	Death of Sir A. Oliphant (Chief Justice of Ceylon), 1859, (11th)
10	Tues.	Marriage of Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, 1863.
11	Wed.	General Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart, G. C. B. Governor of Ceylon, 1812.
12	Th.	General Macdowall, Ambassador to the King of Kandy, 1800.
13	Fri.	Coster, the Dutch Commander, commences administration, 1640.
14	Sat.	Address to the Queen on Pr. Consort's death, forwarded from Ceylon 1862
15	Sun.	Publication of the *Ceylon Government Gazette* commenced, 1802.
16	Mon.	The new Charter of Justice for Ceylon read and promulgated, 1812.
17	Tues.	The Colombo Friend-in-need Society formed, 1831. [Hodgson, 1867.
18	Wed.	Ceylon and the Straits united in one command under Major-General
19	Th.	Major-General Sir J. Wilson, Lieut-Governor of Ceylon, 1811.
20	Fri.	Capture of the Bandit Sardiel at Kaigalle, 1864.
21	Sat.	Murder of Mrs. Angus at Caltura, 1861.
22	Sun.	First Locomotive Engine reached the top of the Ceylon Railway In-
23	Mon.	[cline, 1867.
24	Tues.	The American Mission commenced in Ceylon, 1816.
25	Wed.	Trincomalie Friend-in-Need Society instituted, 1843, (23rd)
26	Th.	Colombo *Chamber of Commerce* organized, 1839.
27	Fri.	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
28	Sat.	Ceylon Central School Commission established, 1841.
29	Sun.	Ceylon finally incorporated with the British possessions, 1802.
30	Mon.	Horton Plains first explored, 1834.
31	Tues.	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon, 1865.

This month was named by Romulus, in honour of his supposed father Mars, —the heathen god of war. Until January and February were added to the Calendar, March was the first month of the year, and it was not even reckoned as the third by the English, until 1752. The Saxons called it *Rhede Rethe Monath*, to denote its general boisterousness of character.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☉ Full, 7 0 36.1 P. M.	At Colombo:—Cloudy, windy with rain, thunder and lightning. Mean. Temp. 81·8° Rainfall 9·222 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☾ Last, 15 8 54.0 A. M.	At Kandy:—Showery, sultry and oppressive weather. Mean Temp. 78·09°. Rainfall 8·37 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 28 1 89.2 A. M.	Trincomalie:—This is the most oppressive month in the year. The sea breeze light from the Eastward which dies away soon after sunset, and remains calm all night with the Therm. seldom lower than 86°.
		☽ First, 29 11 37.4 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Wed.	Expedition to North Pole, 1818.
2	Th.	Richard Cobden died, 1865.
3	Fri.	The Portuguese first came to Ceylon, 1505.
4	Sat.	Lieut-Genl. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Gov. of Ceylon, 1841.
5	**Sun.**	First Excursion Train passed over Ceylon Railway Incline, 1867.
6	Mon.	British Museum founded, 1758.
7	Tues.	Prince Leopold born, 1853.
8	Wed.	Galle Lighthouse erected, 1848, (11th.) [bullet, 1666.
9	Th.	Gen. Hulst, Dutch Comdr. at siege of Colombo, killed by a musket
10	Fri.	The Commissioners of Inquiry into the Ceylon Govt. arrived, 1829.
11	Sat.	Colombo Pettah Library established by the Burghers, 1829. Singha-
12	**Sun.**	*Easter Sunday.* [lese New Year.
13	Mon.	Easter Holidays—Government Holiday, Ceylon.
14	Tues.	do. do. do. do.
15	Wed.	Abraham Lincoln, President U. S., assassinated, 1865 (14th.)
16	Th.	First Indian Railway opened, 1853.
17	Fri.	A deputation from the "Society of Friends" first visit Ceylon, 1864.
18	Sat.	Napoleon III, born, 1808 (20th.)
19	**Sun.**	Sir J. E. Tennent, K. C. S., Lieut-Governor of Ceylon, 1847.
20	Mon.	Contest between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* 1862.
21	Tues.	"Colombo Observer" first printed by a cylindrical Caxton Machine, 1864.
22	Wed.	Severe Storm on North Coast of Ceylon, American Ship *Colorado*,
23	Th.	Shakespeare born, 1564; died 1616. [1,200 tons, wrecked, 1859.
24	Fri.	Sir W. O. Carr, Chief Justice of Ceylon, died suddenly, 1856.
25	Sat.	Princess Alice born, 1843.
26	**Sun.**	First Railway Train arrived at Kandy, 1867.
27	Mon.	Ceylon constituted an Episcopal See, 1845.
28	Tues.	Treaty between the Dutch Admiral *De Weert* and the king of
29	Wed.	Bank of England founded, 1604 (26th) [Kandy, 1603.
30	Th.	Peace with Russia proclaimed, 1856.

Since the time of Numa Pompilius, this month has retained the same place in the Calendar that it does now. Romulus assigned thirty days to it, which Numa reduced to twenty-nine, but Julius Cæsar restored it to its original number. The name is derived from the Latin word *Aperio* to open, in allusion to the season. In Latin this month is called *Aprilis*; French, *Avril*; Italian, *Aprile*; Portuguese, *Abril*; ancient Cornish *Eprell*; and in Saxon *Oster Monath*, or Easter Month.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		⊙ Full, 6 11 56.4 P. M.	At Colombo:—Cool and pleasant month with heavy rain, thunder and lightning. Monsoon generally changes. Mean Temp. 81·3° Rainfall 15·712 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☾ Last, 14 10 34.6 P. M.	At Kandy:—Cloudy, windy, rainy—Monsoon generally changes. Mean Temp. 78·24° Rainfall 6·18 (average 8 years.)
		● New, 22 11 55.4 A. M.	At Trincomalie:—A few showers generally precede the S. W. monsoon, which usually sets in about the 2nd week, with very strong winds, fine dry, but hot weather to the end, the breeze extremely refreshing as soon as the Sun sets.
		☽ First, 29 5 1.4 A. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Fri.	Batticotta Seminary, near Jaffna, established, 1823.
2	Sat.	Fearful gale at Colombo, five vessels wrecked, 1851. [1811.
3	Sun.	Dr. Coke, Wesleyan Missionary bound to Ceylon, died at Sea, 2nd May
4	Mon.	Prince Arthur Wm. P. Albert born 1850, (1st.)
5	Tues.	Hon'ble J. C. Caulfeild, Treasurer of Ceylon, died at Kandy, 1861.
6	Wed.	Pybus's Mission to King of Kandy, 1762.
7	Thur.	Lord Clive assumes the Governor-Generalship of Bengal. 1765.
8	Fri.	First Iron Steamer in India, 1827. [Kandy, 1612.
9	Sat.	Boschouder, the Dutch leader makes a treaty with the King of
10	Sun.	Birth of Budha, B. C. 623.
11	Mon.	Sir H. G. Ward, K. G. C. M. G., assumes the Government of Ceylon, 1855.
12	Tues.	Detachment of Ceylon Rifles embarked for Hong Kong, 1866.
13	Wed.	Colombo taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, 1656.
14	Thur.	Newera Ellia Telegraph line opened for traffic, 1867.
15	Fri.	General Macdowall proceeds to Kandy, 1803.
16	Sat.	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Kt., Governor of Ceylon, 1865.
17	Sun.	First Telegraph Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
18	Mon.	P. & O. steamer *Malabar* wrecked at Galle, 1860, (22nd.)
19	Tues.	The School Commission instituted in Ceylon, 1834.
20	Wed.	Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese doubles the Cape, arrives at Calicut, 1498.
21	Thur.	Dr. Elliott, Prin. Civ. Med. Officer Ceylon, died 1859. *Ascension Day.*
22	Fri.	First Meeting of the Legislative Council at Colombo, 1834.
23	Sat.	The Dutch take Batticaloa, from the Portuguese, 1638.
24	Sun.	Queen's Birthday,—being born in 1819. Government Holiday, Cey-
25	Mon.	Princess Helena, born, 1846. [lon.
26	Tues.	The "Ceylon League" initiated, 1865. [destroyed, 1837.
27	Wed.	Extensive inundation at Colombo, 1200 houses and several bridges
28	Thur.	Viscount Torrington assumes the Government of Ceylon, 1847, (29th.)
29	Fri.	Lieutenant-General Fraser, died at Kandy, 1862.
30	Sat.	First Dutch Ship seen in Ceylon, *(La Brebis)*, 1602. [1862.
31	Sun.	The Governor's nomination of Capt. Jolly as M. L. C. creates agitation,

May is the third month of Romulus's year, but the fifth as reformed by Numa and Julius Cæsar. Romulus assigned it 31 days, Numa reduced it to 30, but Julius Cæsar confirmed the original number. The name of this month is generally supposed to be derived from Maia, the mother of Mercury, though there is some doubt cast on this. *Synonyms*—In Latin, *Maius*; French, *Mais*; Italian, *Maggio*; Portuguese, *Maio*; Saxon, *Tri-milchi*, because they began to milk their kine three times a day.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☉ Full, 5 0 14·5 P.M.	At Colombo :—Stormy month with rain, thunder and lightning. Mean Temp. 81.20. Rainfall 6·952 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☾ Last, 13 3 33·1 P.M.	At Kandy :—A very wet and stormy month. Mean Temp. 76.7°. Rainfall 6.83 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 20 8 4·6 P.M	At Trincomalie :—Strong winds from S. W. throughout, fine dry weather, clear atmosphere.
		☽ First, 27 11 10·1 A.M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Mon.	Sir E. S. Creasy appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, 1860.
2	Tues.	Ceylon Bank opened, 1841, (1st) [Colombo, 1834.
3	Wed.	Moors and Tamils allowed to become proprietors in Fort and Pettah of
4	Th.	Calcutta partially lighted with gas, 1857.
5	Fri.	Death of Count Cavour, 1861, (6th.)
6	Sat.	Schedule of new travelling, &c. allowances for Ceylon, published, 1859.
7	**Sun.**	Parsee Riots at Bombay, 1832.
8	Mon.	The *Ceylon Co. (limited)* commence business in the Island, 1862.
9	Tues.	Part of the Military in Ceylon embark to aid in suppressing the Indian
10	Wed.	First turf of Madras Railway cut, 1853. [Mutiny, 1857.
11	Th.	Fire broke out in Slave Island, destroying Gun Lascars' houses, 1853.
12	Fri.	Foundation stone of Cathedral in Colombo, laid, 1852.
13	Sat.	Death of Col. Sim, R. E., Surveyor General of Ceylon, 1865.
14	**Sun.**	Public Meeting in Colombo in memory of the *Great Duke*, 1853.
15	Mon.	Earl Canning, Governor-General of India, died, 1862.
16	Tues.	Bengal formed into the Chief Presidency, 1773.
17	Wed.	Battle of Waterloo, 1815, (18th). Cawnpore Massacre, 1857.
18	Th.	Statue of Sir E. Barnes erected opposite *Queen's House*, Colombo, 1847.
19	Fri.	The Princess Royal acknowledges the Ceylon present, 1859.
20	Sat.	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. [*Dutch*, 1736.
21	**Sun.**	A Printing Office for printing in Native languages established by the
22	Mon.	Jaffna surrendered to the Dutch after a siege of 3½ months, 1658.
23	Tues.	Royal Commission to inquire into Military Expenditure, Ceylon, 1865.
24	Wed.	Photography first introduced into Ceylon, by Mr. Parting, 1856.
25	Th.	The British garrison in Kandy capitulates under Major Davy, 1803.
26	Fri.	Massacre of the British troops by the *Kandians*, 1803. [1806.
27	Sat.	Roman Catholics in Ceylon, relieved of restrictions imposed by Dutch.
28	**Sun.**	Queen's Coronation. [Government Holiday, Ceylon, on 29th.]
29	Mon.	Lord Torrington resigns the Government of Ceylon, 1850, (30th.) First Wesleyan Missionary arrived at Galle, 1814.
30	Tues.	Sir Henry Ward takes his departure from Ceylon for Madras, 1860.

This was the fourth month of the old Roman year, but the sixth month as reformed by Numa and Julius Cæsar; Romulus assigned it 30 days, which Numa reduced to 29; but Cæsar established it as having 30. The most probable opinion as to the origin of the name is that of its being derived from the goddess *Juno*. The *Synonyms* of this month are: Latin, *Junius*; French, *Juin*; Italian, *Giugno*; Portuguese, *Junho*; and Saxon *Sere Monath*, or dry month.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☉ Full, 5 1 58·9 A. M.	At Colombo :—Very pleasant month; temperature during day and night very similar. Mean Temp. 80·6°. Rainfall 3-557 inches (average of 8 years).
		☾ Last, 13 6 0·0 A. M.	At Kandy :—A very wet and stormy month. Mean Temp. 73 78°. Rainfall 5.515 inches (average of 8 years).
		● New, 20 8 15·9 A. M.	At Trincomalie:—Strong winds from S. W., clear weather, occasional (sometimes very violent) squalls from N. W. with lightning, thunder, and heavy rain for an hour, cooling the air greatly, and the excessive heat of the monsoon may be considered over.
		☽ First, 26 7 11·1 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Wed.	Major Skinner, Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads, leaves Ceylon, 1867.
2	Th.	Galle Mail Coach first started, 1838.
3	Fri.	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
4	Sat.	Sir Henry Lawrence died, 1857.
5	Sun.	Algiers taken by the French, 1829.
6	Mon.	Budhists endeavour strenuously to propagate their faith, 1862.
7	Tues.	Riotous meetings at Kandy against the new taxes, 1848.
8	Wed.	Natives of India permitted to sit as Jurors, 1827.
9	Th.	The first unofficial members of the Ceylon L. C. sworn in, 1887.
10	Fri.	Cinnamon Monopoly abolished in Ceylon, 1833.
11	Sat.	The Ceylon *Times* commenced, 1846.
12	Sun.	First Steam-vessel launched in Calcutta, 1823.
13	Mon.	Police Courts established in Ceylon, 1844.
14	Tues.	A shock of an earthquake felt at Batticaloa, 1814.
15	Wed.	Massacre at Cawnpore by Nana Sahib, 1857.
16	Th.	Death of Budha, B. C. 543.
17	Fri.	Church Missionaries arrived in Ceylon, 1818.
18	Sat.	Lieut.-Genl. Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Maitland, Govr. of Ceylon, 1805.
29	Sun.	Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B., landed at Galle, 1819.
20	Mon.	Defeat of the Nana Sahib, by Havelock, 1857. (19th).
21	Tues.	Death of Robert Burns, 1796.
22	Wed.	Steamer *Pearl* arrived in Ceylon, 1858.
23	Th.	1st English Newspaper (*English Mercurie*) printed, 1588.
24	Fri.	Insurances began, 1696.
25	Sat.	Capture of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke, 1704.
26	Sun.	Tumultous meeting at Borella, when the Military was called out, 1848.
27	Mon.	Engagement with Rebels at Matelle, 1848 (29th.)
28	Tues.	St. Thomas's Church at Colombo opened, 1816.
29	Wed.	Death of Major-General O'Brien at Suez, 1865, (30th.)
30	Th.	Colonel C. E. Wilkinson, R. E., becomes Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon 1860.
31	Fri.	The new Charter of Justice for Ceylon, proclaimed, 1833.

In the ancient calendar of the Romans this month was called *Quintilis* to denote its numerical position—being, in fact, the fifth month of the old Latin year Marc Antony changed its name to *Julius* as a compliment to Julius Cæsar. It was sacred to Jupiter and consisted of 36 days, which Romulus reduced to 31, Numa to 30, but Julius Cæsar restored the odd day. The *Synonyms*:—In Latin, *Julius*; French, *Juillet*; Italian, *Luglio*; Portuguese, *Julho*; and Saxon, *Hew Monath* or Hay month.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		⊙ Full, 3 5 11·4 P. M.	At Colombo :—Agreeable weather with strong breeze. Mean Temp. 80·5°. Rainfall 2·841 inches (average of 8 years).
		☾ Last, 11 5 47·7 P. M.	At Kandy :—Showery, but sometimes more moderate, variable. Mean Temp. 75·81° Rainfall 7·75 inches (average of 8 years).
		● New, 18 10 31.0 A. M.	At Trincomalie :—The wind still S. W., but occasional sea breeze from noon to sunset, attended with lightning, thunder, and passing showers.
		☽ First, 25 6 6·3 A. M	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Sat.	Opening of the Colombo and Kandy Railway for Traffic 1867.
2	Sun.	Sir Henry Ward died at Madras, 1860.
3	Mon.	Inauguration of Comment. of Ceylon Railway by Sir H. Ward, 1850
4	Tues.	Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy appointed Governor of
5	Wed.	Auxiliary Bible Society instituted in Ceylon, 1812. [Ceylon, 1868
6	Th.	Colombo Savings' Bank opened, 1832.
7	Fri.	Prince Alfred born 1844, (6th).
8	Sat.	Batavia surrendered, 1811.
9	Sun.	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.
10	Mon.	Vaccine Inoculation commenced at Trincomalie, 1802.
11	Tues.	A Royal Botanic Garden established in Ceylon, 1812.
12	Wed.	Baptist Mission commenced in Ceylon, 1812.
13	Th.	Colombo Library established, 1812 (12th.)
14	Fri.	Colombo Diocesan Committee for Pro : of Gospel formed, 1840.
15	Sat.	Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Governor of Ceylon, died at Spa, 1864.
16	Sun.	Ceylon Railway Bill carried through the Legislative Council, 1856.
17	Mon.	Destruction of Bomarsund, 1854.
18	Tues.	Storming of Kudjah Forts, Affghanistan, 1840.
19	Wed.	1st Telegrahic message received direct from New York at Galle, 1866
20	Th.	The Indian Army Amalgamation, 1860.
21	Fri.	Jan Thyz first Dutch Governor at Galle, 1640.
22	Sat.	Treaty of Peace with China, 1852. [1862.
23	Sun.	Public Meeting held in Colombo regarding Prince Consort's Memorial.
24	Mon.	Major-General S. J. Hodgson assumes Command in Ceylon, 1865.
25	Tues.	Trincomalie first taken by the British, 1795. [1867.
26	Wed.	The "Speculum" Correspondence commenced in "Ceylon Observer"
27	Th.	Testimonial Subscribed to Mr. Faviell, Contractor for Ceylon Rail-
28	Fri.	The first rupee struck in the Mint at Calcutta, 1757 [way 1867.
29	Sat.	Reformed Religion first introduced to Jaffna by Dr. Baldeus, 1658.
30	Sun.	Dissolution of Hon. East India Company, 1858, (31st.)
31	Mon.	The French under Suffrein, retake Trincomalie for the Dutch, 1782.

August derived its name from the Roman Emperor Augustus, to whom it was dedicated in honour of his being created Consul in this month. It was called Sextilis, or the sixth month in the Numa Calendar, in which it had only 28 days :—Numa added two and Augustus one more, making 31, which it has retained ever since. The Saxons called it, *Arn* or *Barn monath* as being the time when their barns were filled ; Latin, *Augustus* ; French *Août* ; Italian and Portuguese, *Agosto*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		⊙ Full 2 9 16·9 A. M.	At Colombo :—The temperature this month is very agreeable. Mean Temp. 80.4°. Rain-fall 4·031 inches (average of 8 years).
		☾ Last, 10 3 23·5 A. M.	At Kandy :—Pretty dry weather, compared with the next two months. Mean Temp. 76.06°. Rain-fall 6·176 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 16 6 39·0 P. M.	At Trincomalie :—Land and sea breezes, towards sunset lightning, thunder and occasional showers, calm oppressive nights.
		☽ First, 23 8 41·3 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Tues.	*The Colombo Observer* changed to *The Ceylon Observer*, 1867.
2	Wed.	St. Paul's Church Colombo, opened 1816, (1st).
3	Th.	The *Tamil* New Testament published by the Govt. of Ceylon, 1759.
4	Fri.	Van Angelbeek, the Dutch Govr., died at Colombo, 1799 (3rd).
5	Sat.	The King of Kandy defeated at Hangwella, 1803.
6	Sun.	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly, Wesleyan Missionary, died at Colombo, 1862
7	Mon.	A Cricket Club established at Colombo, 1832.
8	Tues.	The "*Jaffna Freeman*" commenced, 1862 (2nd.)
9	Wed.	Tea imported into England, 1391.
10	Th.	The Kandy rebellion commenced in the Wellasse district, 1817.
11	Fri.	The "*Ceylon Overland Observer*" commenced, 1840.
12	Sat.	Murder of Mr. J. G. Falconer, Coffee Planter, near Kandy, 1867.
13	Sun.	First factory formed in India by the Portuguese, at Calicut, 1500.
14	Mon.	Duke of Wellington died, 1852. [Nile's source, accidentally shot, 1864.
15	Tues.	Jaffna taken by the British, 1795. Capt. Speke, discoverer of the
16	Wed.	"*Lakmini Pahane*," Singhalese Newspaper commenced in Colombo, 1862.
17	Th.	[1661. Java surrendered to the British, 1811.
18	Fri.	Bombay ceded to British, as Charles II,'s mar. por. with the Infanta
19	Sat.	Departure of Messrs. Worms, extensive Coffee Planters, from Cey-
20	Sun.	[lon 1865 Battle of the Alma, 1854.
21	Mon.	London Missionary Society formed, 1797.
22	Tues.	Arrival of 2nd 25th Regiment in Ceylon, 1863 (24th).
23	Wed.	Pilimi Talawe offers to assassinate the King of Kandy, 1797.
24	Th.	Pigeon Express from Galle to Colombo, successfully started by
25	Fri.	Bronze money introduced to Ceylon 1862.[the '*Colombo Observer*,' 1850
26	Sat.	Point de Galle Library formed, 1837.
27	Sun.	Death of Hon. R. T. Pennefather, Auditor General of Ceylon, 1865.
28	Mon.	Parcel Tappal established between Colombo and Galle, 1838.
29	Tues	Compulsory labour abolished in Ceylon, 1832.
30	Wed.	Capture of Jaffnapatam by General Stewart, 1795. (28th).

September is literally the seventh month of the year according to the ancient Roman Calendar, but the ninth of Numa's year, it derives its name from *Septem*, seven and *imber* a shower of rain. Originally the month had only 16 days, but they were increased to 30 by Romulus and to 31 by Julius Cæsar.—Augustus reduced it to the present number. Our Saxon ancestors called it *Gerst monath*, because barley which ripened commonly this month, was called *gerst*. Other *synonyms*:—Latin, *September*. French, *Septembre*; Italian, *Settembre*; and Portuguese *Septembro*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		⊙ Full, 2 1 17·6 A. M.	At Colombo:—Much rain with thunder and Lightning, cool nights. Mean Temp. 79. 4°. Rainfall 10·789 inches (average of 8 years).
		☾ Last, 9 0 12·8 P. M.	At Kandy:—Wind variable and much rain. Mean Temp. 75·16°. Rainfall 16·474 inches (average of 8 years).
		● New, 16 4 20·8 A. M.	
		☽ First, 23 3 1·8 P. M.	At Trincomalie:—Land and sea breezes with occasional showers; towards the end of the month gloomy weather.
		○ Full, 31 4 24·8 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Th	Legislative and Executive Councils instituted in Ceylon, 1833.
2	Fri.	Opening of the Colombo and Ambepusse Railway, 1865.
3	Sat.	District Courts in Ceylon established under the New Charter, 1833.
4	Sun.	Lally took Arcot, 1758. Bishop Heber died, 1833.
5	Mon.	Lord Clive died, 1805.
6	Tues.	Capture of Manilla, 1762.
7	Wed.	Cyclone at Calcutta, 200 vessels wrecked or dismasted, 1864.
8	Th.	Taxes upon Imports and Exports first established in Ceylon, 1836.
9	Fri.	Death of Mr. P. A. Dyke the oldest Civil servant in Ceylon, 1867.
10	Sat.	Departure of the 50th Regt. from Ceylon for New Zealand, 1863.
11	Sun.	Ceylon made a King's Colony, 1798, (12th.)
12	Mon.	Hon'ble Frederick North assumes Government of Ceylon, 1798.
13	Tues.	Major-Genl. Sir J. Wilson, K. C. B., Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon, 1831.
14	Wed.	Christ Church, Colpetty, opened for Divine Worship, 1858.
15	Th.	Caltura taken by the Dutch General Hulst, 1655.
16	Fri.	*Kandyan Marriage Bill* rendering polyandry illegal passed L. C. 1859.
17	Sat.	Hon'ble C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieut-Governor of Ceylon, 1850.
18	Sun.	Death of Lord Palmerston, 1865.
19	Mon.	Knox escapes from Kandy and reaches Arippo, 1679.
20	Tues.	New Supreme Court opened, 1833.
21	Wed.	Trincomalie district committee for the Propagation of Gospel, 1840.
22	Th.	Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Kt., Governor of Ceylon, 1860.
23	Fri.	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Horton, Bart. G. C. H., Governor of Ceylon, 1831.
24	Sat.	Dr. Claughton, Bishop of Colombo, arrived, 1862, (25th).
25	Sun.	Colombo Academy established by Government, 1836.
26	Mon.	Memorial for appointment of unofficial Members to the L. C. adopted, [1834.
27	Tues.	General Treasury at Colombo robbed, 1832.
28	Wed.	Ellapolle Adigar beheaded at Kandy, 1811.
29	Th.	An intended Mutiny at Bangalore 1832.
30	Fri.	Petition sent home for the re-appointment of Sir H. Ward as Governor.
31	Sat.	*All Hallows Eve.* [of Ceylon with an addition of £3,000 to Salary, 1858.

October was the eighth month of Romulus' year, as the name implies, being derived from *Octo*, eight, and *imber* a shower of rain; but Numa and Julius Cæsar classed it as the tenth month as now. Romulus gave it 31 days, Numa Pompilius reduced it to 29, but Julius and Augustus Cæsar, each adding one day restored it to the original and present number. *Synonyms*:—Latin, *October*; French, *Octobre*; Italian, *Ottobre*; Portuguese, *Outubro*; and in Saxon, *Wyn monath* or wine month.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M	WEATHER, &c.
		☾ Last, 7 7 6·0 P. M.	At Colombo :—Stormy weather. Mean Temp. 78.8°. Rainfall 11·427 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 14 4 15·0 „	At Kandy :—Wind variable, storms from all points of compass, wet; monsoon generally changes. Mean Temp. 74·91°. Rainfall 14·124 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☽ First, 22 0 6·0 „	At Trincomalie :—Variable winds, sky overcast, squalls, lightning, thunder, and occasional heavy rains, until the third week, when the N. E. wind generally sets in strong with more constant rain.
		○ Full, 30 6 19·9 A. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Sun.	Cyclone at Masulipatam, over 10,000 lives lost, 1864.
2	Mon.	First Bishop of Colombo, arrived, 1845.
3	Tues.	Launch of "Great Eastern", 1857.
4	Wed.	Kandy Friend-in-Need Society instituted, 1837.
5	Th.	Calpentyn taken by the British under Col. Bowser, 1795.
6	Fri.	Major Genl. Sir Jas. Campbell, K. C. B., Lt.-Governor of Ceylon 1822.
7	Sat.	The Rt. Hon'ble J. A. S. Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, 1837.
8	Sun.	Foundation stone of the Cotta Chrisn. Institn. laid by the Governor
9	Mon.	Prince of Wales born, 1841 : Govt. Holiday, Ceylon. [1827
10	Tues.	Sir W. C. Rowe, Chief Justice of Ceylon, died at Galle, 1859. (9th.)
11	Wed.	Mr. Winter tried in Colombo for Libel, and acquitted, 1834.
12	Th.	Roman Catholic Press established at Colombo, 1843.
13	Fri.	Jellalabad taken possession of by Sale, 1841.
14	Sat.	Colombo Seminary established by the Dutch, 1708.
15	Sun.	First steamer of *Messageries Imperiales* Co., arrived at Galle, 1862.
16	Mon.	Resignation of Unofficial Members of Legislative Council Ceylon, 1864.
17	Tues.	Wolfendahl Presbyterian Church, Colombo, erected, 1749.
18	Wed.	Duke of Wellington buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1852.
19	Th.	Wreck of the P. & O. Steamer *Colombo* on the Maldives, 1862.
20	Fri.	Colombo Union Library established, 1850. Lord Elgin died, at
21	Sat.	Princess Royal born, 1840. [Dhurumsalla, 1863.
22	Sun.	Adoption of Mr. Faviell's tender for the Ceylon Railway, 1862.
23	Mon.	Wreck of the *Sibella* at Colombo, 1857.
24	Tues.	Bill passed constituting Colombo and Kandy, Municipalities, 1865.
25	Wed.	East India Company Incorporated, 1700. [1817.
26	Th.	Severe storm at Colombo, several Ships and 40 Dhoneys, &c., lost,
27	Fri.	Sir G. W. Anderson, K. C. B., Governor of Ceylon, 1850. [first printed by steam, 1814.
28	Sat.	The Kandyan Pretender tried and convicted, 1848. *The London Times*
29	Sun.	Sir J. E. Tennent landed in Ceylon, 1845. [*Andrew's Day.*
30	Mon.	Ceylon Relief Fund for Distressed Operatives reaches £1,024, 1862. *St.*

November was so called from being the ninth month of Romulus' year which began with March, but according to the altered Calendar of Numa and Julius Cæsar, it was the eleventh month as it now stands. As the ninth it was derived from *novem*, nine, and *imber*, a shower of rain. The Saxons called it *Blet Monath* or slaughter month from killing their cattle now. *Synonyms* :—In Latin, *November*; French, *Novembre*; Italian, *Novembre*; and Portuguese, *Novembro*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		(Last, 7 2 53·1 A. M.	At Colombo :—A disagreeable wind productive of Dysentery, called the 'Longshore Wind' generally prevails this month—the nights and mornings cool, the days agreeable, Mean Temp. 78·3°. Raintall 5·865 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 14 6 52·7 „	At Kandy :—Sometimes wet, but generally more moderate, towards end of year like January weather. Mean Temp. 74 1°. Rainfall 7·531 inches (average of 7 years.)
		☽ First, 22 9 47·5 „	At Trincomalie :—Heavy rain with strong winds and squalls from N.E. Much lightning & thunder until towards the end of the month when the weather clears up & is very pleasant.
		⊙ Full, 29 7 7·1 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Tues.	Major-General O'Brien administers the Govt. of Ceylon, 1863.
2	Wed.	
3	Th.	First English Ship at Galle, the *Edward Bonaventure*, 1592.
4	Fri.	Capture of Mauritius, 1810.
5	Sat.	First Sugar Plantation in Ceylon opened in Doombera, 1837.
6	Sun.	Sir Colin Campbell defeats the Gwalior rebels, 1857.
7	Mon.	The 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire Regiment) arrived in Ceylon, 1867.
8	Tues.	The *Enterprize*, the first Steamer in India, arrived at Saugor, 1825
9	Wed.	Kandy Road Tunnel completed, 1828.
10	Th.	Leopold I. of Belgium, died, 1865. [Mutwall by the Dutch, 1655.
11	Fri.	The Portuguese Governor of Jaffnapatam taken prisoner at
12	Sat.	The British troops enter the Kandyan territory, 1815.
13	Sun.	Capture of Kokein by Sir R. Sale, 1824.
14	Mon.	The Prince Consort, "Albert the Good" died, 1861.
15	Tues.	First English Seminary for Natives founded at Colombo, 1799.
16	Wed.	Accident to the Galle Coach at Dehewelle Bridge, 1859.
17	Th.	H. R. H. Duke of Brabant (now Leopold II.) arrived in Ceylon, 1864.
18	Fri.	Gale at Colombo, wreck of the *Nova Scotian* ship, 1862.
19	Sat.	Pegu annexed, 1852.
20	Sun.	Total abolition of Slavery in Ceylon, 1844.
21	Mon.	The first stone of Collegiate School Colombo, laid, 1849.
22	Tues.	Wesleyan Mission Chapel at Colombo, opened, 1816.
23	Wed.	Railway agreement with Ceylon Railway Co., suspended, 1856.
24	Th.	*Christmas Eve.*
25	Fri.	*Christmas Day* :—Government Holiday, Ceylon.
26	Sat.	Government Holiday, Ceylon.
27	Sun.	First Special Train on Ceylon Railway with Duke of Brabant, 1864.
28	Mon.	Government Holiday, Ceylon. Lord Macaulay died 1859.
29	Tues.	South Australia proclaimed a Colony, 1837.
30	Wed.	First Cylindrical Printing Machine in Ceylon, erected at Govt. Print-
31	Th.	Gampola Bridge completed, 1858. [ing Office, 1851.

December, according to Romulus, the tenth month; but by the Julian Calendar made the twelfth of the year. The Saxons called it *Winter Monath* and afterwards *Heligh Monath*, or Holy Month, on account of the Nativity. *Synonyms*—Latin, *December*; French, *Decembre*; Italian, *Dicembre*; Spanish, *Diciembre*; Portuguese *Dezembro*.

Digitized by Google

Weights and Measures.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1-9	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the Officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths, hundredths,* &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts called *lines*.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	= 2¼	Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	= 4	Nails	
Yard	= 4	Quarters	
Ell	= 5	Quarters	
Palm	= 3	Inches	
Hand	= 4	Inches—Used for height of horses	
Span	= 9	Inches	
Cubit	= 1	Foot 6 Inches	
Military Pace	= 2	Feet 6 Inches	
Geometrical Pace	= 5	Feet	
Fathom	= 6	Feet—Used in measuring depths	
Link	= 7	Inches 92 hdths.	} Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	= 100	Links	
Mile	= 80	Chains	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

			144	sq. Inches	=	1 sq. Foot
1296	sq. Inches	=	9	sq. Feet	=	1 sq. Yard
272¼	sq. Feet	=	30¼	sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod.
4356	sq. Feet	=	16	Perches	=	1 sq. Chain
10890	sq. Feet	=	2½	sq. Chains	=	1 Rood
43560	sq. Feet	=	4	Roods	=	1 Acre
3097600	sq. Yards	=	640	Acres	=	1 Mile

Particular Superficial Measures.

Square of flooring, &c.	=	100 sq. Feet
Rod of Brick-work	=	272·25 sq. Feet
Load of Inch boards	=	600 sq. Feet
Yard of Land	=	30 Acres
Hide of do.	=	100 Acres

In some places it is customary to allow 324 Sq. Feet to a Rod; sometimes a Rod=21 Feet long and 3 Feet high = 63 Sq. Feet.

3. NAUTICAL MEASURES.

6082·66	Feet	= 1	Nautical Mile
3	Miles	= 1	League
20	Leagues	= 1	Degree
360	Degrees	=	The circumference of the Earth.

A Degree of the Meridian in the latitude of England at the medium of 52°. was found by Colonel Mudge in 1800, to equal 69·114 English Miles. A sea league is therefore 3·4557 English miles in the same latitude.

4. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

Division 1.—Solidity.

1728	Cubic Inches	= 1	Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	= 1	Cubic Yard
10648000	Cubic Yards	= 1	Cubic Rod Pole or Perch
64000	Cubic Rods	= 1	Cubic Furlong
512	Cubic Furlongs	= 1	Cubic Mile

Digitized by Google

Particular Cubic Measures.

A Load of rough Timber	=	40 Cubic feet
Load of Squared Timber	=	60 do.
Ton of Shipping	=	40 do.
Barrel bulk	=	5 do.
Floor of earth	=	324 do.

A Cord of wood=8 ft. long 4 ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep. 128 cubic feet; a stack of wood 12 ft. long, 3 ft. broad, and 3 ft. deep=108 cubic feet; a solid yard of earth=1 load. A cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ounces avoirdupois, or 911 oz. 9 dwts. 4 grs., troy.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4 Gills	= 1 Pint	=	34⅝—cub. ins., nearly.
2 Pints	= 1 Quart	=	69¼———
4 Qts.	= 1 Gallon	=	277———
2 Gall.	= 1 Peck	=	554———
8 Gall.	= 1 Bushel	=	2218½———
8 Bush.	= 1 Quarter	=	10¼ cub. feet nearly.
5 Qrs.	= 1 Load	=	5 ———

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Gallons. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine, and Spirits, there are the Anker, 10, Runlet 18, Barrel, 31½, Tierce 42, Hogshead 63, Puncheon, 84, Pipe or Butt, 126, and Tun, 252 Gallons; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported than as expressing any definite number of Gallons: a Pipe of Claret containing 126; Port 138; Sherry, 130; Lisbon, 140; Bucellas, 140; Madeira, 110; and Vidonia, 120 Gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels and to charge them according to their actual contents.

Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lbs. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

A load of corn=5 bushels; a cart load of corn=40 bushels, and 7922 wheat or barley-corns are supposed to fill a pint measure.

5. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27⅓	Grains	= 1 Dram	=	27⅓ gr. Troy.
16	Drams	= 1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	= 1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	= 1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	= 1 Ton.		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—

7	Pounds = 1 Clove		cwt.	qr.	lb.	
2	Cloves = 1 Stone	=	0	0	14	
2	Stones = 1 Tod	=	0	1	0	
6½	Tods = 1 Wey	=	1	2	14	Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Weys = 1 Sack	=	3	1	0	
12	Sacks = 1 Last	=	39	0	0	

Several sorts of Silk are weighed by the Great Pound of 24 oz.

Particular Weights.

A firkin of Butter	=	56 lbs.
„ —— —— Soap	=	64 „
„ Barrel of Raisins	=	112 „
„ ——— Soap	=	256 „
Puncheon of Prunes	=	1120 „
Barrel of Anchovies	=	30 „
Fodder of Lead		
„ London and Hull	=	19½ cwt.
„ Stockton	=	22 „
„ Bawtry	=	21½ „
„ Chester	=	20 „
„ Derby	=	22½ „
„ Newcastle	=	21 „

Digitized by Google

The cwt. of Lead at Hull and Chester	= 120	lbs.
Stone of Iron or shot	= 14	„
——— Butcher's meat in London	= 8	„
——— in Country	= 14	„
Clove of Butter or Cheese	= 8	„
Suffolk way, 32 Cloves	= 256	„
Essex way, 42 Cloves	= 336	„
Imperial Gallon of Train oil	= 9	„
Truss of Straw	= 36	„
——— New hay	= 60 to 64	
——— Old hay	= 56	„
Load	= 36 trusses.	

Division II.—Troy Weight.

24 Grains	=	1	Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20 Pennywts.	=	1	Ounce	=	480 —
12 Ounces	=	1	Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy weight, when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds.)

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progressions from 10,000 grains downwards to 1-100 of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois in the proportion of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 72 to 79 nearly.

The *carat* used for weighing diamonds, is 3 1-6 grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

Division III.—Apothecaries Weight.

20 Grains	=	1	Scruple	=	20 gr.
3 Scruples	=	1	Dram	=	60 —
8 Drams	=	1	Ounce	=	480 —
12 Ounces	=	1	Pound	=	5760 —

6. FLUID MEASURE, *used by Apothecaries.*

2 Drams Avoird.	=	60 Minims	}	=	54 11-16 grs. Troy
60 Minims	=	1 Fluid dram	}		
8 Drams	=	1 Ounce		= 437½	„
20 Ounces	=	1 Pint		= 8750	„
8 Pints	=	1 Gallon		= 70000	„

Irregular Measures.

A table spoonful, *cochlearium magnum*, of syrup, ½ oz.
——————— of distilled waters, 3½ dr. to ½ oz.
——————— of spirits and tinctures, 2 dr. to 3 dr.
A dessert-spoonful, *cochlearium mediocre*, of water, 2 dr.
A tea-spoonful, *cochlearium parvum*, of syrup, 1 dr. to 2 dr.
——————— of distilled waters, 1½ sc. to 2 sc.
——————— of spirits and tinctures, 1 sc. to 1½ sc.
——————— of light powder, as magnesia, ½ sc. to 1 sc.
——————— of a heavy powder, as sulphur, 1½ sc. to 2 sc.
——————— of a metallic oxide, 1 dr. to 4 sc.
A thimble-full, *clypeola metallica prodigiti*, is usually the same as a tea-spoonful.
A tea-cup, *vasculum pro thea*, 3 oz. to 4 oz.
A wine-glass, *scyphus pro vino, cyathus*, 1½ oz.

Digitized by Google

7. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute	= 4 Seconds of Diurnal motion of the Earth reduced to time.
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree	= 4 Minutes
15 Degrees	= 1/2 Sign of the Zodiac	= 1 Hour
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign	= 2 Hours
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant	= 6 Hours
360 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference	= 24 Hours.

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus the second was divided into 60 thirds, the third into 60 fourths, &c. At present the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt encompassing the heavens, divided into 12 equal parts of 30 degrees each, called the Signs of the Zodiac. It extends about eight degrees on each side of the Ecliptic, and within it all the motions of the Planets are performed, except those of the new discovered asteroids, Ceres, Pallas, etc.

Signs of the Zodiac, and the Days on which the Sun enters them.

NORTHERN CONSTELLATION.

♈ Aries	the Ram	Appears in a line with the Sun.	March 20
♉ Taurus	the Bull		April 19
♊ Gemini	the Twins		May 21
♋ Cancer	the Crab		June 21-22
♌ Leo	the Lion		July 23
♍ Virgo	the Virgin		August 23

SOUTHERN CONSTELLATION.

♎ Libra	the Balance	Appears in a line with the Sun.	September 23
♏ Scorpio	the Scorpion		October 23
♐ Sagittarius	the Archer		November 22
♑ Capricornus	the Goat		December 22
♒ Aquarius	the Waterbearer		January 19
♓ Pisces	the Fishes		February 18

8. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1	Minute
60 Minutes	= 1	Hour
24 Hours	= 1	Day
7 Days	= 1	Week
28 Days	= 1	Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1	Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1	Year
365 Days	= 1	Common year
365¼ Days	= 1	Julian Year
366 Days	= 1	Leap year

In 400 Years, 97 are Leap years, and 303 Common.

The same remark as in the case of Angular Measure applies to the mode of subdividing the Second of time.

THE NATIVE DRY MEASURE.

Cut Chundoos.

4 =	1	Cut Measure or Seer						
19½ =	4	4-5	1	Coornie.				
48 =	12	=	2½	=	1	Marcal.		
96 =	24	=	5	=	2	=	1	Parrah.
768 =	192	=	40	=	16	=	8	= 1 Ammunam.
7200 =	1800	=	375	=	150	=	75	= 9⅜ = 1 Last.

The English Bushel is equal to 34 Seers or 1 Parrah and 10 Seers.

Digitized by Google

THE NATIVE LAND MEASURE.

Lahas
8 = 1 Coornie.
80 =10 =1 Peyla.
320 =40 =4 = 1 Ammonam.

Among the Natives the extent of Land is defined by the quantity of Seed required to sow it, computed at the Ammonam Measure, and its sub-divisions. In fertile Lands the Seed is not strewed half so thickly as in poor soil; an Ammonam of good ground therefore will sometimes measure twice as many square feet as an Ammonam of poor soil.

BRITISH INDIA.—GOVERNMENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 tola = 180 troy grains; 80 tolas = 1 seer, 2¼ lbs. troy; 40 seers = 1 maund=83 2-15th lbs. avoir. (or 100 lbs. troy.) Grain is usually sold by weight throughout India.

Calcutta.—The guz = 1 imp. yard; The Bengal common coss or mile = 2000 yards; 30¼ biggan = 10 imp. acres; the factory maund of 40 seers = 74¾ lbs. avoir. the bazaar maund =82 2-15th lbs. avoirdupois.

Madras.—The covid in cloth measure = 18 3-5ths inches; but the English yard of 36 inches is generally used; the cawny in land measure = 57,600 square feet, or about 1 acre, 11 roods and 1½ poles; the garze of 80 parahs or 400 marcals in corn or dry measure = about 16⅞ imp. quarters or by weight 9256½lbs. avoir.; 20 ollocks = 1 English Gallon; the maund of 8 vis, in measures of weight = 25 lbs. avoir.; the candy = 20 maunds or 500 lbs. avoirdupois.

In Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, accounts are kept in rupees, annas and pice, thus 12 pice = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 3½ rupees exchange in account for 1 pagoda. In Ceylon accounts are kept in English currency; English weights are in use here, and the long and land measures are the same as in England; the covid is 18½ English inches.

Bombay.—The guz. = 27 inches; the maund of 40 seers = 28 lbs. avoir.; the candy of 20 maunds, each of 40 seers = 5 cwt., reckoned for grain at 24¼ imp. bushels; the Surat candy of 20 maunds =740¾ avoirdupois.

China.—Measures of Weight....100 catties = 1 pecul = 133⅓ lbs. avoir.; 16 peculs and 80 chatties = 1 ton; 3 peculs = 400 lbs. avoir.; ¾ catty = 1 lb.; 3 catties = 4lbs. 84 catties = 1 cwt.; 12 taels = 1 lb. avoir. Cloth Measure....32 covids = 13 imp. yards. Itinerary Measure....Li, 180 fathoms =632 yards; 200 lis = 1 degree.

The Chinese have four different measures answering to the foot; viz.,—

The foot of the mathematical tribunal, English inches.	13·125
The builder's foot, called konghee	12·7
The tailor's and tradesman's foot	13·33
The foot used by engineers	12·66

United States.—Same as Britain, with former English measures of capacity: a barrel of flour weighs 196 lbs. nett; a barrel of pickled beef or pork 200 lbs.

WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH COINS.

	dwt.	gr.
Gold.		
Sovereign	5	3¼
Half Sovereign. . . .	2	13⅜
Double Sovereign . . .	10	6½
Silver.		
Crown	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	9	2 2-11
Shilling	3	15 3-11
Sixpence.	1	19 7-11
Fourpence	1	5 1-11

CEYLON RIXDOLLAR CURRENCY.

Challies
3..... 1 Pice
12..... 4 ..... 1 Fanam
144..... 48 .....12 ..... 1 Rix Dollar = 1*s.* 6*d.*

The following Coins are also current in Ceylon.

The Company's Rupee at 2*s.*
The Spanish and American Dollar at 4*s.* 2*d.*

Digitized by Google

A Table for finding the Interest of any Sum of Money, at any Rate of Interest, for any Number of Days.

No.	l.	s.	d.	q.	No.	l.	s.	d.	q.	No.	d.	q.
1,000,000	2739	14	6	0·99	3000	8	4	4	2·41	5	3	1·15
900,000	2465	15	0	3·29	2000	5	9	7	0·27	4	2	2·52
800,000	2191	15	7	1·59	1000	2	14	9	2·14	3	1	3·89
700,000	1917	16	1	3·89	900	2	9	3	3·12	2	0	1·26
600,000	1643	16	8	2·19	800	2	3	10	0·11	1	0	2·63
500,000	1369	17	3	0·49	700	1	18	4	1·10	0·9	0	2·37
400,000	1095	17	9	2·79	600	1	12	10	2·08	0·8	0	2·10
300,000	821	18	4	1·10	500	1	7	4	3·07	0·7	0	1·84
200,000	547	18	10	3·40	400	1	1	11	0·05	0·6	0	1·58
100,000	273	19	5	1·70	300	0	16	5	1·04	0·5	0	1·32
90,000	246	11	6	0·33	200	0	10	11	2·03	0·4	0	1·05
80,000	219	3	6	2·96	100	0	5	5	3·01	0·3	0	0·79
70,000	191	15	7	1·59	90	0	4	11	0·71	0·2	0	0·53
60,000	164	7	8	0·22	80	0	4	4	2·41	0·1	0	0·26
50,000	136	19	8	2·85	70	0	3	10	0·11	0·09	0	0·24
40,000	109	11	9	1·48	60	0	3	3	1·81	0·08	0	0·21
30,000	82	3	10	0·11	50	0	2	8	3·51	0·07	0	0·18
20,000	54	15	10	2·74	40	0	2	2	1·21	0·06	0	0·11
10,000	27	7	11	1·37	30	0	1	7	2·90	0·05	0	0·08
9,000	24	13	1	3·23	20	0	1	1	0·60	0·04	0	0·16
8,000	21	18	4	1·10	10	0	0	6	2·30	0·03	0	0·13
7,000	19	3	6	2·96	9	0	0	5	3·67	0·02	0	0·05
6,000	16	8	9	0·82	8	0	0	5	1·04	0·01	0	0·03
5,000	13	13	11	2·68	7	0	0	4	2·41			
4,000	10	19	2	0·55	6	0	0	3	3·78			

RULE—Multiply the principal by the rate, both in pounds; multiply the product by the number of days, and divide this last product by 100; then take from the above table the several sums which stand opposite the several parts of the quotient, and add them together for the interest required.

EXAMPLE—What is the interest of 225*l.* 10*s.*, for 23 days at 4½ per cent.

				l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
principal	225·5*l.*						
rate	4·5	against	200 is	0.	10.	11.	2.03
	1014·75		30	0.	1.	7.	2·90
days	23		3	0.	0.	1.	3.89
100)23339·25		Then in the table	0·3	0.	0.	0.	0·79
	233·3925		0·09	0.	0.	0.	0·24
			Ans.=	0.	12.	9.	1·85 true

in the last place of decimals.

To find what the amount of a yearly income or salary (from 1l. to 1,000,000l.) will come to for one day.

RULE—Collect the tabular sums answering to the given annual income or rent, and add them together for the answer.

An estate of 376*l.* per annum; what is that per day?

300 =	0.	16.	5¼	·04
70 =	0.	3.	10	·11
6 =	0.	0.	3¼	·78
376 =	1.	0.	7	·53

Ans. 1*l.* *s.* 7*d.*

Digitized by Google

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr. M.			Pr. Week.			Pr. D.		Y.	Pr. M.			Pr. Week.			Pr. D.	
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	1	8	0	0	4 3/4	0	0 3/4	16	1	6	8	0	6	1 3/4	0	10 1/2
2	0	3	4	0	0	9 1/4	0	1 1/4	17	1	8	4	0	6	6 1/4	0	11 1/4
3	0	5	0	0	1	1 3/4	0	2	18	1	10	0	0	6	10 3/4	0	11 3/4
4	0	6	8	0	1	6 1/2	0	2 3/4	19	1	11	8	0	7	3 1/2	1	0 1/4
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	3 1/4	20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	1 1/4
6	0	10	0	0	2	3 1/4	0	4	30	2	10	0	0	11	6	1	7 1/2
7	0	11	8	0	2	8 1/2	0	4 1/2	40	3	6	8	0	15	4	2	2 1/4
8	0	13	4	0	3	0 3/4	0	5 1/4	50	4	3	4	0	19	2	2	9
9	0	15	0	0	3	5 1/2	0	6	60	5	0	0	1	3	0 1/4	3	3 1/4
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	6 1/2	70	5	16	8	1	6	10 1/4	3	10
11	0	18	4	0	4	2 3/4	0	7 1/4	80	6	13	4	1	10	8 1/4	4	4 1/2
12	1	0	0	0	4	7 1/4	0	8	90	7	10	0	1	14	6 1/4	4	11 1/4
13	1	1	8	0	4	11 3/4	0	8 1/2	100	8	6	8	1	18	4 1/2	5	5 3/4
14	1	3	4	0	5	4 1/4	0	9 1/4	200	16	13	4	3	16	9	10	11 1/2
15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	10									

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

TABLE OF DISCOUNT PER CENT.

2 1/2	per	cent	is	0	6	in a £		12 1/2	per	cent	is	2	6	in a £
3	.	.	.	0	7 1/2			15	.	.	.	3	0	
3 1/2	.	.	.	0	8 1/2			17 1/2	.	.	.	3	6	
4	.	.	.	0	9 1/2			20	.	.	.	4	0	
4 1/2	.	.	.	0	10 3/4			22 1/2	.	.	.	4	6	
5	.	.	.	1	0			25	.	.	.	5	0	
5 1/2	.	.	.	1	1 1/4			27 1/2	.	.	.	5	6	
6	.	.	.	1	2 1/2			30	.	.	.	6	0	
6 1/2	.	.	.	1	3 1/2			32 1/2	.	.	.	6	6	
7	.	.	.	1	5			35	.	.	.	7	0	
7 1/2	.	.	.	1	6			37 1/2	.	.	.	7	6	
8	.	.	.	1	7			40	.	.	.	8	0	
8 1/2	.	.	.	1	8 1/2			42 1/2	.	.	.	8	6	
9	.	.	.	1	9 1/2			45	.	.	.	9	0	
9 1/2	.	.	.	1	10 3/4			47 1/2	.	.	.	9	6	
10	.	.	.	2	0			50	.	.	.	10	0	

Table for the Number of Days from any Day in one Month to the same Day in another.

Remember that in Leap Year another day is to be added to February.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	303	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Digitized by Google

Equivalent Prices to common Weights and Numbers.

Per Ton of 2240 lbs.			Cwt. or 112 lbs.			Qr. or 28 lbs.			Stone or 14lbs.		lb. or 1.	Doz. or 12.		Score or 20.		per 100.			per 120.			Gross or 144			per 1000.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2	6	8	0	2	4	0	0	7	0	3½	¼	0	3	0	5	0	2	1	0	2	6	0	3	0	1	0	10
3	10	0	0	3	6	0	0	10½	0	5¼	⅜	0	4½	0	7½	0	3	1½	0	3	9	0	4	6	1	11	3
4	13	4	0	4	8	0	1	2	0	7	½	0	6	0	10	0	4	2	0	5	0	0	6	0	2	1	8
5	16	8	0	5	10	0	1	5½	0	8¾	⅝	0	7½	1	0½	0	5	2½	0	6	3	0	7	6	2	12	1
7	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	9	0	10½	¾	0	9	1	3	0	6	3	0	7	6	0	9	0	3	2	6
8	3	4	0	8	2	0	2	0½	1	0¼	⅞	0	10½	1	5½	0	7	3½	0	8	9	0	10	6	3	12	11
9	6	8	0	9	4	0	2	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	8	0	8	4	0	10	0	0	12	0	4	3	4
10	10	0	0	10	6	0	2	7½	1	3¾	1⅛	1	1½	1	10½	0	9	4½	0	11	3	0	13	6	4	13	9
11	13	4	0	11	8	0	2	11	1	5½	1¼	1	3	2	1	0	10	5	0	12	6	0	15	0	5	4	2
12	16	8	0	12	10	0	3	2½	1	7¼	1⅜	1	4½	2	3½	0	11	5½	0	13	9	0	16	6	5	14	7
14	0	0	0	14	0	0	3	6	1	9	1½	1	6	2	6	0	12	6	0	15	0	0	18	0	6	5	0
15	3	4	0	15	2	0	3	9½	1	10¾	1⅝	1	7½	2	8½	0	13	6½	0	16	3	0	19	6	6	15	5
16	6	8	0	16	4	0	4	1	2	0¾	1¾	1	9	2	11	0	14	7	0	17	6	1	1	0	7	5	10
17	10	0	0	17	6	0	4	4½	2	2¼	1⅞	1	10½	3	1½	0	15	7½	0	18	9	1	2	6	7	16	3
18	13	4	0	18	8	0	4	8	2	4	2	2	0	3	4	0	16	8	1	0	0	1	4	0	8	6	8
19	16	8	0	19	10	0	4	11½	2	5¾	2⅛	2	1½	3	6½	0	17	8½	1	1	3	1	5	6	8	17	1
21	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3	2	7½	2¼	2	3	3	9	0	18	9	1	2	6	1	7	0	9	7	6
22	3	4	1	2	0	0	5	6½	2	9¼	2⅜	2	4½	3	11½	0	19	9½	1	3	9	1	8	6	9	17	11
23	6	8	1	3	4	0	5	10	2	11	2½	2	6	4	2	1	0	10	1	5	0	1	10	0	10	8	4
24	10	0	1	4	6	0	6	1½	3	0¾	2⅝	2	7½	4	4½	1	1	10½	1	6	3	1	11	6	10	18	9
25	13	4	1	5	8	0	6	5	3	2½	2¾	2	9	4	7	1	2	11	1	7	6	1	13	0	11	0	2
26	16	8	1	6	10	0	6	8½	3	4¼	2⅞	2	10½	4	9½	1	3	11½	1	8	9	1	14	6	11	19	7
28	0	0	1	8	0	0	7	0	3	6	3	3	0	5	0	1	5	0	1	10	0	1	16	0	12	10	0
29	3	4	1	9	2	0	7	3½	3	7¾	3⅛	3	1½	5	2½	1	6	0½	1	11	3	1	17	6	13	0	5
30	6	8	1	10	4	0	7	7	3	9½	3⅜	3	3	5	5	1	7	1	1	12	6	1	19	0	13	10	10
31	10	0	1	11	6	0	7	10½	3	11¼	3⅝	3	4½	5	7½	1	8	1½	1	13	9	2	0	6	14	1	3
32	13	4	1	12	8	0	8	2	4	1	3½	3	6	5	10	1	9	2	1	15	0	2	2	0	14	11	8
33	16	8	1	13	4	0	8	5½	4	2¾	3⅞	3	7½	6	0½	1	10	2½	1	16	3	2	3	6	15	2	1
35	0	0	1	15	0	0	8	9	4	4½	4⅛	3	9	6	3	1	11	3	1	17	6	2	5	0	15	12	6
36	3	4	1	16	2	0	9	0½	4	6¼	4⅜	3	10½	6	5½	1	12	3½	1	18	9	2	6	6	16	2	11
37	6	8	1	17	4	0	9	4	4	8	4	4	0	6	8	1	13	4	2	0	0	2	8	0	16	13	4
38	10	0	1	18	6	0	9	7½	4	9¾	4⅛	4	1½	6	10½	1	14	4½	2	1	3	2	9	6	17	3	9
39	13	4	1	19	8	0	9	11	4	11¼	4⅜	4	3	7	1	1	15	5	2	2	6	2	11	0	17	14	2
40	16	8	2	0	10	0	10	2½	5	1¼	4⅝	4	4½	7	3½	1	16	5½	2	3	9	2	12	6	18	4	7
42	0	0	2	2	0	0	10	6	5	3	4½	4	6	7	6	1	17	6	2	5	0	2	14	0	18	15	0
43	3	4	2	3	2	0	10	9½	5	4¾	4⅝	4	7½	7	8½	1	18	6½	2	6	3	2	15	6	19	5	5
44	6	8	2	4	4	0	11	1	5	6½	4¾	4	9	7	11	1	19	7	2	7	6	2	17	0	19	15	10
45	10	0	2	5	6	0	11	4½	5	8¼	4⅞	4	10½	8	1½	2	0	7½	2	8	9	2	18	6	20	6	3
46	13	4	2	6	8	0	11	8	5	10	5	5	0	8	4	2	1	8	2	10	0	3	0	0	20	16	8
49	0	0	2	9	0	0	12	3	6	1½	5⅛	5	3	8	9	2	3	9	2	12	6	3	3	0	21	17	6
51	6	8	2	11	4	0	12	10	6	5	5⅜	5	6	9	2	2	5	10	2	15	0	3	6	0	22	18	4
53	13	4	2	13	8	0	13	5	6	8½	5⅝	5	9	9	7	2	7	11	2	17	6	3	9	0	23	19	2
56	0	0	2	16	0	0	14	0	7	0	6	6	0	10	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	3	12	0	25	0	0
58	6	8	2	18	4	0	14	7	7	3½	6⅛	6	3	10	5	2	12	1	3	2	6	3	15	0	26	0	10
60	13	4	3	0	8	0	15	2	7	7	6¼	6	6	10	10	2	14	2	3	5	0	3	18	0	27	1	8
63	0	0	3	3	0	0	15	9	7	10½	6⅝	6	9	11	3	2	16	3	3	7	6	4	1	0	28	2	6
65	6	8	3	5	4	0	16	4	8	2	7	7	0	11	8	2	18	4	3	10	0	4	4	0	29	3	4
67	13	4	3	7	8	0	16	11	8	5½	7⅛	7	3	12	1	3	0	5	3	12	6	4	7	0	30	4	2
70	0	0	3	10	0	0	17	6	8	9	7½	7	6	12	6	3	2	6	3	15	0	4	10	0	31	5	0
72	6	8	3	12	4	0	18	1	9	0½	7⅞	7	9	12	11	3	4	7	3	17	6	4	13	0	32	5	10
74	13	4	3	14	8	0	18	8	9	4	8	8	0	13	4	3	6	8	4	0	0	4	16	0	33	6	8
77	0	0	3	17	0	0	19	3	9	7½	8⅛	8	3	13	9	3	8	9	4	2	6	4	19	0	34	7	6
79	6	8	3	19	4	0	19	10	9	11	8¼	8	6	14	2	3	10	10	4	5	0	5	2	0	35	8	4
81	13	4	4	1	8	1	0	5	10	2½	8⅜	8	9	14	7	3	12	11	4	7	6	5	5	0	36	9	2
84	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	10	6	8¾	9	0	15	0	3	15	0	4	10	0	5	8	0	37	10	0
86	6	8	4	6	4	1	1	7	10	9½	9⅛	9	3	15	5	3	17	1	4	12	6	5	11	0	38	10	10
88	13	4	4	8	8	1	2	2	11	1	9½	9	6	15	10	3	19	2	4	15	0	5	14	0	39	11	8
91	0	0	4	11	0	1	2	9	11	4½	9¾	9	9	16	3	4	1	3	4	17	6	5	17	0	40	12	6
93	6	8	4	13	4	1	3	4	11	8	10	10	0	16	8	4	3	4	5	0	0	6	0	0	41	13	4
95	13	4	4	15	8	1	3	11	11	11½	10⅜	10	3	17	1	4	5	5	5	2	6	6	3	0	42	14	2
98	0	0	4	18	0	1	4	6	12	3	10¾	10	6	17	6	4	7	6	5	5	0	6	6	0	43	15	0
100	6	8	5	0	4	1	5	1	12	6½	10⅞	10	9	17	11	4	9	7	5	7	6	6	9	0	44	15	10
102	13	4	5	2	8	1	5	8	12	10	11	11	0	18	4	4	11	8	5	10	0	6	12	0	45	16	8
105	0	0	5	5	0	1	6	3	13	1½	11⅛	11	3	18	9	4	13	9	5	12	6	6	15	0	46	17	6
107	6	8	5	7	4	1	6	10	13	5	11⅝	11	6	19	2	4	15	10	5	15	0	6	18	0	47	18	4
109	13	4	5	9	8	1	7	5	13	8¼	11¾	11	9	19	7	4	17	11	5	17	6	7	1	0	48	19	2

Digitized by Google

GENERAL READY RECKONER.

(For prices from 3d. to 11d. per day, including the intermediate fractions ¼d. and ½d.—for from ½ to 31 days.)

Days.	3d.		3¼d.		3½d.		3¾d.		4d.		4¼d.		4½d.		4¾d.		5d.		5¼d.		5½d.		5¾d.		6d.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
½	0	1½	0	1⅝	0	1¾	0	1⅞	0	2	0	2¼	0	2¼	0	2⅜	0	2½	0	2⅝	0	2¾	0	2⅞	0	3
1	0	3	0	3¼	0	3½	0	3¾	0	4	0	4½	0	4½	0	4¾	0	5	0	5¼	0	5½	0	5¾	0	6
2	0	6	0	6½	0	7	0	7½	0	8	0	8½	0	9	0	9½	0	10	0	10½	0	11	0	11½	1	0
3	0	9	0	9¾	0	10½	0	11¼	1	0	1	1¼	1	1½	1	2¼	1	3	1	3¾	1	4½	1	5¼	1	6
4	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	9	1	10	1	11	2	0
5	1	3	1	4½	1	5½	1	6¾	1	8	1	9¼	1	10½	1	11¾	2	1	2	2¼	2	3½	2	4¾	2	6
6	1	6	1	7½	1	9	1	10½	2	0	2	1½	2	3	2	4½	2	6	2	7½	2	9	2	10½	3	0
7	1	9	1	10½	2	½	2	2¼	2	4	2	5¼	2	7½	2	9¼	2	11	3	¾	3	2½	3	4¼	3	6
8	2	0	2	2	2	4	2	6	2	8	2	10	3	0	3	2	3	4	3	6	3	8	3	10	4	0
9	2	3	2	5½	2	7½	2	9¾	3	0	3	2¼	3	4½	3	6¾	3	9	3	11¼	4	1½	4	3¾	4	6
10	2	6	2	8½	2	11	3	1½	3	4	3	6¼	3	9	3	11¼	4	2	4	4½	4	7	4	9½	5	0
11	2	9	2	11¼	3	2½	3	5¼	3	8	3	10¼	4	1½	4	4¼	4	7	4	9¾	5	0	5	3	5	6
12	3	0	3	3	3	6	3	9	4	0	4	3	4	6	4	9	5	5	5	8¼	5	11½	6	2¾	6	6
13	3	3	3	6½	3	9½	4	¾	4	4	4	7¼	4	10½	5	1¾	5	5	5	8¼	6	5	6	8½	7	0
14	3	6	3	9½	4	1	4	4½	4	8	4	11½	5	3	5	6¼	5	10	6	1½	6	7½	6	10½	7	6
15	3	9	4	¾	4	4½	4	8¼	5	0	5	3¼	5	7½	5	11¼	6	3	6	6¾	7	0	7	4	7	6
16	4	0	4	4	4	8	5	0	5	4	5	8	6	0	6	4	6	8	7	0	7	4	7	8	8	0
17	4	3	4	7½	4	11½	5	3¼	5	8	6	¼	6	4½	6	8¾	7	1	7	5¼	7	9½	8	1½	8	6
18	4	6	4	10½	5	3	5	7½	6	0	6	4½	6	9	7	1½	7	6	7	10½	8	3	8	7½	9	0
19	4	9	5	1¾	5	6½	5	11¼	6	4	6	8¾	7	1½	7	6¼	7	11	8	3¾	8	9	9	2	9	6
20	5	0	5	5	5	10	6	3	6	8	7	1	7	6	7	11	8	4	8	9	9	2¼	9	7½	10	0
21	5	3	5	8¼	6	1½	6	6¾	7	0	7	5¼	7	10½	8	3¾	8	9	9	7½	10	1	10	6½	10	6
22	5	6	5	11¼	6	5	6	10½	7	4	7	9½	8	3	8	8½	9	2	9	10½	10	6½	11	¼	11	0
23	5	9	6	2¾	6	8½	7	2¼	7	8	8	1¾	8	7¼	9	1¼	9	7	10	6	11	0	11	6	12	0
24	6	0	6	6	7	0	7	6	8	0	8	6	9	0	9	6	10	0	10	6	11	0	11	6	12	0
25	6	3	6	9½	7	3½	7	9¾	8	4	8	10½	9	4½	9	10¾	10	5	10	11¼	11	5½	11	11¾	13	0
26	6	6	7	½	7	7	8	1½	8	8	9	2½	9	9	10	3¼	10	10	11	4½	11	11	12	5	13	0
27	6	9	7	3¾	7	10½	8	5¼	9	0	9	6¾	10	1½	10	8¼	11	3	11	9¾	12	4½	12	11¼	13	6
28	7	0	7	7	8	2	8	9	9	4	9	11	10	6	11	1	11	8	12	3	12	10	13	5	14	0
29	7	3	7	10½	8	5½	9	¾	9	8	10	3½	10	10½	11	5¾	12	1	12	8½	13	3½	13	10½	14	0
30	7	6	8	1½	8	9	9	4½	10	0	10	7½	11	3	11	10½	12	6	13	1½	13	9	14	4½	15	0
31	7	9	8	4¾	9	½	9	8¼	10	4	10	11¾	11	7½	12	3½	12	11	13	6¾	14	2½	14	10¼	15	6

Digitized by Google

Days.	6¼d.		6½d.		6¾d.		7d.		7¼d.		7½d.			7¾d.			8d.			8¼.			8½d.			8¾d.		
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
½	0	3⅛	0	3¼	0	3⅜	0	3½	0	3⅝	0	3¾	0	0	3⅞	0	0	4	0	0	4⅛	0	0	4¼	0	0	4⅜
1	0	6¼	0	6½	0	6¾	0	7	0	7¼	0	7½	0	0	7¾	0	0	8	0	0	8¼	0	0	8½	0	0	8¾
2	1	½	1	1	1	1½	1	2	1	2½	1	3	0	1	3½	0	1	4	0	1	4½	0	1	5	0	1	5½
3	1	6¾	1	7½	1	8¼	1	9	1	9¾	1	10½	0	1	11¼	0	2	0	0	2	¾	0	2	1½	0	2	2¼
4	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	5	2	6	0	2	7	0	2	8	0	2	9	0	2	10	0	2	11
5	2	7¼	2	8½	2	9¾	2	11	3	¼	3	1½	0	3	2¾	0	3	4	0	3	5¼	0	3	6½	0	3	7¾
6	3	1½	3	3	3	4½	3	6	3	7½	3	9	0	3	10½	0	4	0	0	4	1½	0	4	3	0	4	4½
7	3	7¾	3	9½	3	11¼	4	1	4	2¾	4	4½	0	4	6¼	0	4	8	0	4	9¾	0	4	11½	0	5	1½
8	4	2	4	4	4	6	4	8	4	10	5	0	0	5	2	0	5	4	0	5	6	0	5	8	0	5	10
9	4	8¼	4	10½	5	¾	5	3	5	5½	5	7½	0	5	9¾	0	6	0	0	6	2¼	0	6	4½	0	6	6¾
10	5	2½	5	5	5	7½	5	10	6	½	6	3	0	6	5½	0	6	8	0	6	10½	0	7	1	0	7	3½
11	5	8¼	5	11½	6	2¼	6	5	6	7¾	6	10½	0	7	1¼	0	7	4	0	7	6¾	0	7	9½	0	8	¼
12	6	3	6	6	6	9	7	0	7	3	7	6	0	7	9	0	8	0	0	8	3	0	8	6	0	8	9
13	6	9½	7	½	7	3¾	7	7	7	10½	8	1½	0	8	4¾	0	8	8	0	8	11¼	0	9	2½	0	9	5¾
14	7	3½	7	7	7	10½	8	2	8	5½	8	9	0	9	½	0	9	4	0	9	7¼	0	9	11	0	10	2½
15	7	9¾	8	1½	8	5¼	8	9	9	¾	9	4½	0	9	8¼	0	10	0	0	10	3¾	0	10	7½	0	10	11¼
16	8	4	8	8	9	0	9	4	9	8	10	0	0	10	4	0	10	8	0	11	0	0	11	4	0	11	8
17	8	10¼	9	2½	9	6¾	9	11	10	3¼	10	7½	0	10	11¾	0	11	4	0	11	8¼	0	12	½	0	12	4¾
18	9	4½	9	9	10	1½	10	6	10	10½	11	3	0	11	7½	0	12	0	0	12	4½	0	12	9	0	13	1½
19	9	10¾	10	3½	10	8¼	11	1	11	5¾	11	10½	0	12	3¼	0	12	8	0	13	¾	0	13	5½	0	13	10¼
20	10	5	10	10	11	3	11	8	12	1	12	6	0	12	11	0	13	4	0	13	9	0	14	2	0	14	7
21	10	11¼	11	4½	11	9¾	12	3	12	8½	13	1½	0	13	6¾	0	14	0	0	14	5¼	0	14	10½	0	15	3¾
22	11	5½	11	11	12	4½	12	10	13	3½	13	9	0	14	2¾	0	14	8	0	15	1¼	0	15	7	0	16	½
23	11	11¾	12	5½	12	11¼	13	5	13	10¾	14	4½	0	14	10¾	0	15	4	0	15	9¾	0	16	3½	0	16	9¼
24	12	6	13	0	13	6	14	0	14	6	15	0	0	15	6	0	16	0	0	16	6	0	17	0	0	17	6
25	13	¼	13	6½	14	¾	14	7	15	1¼	15	7½	0	16	1¾	0	16	8	0	17	2¼	0	17	8½	0	18	2¾
26	13	6½	14	1	14	7½	15	2	15	8½	16	3	0	16	9½	0	17	4	0	17	10¼	0	18	5	0	18	11¼
27	14	¾	14	7½	15	2¼	15	9	16	3¾	16	10½	0	17	5¼	0	18	0	0	18	6¾	0	19	1½	0	19	8¼
28	14	7	15	2	15	9	16	4	16	11	17	6	0	18	1	0	18	8	0	19	3	0	19	10	1	0	5
29	15	1¼	15	8½	16	3¾	16	11	17	6¼	18	1½	0	18	8¾	0	19	4	0	19	11¼	1	0	6½	1	1	1¾
30	15	7½	16	3	16	10½	17	6	18	1½	18	9	0	19	4½	1	0	0	1	0	7½	1	1	3	1	1	10½
31	16	1⅝	16	9½	17	5¼	18	1	18	8¼	19	4½	1	0	¼	1	0	8	1	1	3¾	1	1	11½	1	2	7¼

Digitized by Google

Days.	9d. £	s.	d.	9¼d. £	s.	d.	9½d. £	s.	d.	9¾d. £	s.	d.	10d. £	s.	d.	10¼d. £	s.	d.	10½d. £	s.	d.	10¾d. £	s.	d.	11d. £	s.	d.
½	0	0	4½	0	0	4⅝	0	0	4¾	0	0	4⅞	0	0	5	0	0	5⅛	0	0	5¼	0	0	5⅜	0	0	5½
1	0	0	9	0	0	9¼	0	0	9½	0	0	9¾	0	0	10	0	0	10¼	0	0	10½	0	0	10¾	0	0	11
2	0	1	6	0	1	6½	0	1	7	0	1	7½	0	1	8	0	1	8½	0	1	9	0	1	9½	0	1	10
3	0	2	3	0	2	3¾	0	2	4½	0	2	5¼	0	2	6	0	2	6¾	0	2	7½	0	2	8¼	0	2	9
4	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	5	0	3	6	0	3	7	0	3	8
5	0	3	9	0	3	10¼	0	3	11½	0	4	0¾	0	4	2	0	4	3¼	0	4	4½	0	4	5¾	0	4	7
6	0	4	6	0	4	7½	0	4	9	0	4	10½	0	5	0	0	5	1½	0	5	3	0	5	4½	0	5	6
7	0	5	3	0	5	4¾	0	5	6½	0	5	8¼	0	5	10	0	5	11¾	0	6	1½	0	6	3¼	0	6	5
8	0	6	0	0	6	2	0	6	4	0	6	6	0	6	8	0	6	10	0	7	0	0	7	2	0	7	4
9	0	6	9	0	6	11¼	0	7	1½	0	7	3¾	0	7	6	0	7	8¼	0	7	10½	0	8	0¾	0	8	3
10	0	7	6	0	7	8½	0	7	11	0	8	1½	0	8	4	0	8	6½	0	8	9	0	8	11½	0	9	2
11	0	8	3	0	8	5¾	0	8	8½	0	8	11¼	0	9	2	0	9	4¾	0	9	7½	0	9	10¼	0	10	1
12	0	9	0	0	9	3	0	9	6	0	9	9	0	10	0	0	10	3	0	10	6	0	10	9	0	11	0
13	0	9	9	0	10	0¼	0	10	3½	0	10	6¾	0	10	10	0	11	1¼	0	11	4½	0	11	7¾	0	11	11
14	0	10	6	0	10	9½	0	11	1	0	11	4½	0	11	8	0	11	11½	0	12	3	0	12	6½	0	12	10
15	0	11	3	0	11	6¾	0	11	10½	0	12	2¼	0	12	6	0	12	9¾	0	13	1½	0	13	5¼	0	13	9
16	0	12	0	0	12	4	0	12	8	0	13	0	0	13	4	0	13	8	0	14	0	0	14	4	0	14	8
17	0	12	9	0	13	1¼	0	13	5½	0	13	9¾	0	14	2	0	14	6¼	0	14	10½	0	15	2¾	0	15	7
18	0	13	6	0	13	10½	0	14	3	0	14	7½	0	15	0	0	15	4½	0	15	9	0	16	1½	0	16	6
19	0	14	3	0	14	7¾	0	15	0½	0	15	5¼	0	15	10	0	16	2¾	0	16	7½	0	17	0¾	0	17	5
20	0	15	0	0	15	5	0	15	10	0	16	3	0	16	8	0	17	1	0	17	6	0	17	11	0	18	4
21	0	15	9	0	16	2¼	0	16	7½	0	17	0¾	0	17	6	0	17	11¼	0	18	4½	0	18	9¾	0	19	3
22	0	16	6	0	16	11½	0	17	5	0	17	10½	0	18	4	0	18	9½	0	19	3	0	19	8½	1	0	2
23	0	17	3	0	17	8¾	0	18	2½	0	18	8¼	0	19	2	0	19	7¾	1	0	1½	1	0	7¼	1	1	1
24	0	18	0	0	18	6	0	19	0	0	19	6	1	0	0	1	0	6	1	1	0	1	1	6	1	2	0
25	0	18	9	0	19	3¼	0	19	9½	1	0	3¾	1	0	10	1	1	4¼	1	1	10½	1	2	4¾	1	2	11
26	0	19	6	1	0	0½	1	0	7	1	1	1½	1	1	8	1	2	2½	1	2	9	1	3	3½	1	3	10
27	1	0	3	1	0	9¾	1	1	4½	1	1	11¼	1	2	6	1	3	0¾	1	3	7½	1	4	2¼	1	4	9
28	1	1	0	1	1	7	1	2	2	1	2	9	1	3	4	1	3	11	1	4	6	1	5	1	1	5	8
29	1	1	9	1	2	4¼	1	2	11½	1	3	6¾	1	4	2	1	4	9½	1	5	4½	1	5	11¾	1	6	7
30	1	2	6	1	3	1½	1	3	9	1	4	4½	1	5	0	1	5	7½	1	6	3	1	6	10½	1	7	6
31	1	3	3	1	3	10¾	1	4	6½	1	5	2¼	1	5	10	1	6	5¾	1	7	1½	1	7	9¼	1	8	4

Digitized by Google

TABLE FOR CONVERTING THE PRICE OF PARCHMENT COFFEE ON THE ESTATE into its EQUIVALENT in the LONDON MARKET including all Ceylon and London charges, according to the number of Bushels to the Cwt.

Price per Bushel				*Bushels to the Cwt.*				
			4·50	4·60	4·75	4·85	5·
s.	*d.*	Equal to	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
8	0	London price of	54 6	55 6	56 6	57 6	58 6
8	3	... ...	55 7	56 8	57 8	58 9	59 9
8	6	... ...	56 9	57 10	58 11	60 0	61 0
8	9	... ...	57 10	59 0	60 1	61 2	62 3
9	0	... ...	59 3	60 4	61 6	62 7	63 9
9	3	... ...	60 4	61 6	62 8	63 10	65 0
9	6	... ...	61 6	62 8	63 10	65 1	66 3
9	9	... ...	62 7	63 10	65 1	66 3	67 6
10	0	... ...	64 0	65 3	66 6	67 9	69 0
10	3	... ...	65 1	66 5	67 8	69 0	70 3
10	6	... ...	66 3	67 7	68 10	70 2	71 6
10	9	... ...	67 4	68 9	70 1	71 6	72 9
11	0	... ...	68 9	70 1	71 6	72 10	74 3
11	3	... ...	69 10	71 3	72 8	74 0	75 6
11	6	... ...	71 0	72 5	73 10	75 4	76 9
11	9	... ...	72 1	73 7	75 1	76 7	78 0
12	0	... ...	73 3	74 9	76 3	77 9	79 3
13	0	... ...	77 9	79 5	81 0	82 8	84 3

The above results are calculated at an Exchange of 6 per cent. discount, and Freight at £4 per Ton. To adjust figures to current rates, add or deduct 6d. for every 1 per cent. on Exchange, and 7½d. on every 10s. per ton for Freight.—[FROM "THE PLANTERS' DIARY FOR 1865."—ED. *Ceylon Directory*.]

ESTIMATED POWER OF MAN OR HORSE.

As applied to Machinery.

APPLICATION OF THE POWER.	Lbs. Avoir. at the rate of 220 feet per minute.	Or lbs. Avoir. at the rate of one foot per minute.
A man is supposed to be capable of lifting or carrying...	27.273	or 6,000
A man is supposed to be capable of turning the winch of a crane with a force equal to	28.636	or 6,300
When the united efforts of two men are applied to the winch of a crane, the handles being at right angles, each man exerts a force equal to	33.409	or 7,350
A man is supposed to exert a power in pumping equal to	17.336	or 3,814
In ringing, a man exerts a force equal to	38.955	or 8,570
And in rowing	40.955	or 9,010
The power of a horse equal to.....	150	or 33,000

RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The relative value of Gold and Silver varies in different countries where both metals are employed in coinage. Thus :—

In Britain, Gold is to Silver.....	as 14·28 to 1
In France	as 15·5 to 1
In Belgium	as 15·79 to 1
In Spain.....	as 15·75 to 1
In Portugal	as 15·48 to 1
In Russia	as 15·00 to 1
In the United States	as 15·98 to 1

Digitized by Google

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

Gold, Silver, and Copper coins issued from the British mint and Gold coins from the branch mint in Sydney. Silver (British coinage) is a legal tender, to the extent of only 40s, however; and Copper money (at the Government offices) to the extent of 1/6. The Company's Rupee circulates at 2/, and half and quarter Rupees in proportion. The Ceylon Silver Rix-Dollar has almost disappeared from circulation. Its nominal value is 1/6. For the convenience of servants, domestic accounts are still, frequently kept in Rix-Dollars, Fanams, Pice and Challies.

The Fanam, which is worth 1½d, has long ceased to be a separate coin in Ceylon, though in India an equivalent, the Anna, still exists. The 2-Pice piece (⅛ fanam) is equal to three farthings. The Pice is equal to ⅜ths of a Penny. The half Pice piece is 3-16ths, the one-third Pice piece is the common Challie equal to ⅛th of a Penny; but the following are also common coins in Ceylon:—¼th of a Pice is equal to 3-32s of a Penny, and the 1-6th of a Pice is equal to 1-16th of a Penny. If 32 is adopted as a common denominator to these fractions of a Penny, we shall have the following table for those under the 2 Pice piece:—

(1)—2	Pice piece	(English coin)	=24-32	of a Penny.
(2)—1	Do.	Do.	=12-32	Do.
(3)—½	Do.	Do,	= 6-32	Do.
(4)—¼	Do.	(English & Dutch)	= 4-32	Do.
(5)—⅛	Do.	(English coin)	= 3-32	Do.
(6)—⅛	Do.	(English & Dutch)	= 2-32	Do.

The names of the above coins in Singhalese and Tamil, are as follows:—

		Singhalese.	Tamil.
(1)	Two Pice.....	Tutu-dekkai	Rendu-tutu.
(2)	One do.....	Ekk-tuttuwe	Orre-tutu.
(3)	One-half do.....	Sally-dekkai	Rendu-sally.
(4)	One-third do.....	Tamba-sallyai	Simbu-sally.
(5)	One-fourth do.....	Sallyai.....	Sally.
(6)	One-sixth do.	Allootcala	Pudhu-casy.

Ceylon Rix-Dollar Currency.

8 Challies	1	Pice			
12.....	4	.....	1	Fanam	
144.....	48	.....	12	„	1 Rix-Dollar=1/6.

The following Coins are also current in Ceylon:—

The Company's Rupee at 2/; the Spanish and American Dollar at 4/2.

The copper divisions of the Rupee are not current in Ceylon, but for the information of our readers, we may state that 12 *pie*, or 4 *pice* (coins which strangers are apt to confound,) are equal to 1 anna the equivalent of the Ceylon fanam, or of 1½d. English money. 16 annas go to the Rupee.

In Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, account are kept in rupee, annas, and pice; thus 12 pice=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee; 3½ rupees exchange in account for 1 pagoda.

				Value Sterling		
		1	Pie.....£	0	0s.	0 3/8d.
3	Pie	=1	Paisa or ¼ Anna.	0	0	0 9/16
12	Pie	=1	Anna	0	0	1½
16	Annas	=1	Rupee.....	0	2	0
15	Rupees	=1	Gold Rupee	1	10	0
16	Rupees	=1	Gold Mohur	1	12	0
100,000	Rupees	=1	Lakh 10,000	0	0	0
100	Lakhs	=1	Crore 1,000,000	0	0	0

WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH COINS.

Gold	dwts.	gr.	*Silver*	dwt.	gr.	
Sovereign.....	5	3¼	Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Sovereign ...	2	13⅜	Half Crown.....	9	2	2-11
Double Sovereign	10	6½	Shilling	3	15	3-11
			Sixpence	1	19	7-11
			Fourpence	1	5	1-11

Digitized by Google

Commercial Numbers.

12 Articles	1	Com. Dozen.	24 Sheets Paper	1	Quire.
13 Ditto	1	Long Dozen.	20 Ditto	1	Ditto outsides.
12 Dozen	1	Gross.	25 Ditto	1	Printer's Ditto.
20 Articles	1	Score.	20 Quires	1	Ream.
5 Score	1	Com. Hundred.	21½ Ditto	1	Printer's ditto.
6 Score	1	Great Hundred.	2 Reams	1	Bundle.
80 Deals	1	Quarter.	10 Ditto	1	Bale.
4 Quarters	1	Hundred			

5 Dozen Skins of Parchment ... ... 1 Roll.

90 Words, Chancery; 80, Exchequer; 72, Common Law ..... } ..... 1 Folio.

FOREIGN COINS IN BRITISH VALUE.

Bajocchi—Rome, .512*d.*
Carlino—Sardinia, 39*s.*
Cent—America, ½d. Netherlands, .2*d.*
Centime—France, .09384*d.*
Christian D' Or—Denmark, 16*s.* 5*d.*
Copec—Russia, .375314*d.*
Crusade—Portugal, 2*s.* 1*d.*; 2*s.* 2*d.*
Decime—France, .9384*d.*
Dollar—4*s.*; American & Demerara 4*s*, 2*d*; Norway 4*s.* 4*d.*
Doubloon—Spanish, : 65*s.*
„ American 65*s.*
„ West Indies, 64*s.*
Drachma—Greece, 9*d*;
Ducat—Flanders, Holland, Bavaria, Sweden, Saxony, & Denmark, 9*s.*; 9*s.* 3*d.* Hamburgh & Austria, 9*s.* 5*d*; Naples (of 10 Carlini) 3*s* 6*d.*
Eagle—American 41*s.*
„ Double do. 84*s.* 5*d.*
Escudo—Spanish, 2*s.* 1*d.*
Florin—~~Prussia & Holland, 1*s.* 2*d.*~~; Flanders and Holland, 1*s.* 8*d.*; German (Austria), 2*s.* 4*d.*
Franc—French, 9·3841.
Franc—Switzerland (of 10 Batzen) 1*s* 2½*d.*
Fredericksdor—Prussia, 16*s.* 7½*d.*
Guilder—Dutch, 1*s.* 8*d.*; German, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 2*s.*
Guilden—Cape of Good Hope, 7½*d.*
„ Netherlands and Frankfort 1*s* 7.86*d.*
„ Austria, 1*s* 11·16*d.*
Groschen—Hanover, 1·158*d.*
Heller—Frankfort-on-Maine, ·1435*d.*
Imperial—Russia, 16*s.* 1*d.*
Johannese—Portugal, 36*s.*
Kreuzer—Austria ½*d.*
„ Bavaria 0.33*d.*
Lira—Leghorn, 8*d.*
Lira (40 piece) Milan 31*s* 10*d.*
„ (12 piece) Tuscany 6*s* 9*d.*
„ (2 piece) Venice 4½*d.*
„ Turkey 17*s* 11½*d.*
Louis d'Or—German, 16*s.* 1½*d.*
Louis or Napoleon—15*s.* 10*d.*
Mark Banco, 1*s.* 5½*d.*
Mark (16 skilling) Denmark, 4·3925
Milrea—Brazil, 2*s.*
Milreis—Portugal 4*s.* 8½*d.*
Moidore—Portugal, 26*s.* 6*d.*
Oboli—Ionian Islands, ½*d.*
Ort (24 Skilling)—Norway, 10.542*d.*
Pagoda—Asia, 5*s.* 6*d.*; 7*s*; 8*s.* 9*d.*
Paoli—Rome, 5*d.*
Para—Turkish, 1-20th of 1*d.*
Piastre—Arabian 5*s.* 6*d*; Spanish, 3*s.* 7*d.*; Turkish, 2*d.* Egyptian 2½*d.*
Pistole—Spain or Barbary, 15*s.* 9*d.*; 16*s.* 3*d.*; Italy, 15*s.* 6*d.*; Sicily, 15*s.* 4*d.* Switzerland, 18*s.* 10*d.*
Re—Portugal, 1-20th of 1*d.*, a Milre, 4*s.* 6*d.*
Real—Spain, 2½*d.*
Rial—8 to a dollar, 6*d.*
Rix-dollar—German 3*s.* 6*d*; Dutch, Hamburgh, Denmark, Sweden, 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* Austria 4*s.* 2*d.*, Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon 1*s.* 6*d.*
Rouble—Russia, Copper, 11*d.*
———Silver, 2*s.* 11*d.*; 3*s.* 2*d.*
Rupee—Asia, Silver, 1*s.* 10*d.*; 2*s.*
———, Gold 28*s.* 9*d.*
Scudo—Milan, 3*s.* 9*d.*; Rome, 4*s.* 2*d* (Gold Scudo 65*s.*); Sardinia, 8*s.* 10*d*; Sicily (of 12 Tari) 4*s.* 1½*d.*
Sequin,—Italian 8*s.* 2*d.*
Skilling (6 stivers)—Cape of Good Hope, 2½*d.*
Sovereign,—Austrian, 27*s.* 9*d.*
Sol or Sou—French, ½*d.*
Stiver—Holland, 1*d.*
Tael (100 Dollars of 100 cents=72 Taels), China, 6*s.* 6.625*d.*
Thaler—Prussia and Hanover 2*s.* 10½*d.*, Austria 4*s.* 0.8*d.*
Tigo-gin (of 40 Mace)—Japan 2*s.* 9*d.*
Tornan—Persian (of 50 Piastres) 10*s*

Digitized by Google

FOREIGN WEIGHTS IN AVOIRDUPOIS.

Arrateis—Portugal, 1·0119 lbs.
Arroba—Brazil and Portugal 32·3817 lbs.
Berkowetz—Russia, 3 cwts., 25·128 lbs.
Candy—Madras (20 Maunds) 500 lbs.; Bombay (20 Maunds each 40 seers) 5 cwts.; Surat (20 maunds) 740½ lbs.
Cantar—Greece and Turkey 123·2 lbs.; Sicily, 193 lbs.; Egypt, 98·046 lbs.
Catty—84 Catties=1 cwt.
Centner—Hamburg, Denmark, Norway, 110 lbs.; Austria, Bavaria, Trieste, 123 1-5 lbs.
„ Zolverein, 110·231 lbs.
„ Cape of Good Hope, 108·39 lbs.
„ Prussia and Hanover, 103·111 lbs.
„ Sweden, 93·77 lbs.
Centinago—Ionian Islands, 100 lbs.
Centnar—Poland, 89·396 lbs.
Funt—Poland, 14·303 oz.
Kamienio—Poland, 22·319 lbs.
Kilogramme—France, 2 1-5 lbs.
Libbra Sottile—Venice, 10·6256 oz.
Libbra—Rome, 11·9633 lbs.
„ Grossa—Venice, 1·051 lbs.
Lispund—Denmark, 17·637 lbs.
Last—Sweden, 83 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.
Mark—Frankfort-on-Maine, 8·2488 oz.
Maund—Bombay, 28 lbs.; Bengal (Factory) 74½ lbs.; Bazaar Maund, 82 lbs.
Once—Portugal, 1·0119 oz.
Oke—Greece and Turkey, 28 lbs.
Picul (100 catties)—China, Singapore, Java 133⅓ lbs.
Pfund—Austria, 1·2346 lbs.; Hamburg, 1·067 lbs.
„ Prussia, Hanover and Frankfort-on-Maine, 1·0311 lbs.
Pond—Holland, 2 1-5 lbs.
Pound—Bavaria, 1·23457 lbs.
„ Russia, 14·445 oz.
„ Switzerland, 1·102 lbs.
„ (Great) Geneva, 1·214 lbs.
Pund—Denmark, 1·10231 lbs.
Pud—Russia, 36·1128 lbs.
Quintal—Portugal, 129·527 lbs.
Rotolo—Egypt, 15·0874 oz.
Rottolo—Turkey, 1·268 lbs.
Schiffslast—Prussia, 36 cwts. 3 qrs. 8·44 lbs.
Seer—Bengal (Factory) 1·8667 lbs.; (Bazaar) 2·0534 lbs.
„ Bombay, 2 lbs. 1 oz.; Bazaar, 11·2 oz.
Skippund—Denmark, 3 cwt. 16·7392 lbs.
Skalpund—Sweden, 15·0032 oz.
Tael—China, Singapore and Java, 1-12 lb.

FOREIGN MEASURES.

Arschine—Russia, 2 ft. 4 in.
Cawney—Madras, 1.3223 acre.
Chang (10 Chih)—China, 11 ft. 9 in.
Covid (cloth measure)—Madras, 18.6 inches
Elle—Austria, 2·556 feet.
„ —Prussia, 2·188 feet.
„ —Bavaria, 2·773 feet.
„ —Hamburg and Poland 1·875 feet.
„ —Frankfort 1·795 foot.
„ —Hanover, 1·916 „
„ —Saxony, 1·858 „
Fod—Denmark, 1·029 „
Fot—Sweden, 11·689 inches.
Foot—Greece, 6·395 feet.
Garce (80 Parahs)—Madras 135·248 bushels
Graund (land measure)—Madras, 2400 sq. ft.
Guz—Bengal, 1 yard.
„ —Bombay, 27 inches.
Hath—Bombay, 18 inches.
Klafter—Austria, 2·0742 yard.
„—Hanover, 1·9166 yards.
Meile—Prussia, 4·68 miles.
Miglia—Rome, 1628·4 yards.
Miglio—Venice, 1·0803 mile.
Mila—Poland, 5·303 miles.
Mile—Hanover, 4·6 miles.
„—Turkish, 3 miles 553 yards.
Moot—Bengal, 3 inches.
Mul—Denmark, 4·68 miles.
Oara—Rio de Janeiro, 1·1983 yard.
Palmo—Portugal, 8·63 inches.
Piede—Rome, 11·7 inches.
„—Venice, 1·14 foot.
Posta—Rome, 1·8504 mile.
Poste Meile—Austria, 4·714 miles.
Ref—Sweden, 32·47 yards.
Ruthe—Saxony, 4·697 yards.
„—Switzerland, 9·842 feet.
Sachine—Russia, 7 feet.
Stang—Sweden, 9·74 feet.
Vara—Portugal, 1·198 yard.
Verst—Russia, 3500 feet.

The Weights and Measures in Norway are the same as those used in Sweden; the Prussian weights are used in Saxony and Hanover; in Rio de Janeiro, the Moneys Weights and Measures of Portugal are used; the Weights and Measures used in the United States, Canada, and West Indies are the same as in Great Britain except Measures of Capacity. The Weights and Measures of France are used so generally on the Continent (in Belgium, Italy, Naples, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, &c.,) that we copy them in full:—

Digitized by Google

FRENCH COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Money.

100 centimes / 10 decimes } = 1 franc = 9·384d.
Silver 5 fr. piece = 3s. 10·92d.
Gold 10 fr " = 7s. 11·16d.
" 20 fr. " = 15s. 10·32d.
The silver coins are—5, 2, 1, ½, and 1-5th, franc pieces.
Gold coins are—100, 50, 20, 10, 5 franc pieces.

Measures.—Length.

1 centimetre	=	·39370968 in.
1 decimetre	=	3·9370968 "
1 metre	=	1·093638 yds.
1 decametre	=	10·93638 "
1 hectometre	=	109·3638 "
1 kilometre	=	1093·638 "
1 myriametre	=	6·21385 miles

Surface.

1 centiare sq. metre	=	1·1960 sq. yds.
1 are	=	119·6044 "
1 decare	=	1196.044 "
1 hectare	=	2·47 acres.

Capacity.

Cubic inches.

1 centilitre	=·61027879 =	0·01760 pts.
1 decilitre	=6·1027879 =	0·1760 "
1 litre	=61·027879 =	1·7607 "
1 decalitre	=610·27879 =	2·2009 gals.

Cubic feet.

1 hectolitre	= 35·31705 =	22·009 "
1 kilolitre	= 353·1705 =	220·09 "
1 myrialitre	= 2531·705 =	2200·9 "

Solid Measure.

10 decistere = 1 stere = 1·30803 yds.
1 decastere = 13·0803 "

Weight.

1 centigramme	=	0·15432 grains.
1 decigramme	=	1·54232 "
1 gramme	=	15·432349 "
1 decagramme	=	154·32349 "
1 hectogramme	=	3·527394 oz. av. / 3·215072 " troy.
1 kilogramme	=	2·20462 lb. av. / 2·67922 " troy.
1 myriagramme	=	22·0462 " av. / 26·7922 " troy,

TABLE OF MULTIPLIERS.

For converting British Weights and Measures into French Standard, and French into British Standard.—(Hoare.)

			MULTIPLY BY
To change British	Yards	to French Metres,	0.914379
"	Miles	Kilometres	1.609306
"	Acres	Hectares	0.404687
"	Gallons	Litres	4.543389
"	Cubic Inches	Litres	0.016386
"	Bushels	Hectolitres	0.363471
"	Quarters	Hectolitres	2.907769
"	Troy Grains	Grammes	0.064792
"	Troy Pounds	Kilogrammes	0.373202
"	Avoirdupois Pounds	Kilogrammes	0.453554
To change French	Metres	to British Yards	1.093669
"	Kilometres	Miles	0.621386
"	Hectares	Acres	2.471169
"	Litres	Gallons	0.220100
"	Litres	Cubic Inches	61.028028
"	Hectolitres	Bushels	2.751250
"	Hectolitres	Quarters	0.343906
"	Grammes	Troy Grains	15.434
"	Kilogrammes	Troy Pounds	2.6795
"	Kilogrammes	Avoirdupois Pounds	2.204857

TARES, ALLOWANCES, AND MARKET TERMS FOR COFFEE.

Casks are turned out and weighed, and the weight allowed as tare, with a draft of 1 lb. under 1 cwt., 2 lbs. over 1 cwt. and under 3 cwt., 4 lbs. over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., and 5 lbs. over 5 cwts.; and an additional 6 lbs. allowed on sea-damaged.

Bags are average tares. A quantity from each mark are emptied, and the average made of the lot, with a draft of 2 lbs. allowed if over 1 cwt., and 1 lb. if under; with extra allowance of 3 lbs. on each bag sea-damaged.

Market Terms.—Brokerage ½ per cent. and 6d. per lot charged to buyer. Prompt one month; interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum allowed if cleared before. Discount 1 per cent., and on Brazil, which is rarely sold here except for export, 2½%. In all cases cash before delivery of warrants.—*The Grocer's Almanack.*

Digitized by Google

From "Molesworth's" Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ.

[Extracted by permission of the Author.]

ASPHALTE FLOORING.*

8 lbs. of asphalte composition will cover 1 sup. foot, ¾ inch thick.

CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING.

B. Wire Gauge.	Size of Sheets.	Weight per square.			Sq. feet per ton.
	Feet.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
No. 16...	6×2 to 8×3	1	0	14	800
18...	6×2 to 8×3	1	1	6	1000
20...	6×2 to 8×3	1	3	6	1250
22...	6×2 to 7×2½	1	2	7	1550
24...	6×2 to 7×2½	1	0	24	1880
26...	6×2 to 7×2½	1	0	6	2170

1-10th of the weight to be added for lappage.

Sheets should overlap about 6 inches, and be double rivetted at joints.

3 lbs. of rivets required per square of roofing.

Purlins should be 6 feet apart.

Curved roofs may be made up to 20 feet span without framing; tie-rods 12 feet apart.

SOUND.

Velocity of sound in air ...= 1,142 ft. per second.

Ditto „ water = 4,900 „
Ditto „ iron =17,500 „
Ditto „ copper=10,378 „
Ditto „ wood =12,000 „ to 16,000 „

Distance sounds may be heard on a still day:

Human voice..... 150 yards.
Rifle..... 5,300 „
Military band ..... 5,200 „
Cannon .....35,000 „

HEAT.

Conducting power of substances, slate being 1000.

Slate.....1000		Fire-brick	620
Lead.....5210		Chalk	564
Flagstone 1110		Asphalte.....	451
Portland stone..	750	Oak	336
Brick.....	600 to 730	Lath and plaster	255
		Cement	200

GLUE TO RESIST MOISTURE.

1 lb. of glue melted in 2 quarts of skimmed milk.

When strong glue is required add powdered chalk to common glue.

GLUE CEMENT TO RESIST MOISTURE.

1 glue
1 black rosin
¼ red ochre
} mixed with the least possible quantity of water.

OR

4 of glue.
1 of boiled oil by weight.
1 oxide of iron.

ADMIRALTY KNOT=6080 FEET.

Marine paddle-engines generally work up to 3 times nominal horse-power; screw engines (direct action) to 4 times.

WATER POWER.

Theoretical horse-power of water:

Q=Quantity of water, in cube feet, per minute.

h=Head of water from tail-race, in feet.

HP=Theoretical horse power.

$HP = .00189\ Q\ h.$

$$Q = \frac{528\ HP}{h}$$

Effective horse-power for different motors:

Theoretical power being.....=1.00
Undershot water-wheels .....= .35
Poncelet's undershot water-wheels= .60
Breast wheel.....= .55
High-breast .....= .60
Overshot wheel .....= .68
Turbine ... .= .70
Hydraulic ram rising water.....= .60
Water-pressure engine.....= .80

Memoranda Connected with Water.

1 cubic foot of water=62.4 lbs.
1 cubic inch .....=.036 lbs,
1 gallon .....=10 lbs.
or.....=0.16 cube feet.
1 cube foot of water =6.2355 gallons.
or, approximately=6¼ „
1 cwt. of water.....=1.8 cube ft.=11.2 gals.
1 ton of water.....=35.9 cube ft.=224 „
Pressure of water per sq. inch at different heads:
P=Pressure in lbs. per square inch.
H=Head of water, in feet.
P=H × .4333.
H=P × 2.31.
Pressure per square foot=H 62.4.
Cubic feet of water × 0.557=cwt. approximately.
„ „ × 0.028=tons „
1 cube foot of sea water...=64.14 lbs.
Weight of sea water = weight of fresh water × 1.028,

* On page 52, will be found a paper on the laying of Asphalte flooring.

Digitized by Google

PROPERTIES OF THE CIRCLE.

Diameter × 3.14159 = circumference.
Diameter × .8862 = side of an equal square.
Diameter × .7071 = side of an inscribed square.
Diameter × .7854 = area of circle.
Radius × 6.28318 = circumference.
Circumference ÷ 3.14159 = diameter.
Circumference = $3.54\sqrt{\text{area of circle}}$.
Diameter ..... = $1.128\sqrt{\text{area of circle}}$.

GUAGING THE METALLING.

Heaped on the side of the road ready for laying.

L = Length of side of gauge in inches.
B = Number of bushels required per lin. yard of road.

$L = 12\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{B}$

The heaped bushel being reckoned at 2760 cube inches.

[The square root of the No. of bushels per lineal yard multiplied by 12½ equals the required length of side of the gauge.]

USEFUL NUMBERS FOR RAPID APPROXIMATION.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

Feet..... × .00019 = miles.
Yards ... × .0006 = miles.
Links .. × .22 = yards.
Links ... × .66 = feet.
Feet .... × 1.5 = links.
Square inches.. × .007 = square feet.
Square feet.... × .111 = square yards.
Acres ..... × 4840. = square yards.
Square yards... × .0002066 = acres.
Width in chains × 8. = acres per mile run.
Cube feet..... × .04 = cube yards.
Cube inches..... × .00058 = cube feet.
Bushels ..... × .0476 = cube yards.
Bushels ..... × 1.284 = cube feet.
Bushels ..... × 2218.2 = cube inches.
Cube feet ..... × .779 = bushels.
Cube inches .. × .00045 = bushels.
Gallons ..... × .1606 = cube feet.
Gallons ..... × 277.2 = cube inches.
Cube feet..... × 6.232 = gallons.
Cube inches ... × .003607 = gallons.
lbs. ..... × .009 = cwts.
lbs. ..... × .00045 = tons.

WEIGHT OF METALS.

WROUGHT IRON.

Cube inches × .28 = lbs. avoirdupoise.
Cube inches ÷ .100. = qrs.
Thickness of plates in inches × 40 = lbs. [per sq. foot.
Ditto. „ „ in eighths × 5 = lbs. per do.
Ditto „ „ in tenths × 4 = lbs. per do.
Sectional area in inches × 3.34 = lbs. per [lin. foot.
Ditto. „ „ in eighths × .052 = lbs. per do.
Sectional area in inches × 10. = lbs. per [lin. yard.
lbs. per lineal yard × .7857 = tons per [mile run.
Diameter of round iron in inches squared × 2.64 = lbs. per foot run.

VARIOUS METALS.

Multipliers to convert the weights as found above into the weights of other metals,

Weight of wrought iron × .92 = weight [of zinc.
Ditto „ „ × .93 = „ [cast iron.
Ditto „ „ × .94 = „ [tin.
Ditto „ „ × 1.01 = „ [steel.
Ditto „ „ × 1.09 = „ [brass.
Ditto „ „ × 1.15 = „ [copper.
Ditto „ „ × 1.48 = „ [lead.

RAIN FALL.

Inches of rain-fall × 2,323,200 = cube feet [per square mile.
Ditto „ × 14½ = millions of [galls. per ditto.
Ditto „ × 3630 = cube feet per [acre

GAS.

Internal lights require 4 cubic feet of gas per hour, and external lights about 5 cubic feet per hour. Where large or Argand burners are used, from 6 to 10 cubic feet will be required.

TO MEASURE HEIGHTS WITH THE SEXTANT.

Multiplier.	Angle.	Divisor.	Angle
	° ′		
1	45 0	1	45 0
2	63 26	2	26 34
3	71 34	3	18 26
4	75 58	4	14 2
5	78 41	5	11 19
6	80 32	6	9 28
8	82 52	8	7 8
10	84 17	10	5 43

Set the sextant to any angle in the table, and the height will equal the distance multiplied or divided, as the case may be by the number opposite to it.

TO FIND THE DISTANCE IN FEET WHEN THE ANGLE SUBTENDED BY 1 FOOT AT THAT DISTANCE IS KNOWN.

$$\text{Dist.} = \frac{3437.7}{A}$$

A being the angle in minutes.

Digitized by Google

WEIGHT OF EARTHS, ROCKS, &c.

Weight of Cube yard of Sand about 30 Cwt.; Gravel do. 30 do; Mud do. 25 do; Marl do. 26 do; Clay do. 31 do; Chalk do. 36 do; Sandstone do. 39 do; Shale do. 40 do; Quartz do. 41 do; Granite do. 42 do; Trap do. 42 do; Slate do 43 do.

MORTAR—1 of lime to 3 or 3½ of sharp river sand.

Or, 1 of lime to 2 of sand and 1 of blacksmith's ashes or coarsely ground coke.

COARSE MORTAR—1 of lime to 4 of coarse gravelly sand.

CONCRETE—1 of lime to 4 of gravel and 2 of sand.

HYDRAULIC MORTAR—1 of the blue lias lime to 2½ of burnt clay ground together.

Or, 1 of blue lias lime to 6 of sharp sand, 1 of puzzolana and 1 of calcined ironstone.

BETON—1 of hydraulic mortar to 1½ of angular stones.

CEMENT—1 of sand to 1 of cement. If great tenacity is required the cement should be used without sand.

WATERPROOF MASTIC CEMENT—1 of red lead to 5 of ground lime and 5 of sharp sand, mixed with boiled oil.

WOODEN ROOFS.

SPAN IN FEET.	PRINCIPAL.	TIE BEAM.	KING POSTS.	QUEEN POSTS.	SMALL QUEEN'S.	STRAINING BEAM.	STRUTS.
20	4×4	9×4	5×4	...	...	...	8×3
25	5×4	10×5	5×5	...	...	...	5×3
30	6×4	11×6	6×6	...	...	...	6×3
35	5×4	11×4	...	4×4	...	7×4	4×2
45	6×5	13×6	...	6×6	...	7×6	5×3
50	8×6	13×8	...	8×8	8×4	9×6	5×3
55	8×7	14×9	...	9×8	9×4	10×6	5½×3
60	8×8	15×10	...	10×8	10×4	11×6	6×3

HINTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF CARRIAGE ROADS.

Ordinary turnpike roads, 30 feet wide, the centre 6 inches higher than the sides.

4 feet from the centre ½ inch below the centre
9 feet from the centre 2 ,, do. do.
15 feet from the centre 6 ,, do. do.

Footpaths 6 feet wide, inclined ½ inch towards the road.

Side drains 3 feet below the surface of the road.

ROAD MATERIAL: bottom layer gravel, burnt clay, or chalk, 8 inches deep. Top layer, broken granite not larger than 1½ inch cube, 6 inches deep.

FOOTPATHS—fine gravel, or sifted quarry chippings, 3 inches thick.

FORCE OF THE WIND.

Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per sq. foot.	Description.
1	88	1.47	.005	Hardly perceptible.
2	176	2.93	.020	Just perceptible.
3	264	4.4	.044	
4	352	5.87	.079	Gentle breeze.
5	440	7.33	0.123	
10	880	14.67	0.492	Pleasant breeze.
15	1320	22.	1.107	
20	1760	29.3	1.970	Brisk gale.
25	2200	36.6	3.067	
30	2640	44.	4.429	High wind.
35	3080	51.3	6.027	
40	3520	58.6	7.870	Very high wind.
45	3960	66.0	9.900	
50	4400	73.3	12.304	Storm.
60	5280	88.0	17.733	Great storm.
70	6160	102.7	24.153	
80	7040	117.3	31.490	Hurricane.
100	8800	146.6	49.200	

Digitized by Google

LOADS ON ROOFS EXCLUSIVE OF FRAMING.

	Per Square of 100 Superf. feet.		Minimum Slope.
Lead covering weights	7	cwt.	4°
Zinc	1½	cwt.	4°
Corrugated iron	3	cwt.	4°
Slates	7½ to 9	cwt.	25½ to 30°
Tiles	8 to 15	cwt.	26½ to 30°
Boarding ¾ thick	2½	cwt.	25°
Ditto 1½ thick	5	cwt.	—
Timber framing for slated or tiled roof	5 to 6	cwt.	—
Additional load for pressure of wind	36	cwt.	—
Hurricanes, say	80	cwt.	—
Steepest angles of Gothic roofs			60°

(*From the "Australasian."*)

MEASURING THE DISTANCES OF TREES —The following little table is convenient for showing at a glance the number of plants or trees on an acre of ground according to the distance apart—but only if there is the same distance between the rows as between the plants in each row—any difference in this respect will necessitate a special calculation in each case :—

Distance.	Number per acre.	Distance.	Number per acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
30	48	8	680
28	55	7	889
26	64	6½	1·031
24	75	6	1·201
22	90	5½	1·440
20	100	5	1·742
19	120	4½	2·151
18	134	4	2,722
17	150	3½	3.556
16	169	3	4,840
15	193	2½	6,970
14	222	2	10.890
13	257	1½	19.360
12	302	1	43,560
11	360	...	...
10	435	...	...
9	537	...	...

COFFEE PLANTING :—Distances of Coffee Trees.

The following table furnished to us by a Mercantile friend who has proved its usefulness—is worthy of a corner in our *Directory*: and may be found a convenience by our Planting friends. It shows the number of coffee plants required per acre when they are placed at distances of from 8 feet to 6 feet square :—

Distance. Feet.		Surface. Feet.		Trees Per acre.
6 × 6	.....	36	.....	1210
5 × 5	.....	25	.....	1740
5½ × 5½	.....	30¼	.....	1440
5½ × 6	.....	33	.....	1320
5 × 6	.....	30	.....	1452
5½ × 4½	.....	24¾	.....	1760
5½ × 4½	.....	20¼	.....	2151
4 × 4	.....	16	.....	2722
3½ × 3½	.....	12¼	.....	3556
3 × 3	.....	9	.....	4840

ASPHALTE FLOORING.

(*From the Overland Observer, April* 30, 1863.)

A correspondent sends us a paper containing "Notes upon the laying of Asphalte Floors," which he has no doubt will be interesting and useful to many in Ceylon :

Digitized by Google

The first requisite in laying down Asphalte Flooring is a boiler, made of either cast or malleable iron. Any size may do, but the larger it is, the greater will be the surface covered at one melting, and the fewer, therefore, the joints or seams upon the finished Floor. The tools required are—a light malleable iron stirrer, for mixing the Sand and Bitumen in the boiler: a few sheet iron cans with which to carry the melted material from the boiler to the floor; a strong sheet-iron ladle, for filling it into the cans; a few iron or wooden straight-edges, to form the boundary of the Asphalte Flag when being laid; a narrow wooden spreader, for spreading out the Asphalte when poured upon the broken metal; and two or three wooden rubbers (something like plasterers' floats) for rubbing up the surface of the Flag as it cools and hardens.

In commencing an Asphalte Floor, the first thing is to satisfy yourself the bottom is firm. If it is not, then ram it well down before laying on the broken road metal. Next, if the metal itself is not carefully beat over the surface, no care afterwards will ever make good Asphalte out of it. The stones must lie pretty close, and the surface be made level and even.

For cart, or any other sort of heavy traffic, double coat work is absolutely necessary, and may be proceeded with as follows:—Dig out the ground to within four inches of what is to form the surface of the finished floor. Spread in from three to three and-a-half inches of broken metal, and ram it slightly and evenly over the surface. Metal composed of one to one-and-a-half inch stones, and free from dirt or sand, forms the best floor. Smooth boulders or pebbles never do so well. Have a boiler-full of soft Bitumen prepared, and, when thoroughly melted, add about half its own weight of thoroughly dried sand or fine gravel, and stir well, till all be intimately mixed. This half-gravelled stuff won't be very viscid, and must be ladled, therefore, into Asphalte cans that won't leak, and poured from thence into the broken metal, one canful after another, till it fill up all the interstices, and nearly flush the stones. Ram all well down as the Asphalte cools, so as to consolidate the structure as much as possible.

Melt another boilerful of *medium* Bitumen, if for inside work, or *soft*, if for outside; and when melted, add fully its own weight of dried sand. Stir well while doing so, and the produce will be a thick viscid mass. Lay down your straight-edges upon the under coat (now perfectly hard), so as to enclose such a space as the contents of the boiler are likely to cover. Ladle these contents into the cans, and empty them smartly, beginning from one corner across the floor; spread evenly, about three-fourths of an inch thick; and when one strip is finished, begin again at the first, ere it has had time to harden. This upper coat will incorporate thoroughly with the one below, and so will each canful with its predecessor. Dust the surface immediately with a mixture of ground chalk or dried whitening, and finely-sifted sand; or if the floor be wished rough, use coarsely-sifted sand alone. As the Asphalte cools, clap and rub up the surface, so as to expel air-bubbles and remove wrinkles, and render all firm and smooth. As it hardens, rub still more firmly and rapidly.

When the Asphalte Flag is broad a plank must be laid across it, about six inches from the surface, upon which one of the assistants can go upon his knees, and rub it over everywhere.

Single-coated Asphalte may do for barn floors, and other places subjected to the common wear and tear of foot traffic.

The *under* coat of Asphalte is thus dispensed with. Medium Bitumen is used if for inside work—soft, if for outside; and when melted it is mixed with its own weight of dried sand, stirred well, and spread out upon the broken metal, which may be an inch shallower than in the case of double-coated work. Part of the Asphalte sinks among the stones, and binds them well together, but the greater part remains on the surface, and may be spread about three-fourths of an inch thick, and dusted and rubbed up same as in double-coated work.

The irons should be placed straight on the broken metal, levelled carefully, and fixed firmly down. A smart stroke will bring them away when the Flag has cooled, and then it will present a clean and square edge, against which a second Flag may be laid, and will adhere closely. The seams or jointn

Digitized by Google

may be softened either by a chauffer or a red-hot iron held over it (but not in contact), dusted with the chalk, pared carefully with the edge of the rubber, and pressed and vigorously rubbed, after which the joining will scarcely be seen. Before laying one Flag against another, brush the joint clean, and see you press the hot Asphalte well into the edge of the cold Flag.

The straight-edges should be three-fourths of an inch thick, and are better when made of malleable or cast iron. The cast-iron ones are generally bevelled on the one side, so as to form the edge of channels when turned upside down. Wooden straight-edges will do, if rubbed over with chalk or clay, to prevent the Asphalte adhering to them. In making a channel in the Asphalte, the bottom must be first laid three-fourths of an inch below the finished surface. When cool, the bevelled irons can then be laid upon it upside down, and the Floor proceeded with as usual.

Stir the Bitumen occasionally while melting, to prevent it burning, or clinkering to the bottom of the boiler; and see you prevent any great amount of rain from getting in, or the contents may chance to boil over. When the Asphalte is about to be laid down, see that it is hot enough, and the cans and ladle well heated before the fire. In emptying the cans, scrape them out every time, or they will get crusted up, and carry almost nothing.

In all cases where there is to be much traffic, such as at doors, or door-steps, it is a good rule always to lay the Asphalte a little thicker than over the rest of the floor—perhaps even to double-coat a square yard or two there. You will do well to paint all iron-work, and the edges of door steps, and other parts to which you wish the Asphalte to adhere firmly, with black varnish. When the varnish dries, the Asphalte will stick far more firmly to the stone or iron work.

For kitchen floors, bakehouses, smithy-shops, and other floors where there is to be always much heat, *hard* Bitumen should be used, and made stiff with gravel, and spread hot. 70 cwt. of Bitumen will do 100 square yards of good single, and 90 cwt. the same extent of double, Asphalte. The blocks of Bitumen weigh about 2 cwt. each. A cubic yard of broken metal should serve 14 to 15 square yards of single, and 12 to 13 square yards of double Asphalte work.

Pitch oil is used to soften the Bitumen when too hard for the sort of work intended. It is added slowly to the mixture in the boiler immediately after the sand. In forming roads for cart traffic, a larger addition of this pitch oil is absolutely requisite. The metal should be dry and free from dirt, and spread three to four inches thick, with a slight rise from side to centre. This is grouted full of hot half-gravelled. Asphalte—the stones left appearing on the surface, so as to catch the horses' feet. The surface should be well sanded, and firmly rammed as it cools. Where the cart traffic is great, a second course of this grouted metal is often necessary.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE CALENDAR.

Julius Cæsar was the first to attempt to adjust the length of the year with any degree of accuracy, and fixed it at 365 days, 6 hours; introducing a day every fourth year, (called Leap Year,) which accordingly consists of 366 days, while the three others have only 365 days each. From him it was called the Julian Year, and it continued in general use till the year 1582 when Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to rectify the error, which then existed between the Julian Year of 365¼ days and the Solar Year of 365·24222013 days. At that time the difference amounted to ten days. He accordingly commanded the ten days between the 4th and 15th October in that year to be struck out, so that the fifth day was called the 15th. This alteration has been introduced throughout Europe, (except in Russia and by the Greek church,) and the year was afterwards called the Gregorian Year, or New Style.

In England the method of reckoning after the New Style was not admitted into the Calendar till the year 1752, when the error amounted

Digitized by Google

to nearly 11 days, which were taken from the month of September, by calling the 3rd of that month the 14th, and it was settled by Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., 1751) that the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, and every hundredth year of our Lord which shall happen in time to come, shall be computed as each consisting of 365 days only, excepting every fourth hundreth year, whereof the year 2000 should be the first.

By the same Act of Parliament, the Legal beginning of the year was changed from the 25th of March, to the 1st of January, so that the succeeding months of January, February, and March, up to the 24th day, which by the Old Style, would have been reckoned part of the year 1752, were accounted as the three first months of 1753, which is the reason we sometimes meet with such a date as—

March 15th, 1774-75

that is, according to the Old Style it is 1774, according to the New 1775.

SAXBY'S WEATHER SYSTEM.

List of days on which the weather may reasonably be supected as "liable to change, most probably towards high winds or lower temperature," being especially periods of "atmospheric disturbance."

1866.—January 7th—14th—20th—27th.
" February 3rd—11th—17th—24th.
" March 3rd—13th—19th—26th.
" April 6th—13th—19th—26th.
" May 4th—11th—17th—23rd—31st.
" June 7th—13th—20th—27th.
" July 4th—11th—17th—25th.
" August 1st—7th—14th—21st—28th.
" September 3rd—10th—17th—24th.
" October 1st—7th—15th—22nd—28th.
" November 3rd—11th—18th—24th.
" December 1st—7th—16th—22nd—28th.

"The preceding apply to all parts of the earth's surface—even (in a diminished degree) to the trade belts."

N.B—If the day marked prove calm and still, distrust the day after, and especially the second day after."

The changes vary in intensity, but even at "quiet" periods they may be plainly traced in the scud flying with a velocity totally at variance with the state of the air at the earth's surface, and the clouds at such times generally have a liny or stratified appearance, which usually indicates approaching rain.

In bringing the above to the test of experience, a few memoranda may prevent unintentional injustice towards the system.

1. Do not consider the prediction a failure if the weather prove moderate. The above days are dates of *change*, not of *necessity* periods of bad weather.

2. Watch for changes of wind at such times, and what sailors call its *uneasiness*—flying about from point to point with unsteadiness.

3. A characteristic of these lunar periods (when they prove quiet) is *fog* and *haze*, very often setting in the day before or a few hours before the date given.

4. When the mercury falls for a day or two before a lunar day, expect its effects to last just about so long afterwards. The lunar period being the middle of the time of disturbance.

5. The barometer *is not always affected* by these lunar periods—but there is a tendency in the mercury to *either change its direction* up or down at such times, or the apex of a curve projected by it will happen at such period.

6. The rising of the barometer on or after the 'second day after' generally indicates the return of fine weather.

7. If, on or about the 'second day after,' the mercury fall rapidly, prepare for a Cyclone. (This only applies to the Atlantic district, and the western coast of France, England, Ireland, &c., on reaching which their presence is generally announced by Admiral Fitz Roy's Coast warnings.)

Digitized by Google

NOTES, CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ON THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

1622.—First known regular Newspaper, "The Weekly News from Italy, Germany," &c., appeared, May 23.
1623.—The practice of numbering adopted by "The Weekly News."
1637.—Number of Printers limited to twenty, and the system of licensing introduced.
1641.—Abolition of the Star Chamber: the first step towards the liberty of the Press.
1643.—First attempt at an Illustrated paper made, May 28.
1648.—The first advertisement published in "The Impartial Intelligencer" of March 1.
1665.—"The London Gazette" (first called "The Oxford Gazette") established.
1663.—"Jockeys' Intelligencer," first sporting print, commenced.
1668.—"The Mercurius Librarius," the first literary paper, the germ of our "Athenæum" published, April 9.
1675.—"The City Mercury," one of the earliest commercial papers published, appeared November 4.
1685.—"Dublin News Letter" started.
1693.—The Licensing Act fell in, and was not renewed.
1695.—"The Stamford Mercury" started.
1697.—An unsuccessful attempt made to renew the Licensing Act.
1699.—The first Scottish Newspaper, "The Edinburgh Gazette," established.
1702.—"The Daily Courant" (first daily paper in England) started: often erroneously dated from 1709.
1704.—"Defoe's Review" commenced; discontinued in 1713.
1708.—"Worcester Postman" started.
1712.—Newspaper Stamp introduced by Act 10 Anne, c. 19.
1718.—"Leeds Mercury" established.
1719.—"The Manchester Journal" and "The York Courant" started,
1720.—"The Norwich Weekly Mercury," "The Northampton Mercury," and "The Salisbury Journal," date from this year.
1722.—"The Gloucester Journal" commenced
1723.—"The Reading Mercury" established.
1724.—The number of Newspapers in this year, in London, was—3 daily, 5 weekly, 7 tri-weekly, and 3 tri-weekly half-penny posts. The Newspaper Stamp advanced to 1d.; Supplements, ½d.
1730.—"The Chester Courant" and "The Chelmsford Mercury" started.
1731.—Parliamentary Reporting first systematically carried on in "The Gentleman's Magazine."
"The Kendal Courant" and "The Hertford Journal" started.
1732.—"The Derby Mercury" founded"
1741.—"Aris's Birmingham Gazette" started.
1742.—"Bath Journal" published.
1748.—"Cambridge Chronicle" established.
1754.—Penalty of £50 to be inflicted upon persons advertising for lost (P) property, using the words "No questions to be asked."
1756.—An additional half-penny added to the Newspaper tax.
1760.—"The Public Ledger" commenced.
The average number of Newspapers annually printed in England at this time was 9,464,790.
1761.—"The St. James's Chronicle" established.
1762.—"The North Briton" started, June 5.
1764.—Wilkes recovered £1,000 damages against the Government.
1765.—Fresh Newspaper restrictions imposed by 5 Geo. III., c. 46.
1769.—First letter of "Junius" appeared in "The Public Advertiser," Jan. 21.
1771.—Collisions between the Government and the London printers in consequence of the printing of the Parliamentary debates.
1772.—"The Morning Post" dates from this year.
1773.—Fresh restrictive regulations imposed on the Press by 13 Geo. III., c. 65.
1780.—"The Morning Herald" started by the Rev. Mr. Bate.
1785.—"The Daily Universal Register" established by Mr. Walter, by whom the unsuccessful experiment of "logographic" printing was first attempted.
1787.—A "London Gazette Extraordinary" forged May 22, with the view of affecting the funds.
1788.—The name of Mr. Walter's paper changed to "The Times."
178 .—The Newspaper Stamp increased from 1½d to 2d.
"The Evening Mail" commenced.
1792.—"The Observer," oldest weekly paper, and "The Sun" date from this year

Digitized by Google

1794.—"The Morning Advertiser" started by the Licensed Victuallers' Society.
1796.—"Bell's Messenger" established.
1797.—The Newspaper Stamp increased from 2d to 2½d.
1799.—Number of papers in London—daily, 14; tri-weekly, 10; bi-weekly, 2; weekly, 12.
1800.—"The Porcupine" of Cobbett appeared.
The legal dimensions of the newspaper increased from 28 by 20, to 30½ by 20 inches.
1801.—"The Weekly Dispatch" published.
1802.—"Cobbett's Political Register" established.
1804.—The Newspaper Stamp further advanced to 3½d.
Size of Newspaper increased 2 inches, by 44 Geo. III., c. 98.
1810.—Cobbett, found guilty of libelling the German Legion, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fined £1,000.
1814.—Steam first applied to the purposes of printing by Mr. Walter of the "The Times," Nov. 14.
1815.—Duty on advertisements, which had been increased from 1/ to 3/, raised to 3/6, and the stamp advanced to 4d.
1820.—"John Bull" commenced by Theodore Hook.
1829.—"The Times" first enlarged to eight pages, Jan. 29.
1830.—The enormous sum of £70,000 was paid by Mr. Walter in this year for stamps.
1831.—The "battle of the unstamped" commenced, shoals of cheap Newspapers making their appearance every year.
1833.—The duty on advertisements reduced from 3/6 to 1/6.
1836.—The Newspaper stamp reduced from 4d to 1d, Sept. 15.
The gross amount paid for Newspaper stamps at the end of the year amounted to £553,000.
1846.—"The London Gazette" for November 15, owing to the railway mania, contained 583 pages.
1853.—The Advertisement duty abolished by 16 and 17 Vict., c. 63.
1855.—"The Telegraph" established; "The Morning Star" appearing the following year.
1861.—The paper duty abolished by 24 Vict., c. 20,
1863.—"The Printers' Register" started.
1864.—The number of papers published in England, 924; Ireland 140; Scotland, 139; Wales, 37; and 14 throughout the British Isles.

DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

The decisive battles of the world, those of which, to use Hallam's words, a contrary result would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes, are numbered as fifteen by Professor Creasy, (now Sir Edward Creasy, Kt., Chief Justice of Ceylon,) who filled the chair of Ancient and Modern History of the University of London. They are the grand subjects of two volumes by him, issued from Bentley's press, and are:—

1. The battle of Marathon fought 590 B. C., in which the Greeks, under Themistocles, defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back the tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The battle of Syracuse, 416 B. C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the rest of Europe saved from Greek dominion.

3. The battle of Arbela 331 B. C., in which Alexander, by the defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and by the introduction of European civilization, produced an effect, which may yet be traced there.

4. The battle of Metaurus, 208 B. C., the Romans under Claudius Nero, defeating the Carthagenians, under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Arminius, A. D. 8, over the Roman leader, Varus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The battle of Chalons, A. D. 491, in which Ætius defeated Attila, the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The battle of Tours, A. D. 735, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted the Mahomedan yoke from Europe.

8. The battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation, which is now dominant in the world.

9. The battle of Orleans, A. D. 1429, in which the English were defeated, and the independent existence of France secured.

Digitized by Google

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII. by Peter the Great, at Pultowa, A. D 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. Battle of Saratoga, A. D. 1777, in which Gen. Gates defeated Burgoyne, and which decided the contest in favour of the American Revolutionists, by making France their ally, and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which the Continental allies under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French under Dumouriez; without which the French Revolution would have been stayed.

15. The battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington hopelessly defeated Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition. [Or put back Europe half a century in its progress towards liberty and distinctive nationality, which was only recovered by the battle of Solferino. (?)]—*From the Business and Domestic Almanac.*

[Our Chief Justice, Sir Edward Creasy, may possibly fix on one of the conflicts in the war now closing between the Austrians and Prusians as a Sixteenth Decisive Battle, in view of the solidification of Germany and other great changes on the map of Europe which are likely to result from the struggle,—Ed. C. O.]

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

(Prepared for Ferguson's Directory.)

TO PRESERVE MATS FROM WHITE ANTS.—Take 2 or 3 oz. of Corrosive Sublimate and dissolve it in a hand-basin *(not metallic)* full of water, more or less as required. Turn the Mats wrong side uppermost, and with a cloth wet them all over with the solution. When dry they are fit for use, and will never be bitten by white ants. As Corrosive Sublimate is a deadly poison, care should be taken not to let it lie about within reach.

TO PREVENT ANTS FROM GETTING ON WASH STANDS AND DRESSING TABLES, &c.,—Rub chalk around the legs of these a little up from the floor, till the wood is quite covered with it, and the ants cannot walk over the chalk. It must be renewed every week or so.

(From "Indian Domestic Economy.")

TO PURIFY WATER.—Water, however impure, may be readily cleared by a solution of alum, or by stirring a little alum on the surface; in a few hours it is perfectly clear; the small quantity of alum sinking with the residue to the bottom of the vessel. The natives use a nut, called "nirmulee" the (*Strychnos Potatorum*), they rub this over the inside of the chatty previous to filling it with water, when all the impurities fall to the bottom.

TO PRESERVE SKINS WITH THE HAIR ON.—Soak the skin in water for one day, then clean it well of fat, take alum three pounds, rock salt four ounces, and dissolve in as much water as will cover the skin in a tub or vessel then boil the solution and when lukewarm put in the skin and soak it for four days, working it well with the feet or hands several times; take it out and dry it in a warm place, but not in the sun. Boil up the water again, repeating the same process with the skin, wash it well and beat it with a wooden mallet till quite soft, after which dry it in the shade, rubbing between the hands at intervals. By this means it will be as soft and pliable as doeskin.

CARCEL OR ARGAND LAMPS.—The management of a lamp is not very difficult and common care and attention by the servant will keep it in order. In the first place, for the lamp to burn clear and steady, the oil should be of a good quality (cocoa-nut is the best) and the air-holes in the rim at the bottom must be freed from dirt and all impurities, so that a current of air can pass through the centre of the wick. Pour out the remaining oil and, having wiped the lamp carefully, examine that all the parts are in their proper places, and by turning the wick up and down see if it is sufficiently long to last the time required for its burning, if not replace it with a fresh one; then recharge the lamp with oil and replace the chimney and shade, when it is fit for use. Common oil is sometimes burnt in these lamps,

Digitized by Google

but the light is never bright and much smoke is given out, In cold weather cocoa-nut oil must be warmed previous to being put into the lamp, this should be done as short a time before lighting as convenient. When necessary to wash the shade and bottoms use lukewarm water with a little soap, and carefully wipe them with a soft dry towel. With a suspension lamp, that is raised or let down by a chain and pulley, be guarded in holding the bottom firm whilst the lamp is being removed, to check its suddenly running up with a jerk from the force of the balance weight, and never leave the bottom and globe of the empty lamp with the chain drawn down to its full extent, as the corresponding weight of the lamp to the balance weight above being wanting, the least motion will cause the lamp so suddenly to rise as to throw the glass part out of the rim and break the whole. Servants should have this explained to them, as well as not to rub off the bronze from the pedestal. Wicks can easily be made from the upper part of a cotton stocking, should the supply run short, and others be not immediately procurable.

LAMP CLEANING.—In trimming the moderator lamp let the wick be cut evenly all round, as if left higher in one place than it is in another it will cause it to smoke and burn badly; the lamp should then be filled with oil from a feeder, and afterwards well wiped with a cloth or rag kept for the purpose. Small sticks, covered with wash-leather pads, are the best things to use for cleaning the glasses inside, and a clean duster for polishing the outside. The globe of a moderator lamp should be occaionally washed in warm soap and water, then well rinsed in cold water, and either wiped dry or left to drain. When candle lamps are used, take out the springs occasionally and free them well from the grease that adheres to them.

TO BOTTLE BEER.—First take care that your bottles are all washed clean and dried on a rack, the corks good and in proper order, (all worm eaten, decayed, or knotty ones must be rejected), wash them well in lukewarm water, then put them into fresh, and they are fit for use; be careful that they are of the proper size. The cask of beer having been put on a stand, with a slight tilt forwards, and had time allowed to settle [a few days is quite sufficient], introduce the tap at the bottom, which has been previously bored and stopped with a cork; then with a gimlet make a hole in any part of the cask near the bung, and stop it up with a wooden peg that can be moved at pleasure, for admitting the air into the cask, and facilitating its passing through the tap. All being ready, draw off a little first into a jug, and in this dip the ends of each cork as your bottles are filled, previous to corking them; when the whole is finished, tie the corks down with string, and dip the top in prepared boiling dammer, or fine chunam; this is done with the view of securing them from ants and other destructive insects. The beer will be fit to drink in three or four months.

ANTS, RED OR BLACK, TO DESTROY.—After having discovered the aperture of their nests, surround it with soft clay formed into the shape of a funnel, and pour in boiling water.

WHITE ANTS.—To secure boxes from their depredations, the best plan is to place them on glass bottles laid lengthways, and if kept free from dust the ants cannot ascend.

HORSES.—Horses, like all other domestic animals, are fond of salt, and it is a good practice to sprinkle the hay with water in which salt has been dissolved, or to suspend a lump of rock-salt near the horse, where he can at pleasure lick it; there can be no doubt that salt very materially assists the process of digestion.

ESTATE EXPENDTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

With the exception of Mr. Wall's letters which were addressed to the Secretary to the Kandy Planters' Association and the Prize Essays written specially for that Association,—the letters and essays on the following pages on the subject of Coffee Estate Expenditure have been

Digitized by Google

extracted from the "Colombo Observer." The subject will be found treated from every possible point of view; and altogether a perusal of the Discussion will afford very valuable information not merely regarding the causes of the increase in Estate Expenditure of recent years, but of the general management of Coffee Estates in Ceylon. So that amongst the guides and aids to Coffee-Planting (particularly in Ceylon) we may fairly add the "Discussion on the Causes of, and Remedies for Increased Expenditure on Coffee Estates in Ceylon, during 1865-1866." From the Correspondence in the *Observer* being prolonged over nearly a year, we were unable to republish the matter for our *Directory* in a consecutive form, and consequently the reader will please observe the following directions in reading it over, so as to follow the course of the Discussion as it took place:—

☞ On page 94, will be found Mr. Wall's first letter which suggested the propriety of offering Prizes for Essays and which led to a great deal of Correspondence in the *Observer* written by some of our most experienced Coffee-planters, and summarized from page 95 to 111—then follow the Prize Essays from 111 to 120. Mr. Wall's first Summing-up of the discussion should next be read pps. 60--67; and this drew forth some valuable letters which will be found on pps. 74 to 93. Finally we have Mr. Wall's concluding letter pages 68—71; "B. W.'s" remarks pps. 71-73; and those of "A Kotmalie Planter" page 73.

So much premised, we repeat here a few remarks of our own from the *Overland Observer*, on Mr. Wall's final Reply:—

"Mr. Wall's whole argument and the conclusions to which he consistently adheres may be closed up in a nut-shell. Leaving out of view increase in the cost of rice, and generally all items which are more or less intractable or beyond the will of proprietors and agents, he insists that Coolies now, do nearly one-third less work than they formerly did, not because the present generation is inferior (quite the contrary being the fact), but simply and solely because of diminished European superintendence. The evil began when European Assistants were some years ago discontinued in favour of Native Conductors and Kanganies. The first step towards a permanent remedy, as well as to keep up a supply of experienced Superintendents, is to place more European Assistants on Estates in proportion to the extent of the property and the number of Coolies employed. Coffee Planting in Ceylon, therefore, yields the same lesson as Road-making in Ceylon—the same lesson as has been derived from every enterprise in India: that liberality in the matter of European supervision is the truest economy."

SUMMING-UP OF THE DISCUSSION ON INCREASED ESTATE EXPENDITURE BY MR. GEORGE WALL.

COLOMBO, 26th MAY, 1866.

To the Secretary of the Planters' Association,

SIR,

The position in which the question of Estate Expenditure is left by the Prize Essays does not seem to me to be satisfactory, nor, I venture to say, is it so regarded by those who are materially interested.

As I originally invited the attention of the Planters' Association to this question I feel a certain sense of responsibility in bringing it to a practical issue, and therefore I take the liberty of addressing you again.

In the Prize Essays and published correspondence on the subject, valuable opinions are offered and practical suggestions are put forth; but the comparison between past and present cost of production is not reduced to figures, nor is the actual difference either shown or accounted for. One writer alleges that Loss on Rice is the greatest item of increase;

Digitized by Google

another considers the chief cause to be the loss of Coast Advances; and a third, one of the Prize Essayists, regards the extraordinary increase of Canganies' pay as the principal item of increased Estate Expenditure.

An appeal to figures would have saved a great deal of speculation and most probably have elicited opinions and suggestions of much greater value. It would have also prevented some serious misconceptions—Mr. Millie would have seen that Cart-hire had not risen one-fourth as much as he conjectured, and Mr. Woodhouse's assumption that *scarcity of Coolies* was the root of the evil, would hardly have been tenable, if he had known the fact that we now expend 27. 7 days cooly work on the production of each cwt. of Coffee, whereas we used to manage with 20.8 on an average.

To do justice to the enquiry, we must not rely on mere opinions and conjectures, but ascertain the facts. I propose therefore now to consider:—

1st—What was the Cost of Production formerly.

2ndly—What it is now.

3rdly—In what particular items the Increased Cost consists.

4thly—The causes of the Increased Cost.

To answer the first question, we must determine to what past period we will refer. If we were to go back prior to 1846, we should gain little by the comparison for the scale of Expenditure was then nearly as high as it is now. Coffee had been selling at extreme prices, and Coffee Estates were hurried into existence so rapidly that in some cases they were virtually abandoned at one end before they were planted at the other. People were so eager to plant that they could not stop to cultivate. Managers had to be impressed from other services, and to learn their business at the expense of their employers. The scale of expenditure so originated may be well imagined. A fall in the value of Coffee from about 100s. to about 40s., however, changed all that. Many Estates fell into ruin and others had a struggle for existence: Managers were then compelled to observe the strictest economy. They could not afford to pay a day's wages except for a proper day's work, and therefore never trusted their coolies to Native overseers, but looked after them, themselves. Canganies were mere foremen of their own gangs, and no mischief-maker was trusted to measure the task, to keep the account, or to tamper with the pay of the Cooly. The period thus inaugurated was one of strict economy, and the scale of expenditure which was then established, say between 1846 and 1848, continued to prevail for several years afterwards, when easier times brought in a gradual and general relaxation of economy and discipline. I therefore adopt the period from 1849 to 1857 for the standard of economical production, with which to compare the present scale of expenditure.

I have before me accounts for that period of several estates situated in different districts and representing a nearly equal extent in the best, worst, and medium districts, but not comprising any in Ouvah, or other exceptional locality. I believe these accounts fairly represent what was done under ordinary circumstances at that period. They refer to several thousands of acres, extend over a period of several successive years, and are authentic. Some of them passed through my own hands, and others were given me by friends and fellow-workers in those days. The results embodied in a tabulated form appended to this letter, represent the total cost of production inclusive of every item of expenditure except *Interest* and *Exchange*, regarding which I have not complete data, and which are not necessary to our present inquiry.—Here then is the answer to the first branch of the inquiry.

Digitized by Google

Collated with the foregoing in the same table is a scale of present cost deduced also from authentic accounts of Estates similarly situated, and of equal or greater extent for 2 and 3 years past. I believe these figures to give an equally fair average of the expenditure of the last 3 years as the others do of the former period, and to afford data for a fair comparison. It must be observed, however, that the rate of increase has lately become so rapid that unless it be checked, we should need a fresh scale of cost for each succeeding year. There are particular circumstances which affect individual items of cost on every Estate, and therefore the result of any particular Estate which may be compared with this average, may be expected to vary in some respects: for instance an Estate with a cart road to its store, and in a central district, will pay less for its carriage than an outlying one with several miles of cooly carriage—still it is the general average on a large and comprehensive basis which is necessary for our present purpose, and such is the result shown by my tabulated costs. I cannot give names and details, as I am not at liberty to use the data I possess in any such way as would lead to the identification of any particular account, Estate or Superintendent. I must therefore submit these figures with such authority as they may derive from my statement of the sources from which I have obtained them. Here then is the answer to the second part of the inquiry.

A comparison of the two columns of items of Expenditure shows at a glance *where* the increase is, but to ascertain the measure in each case so as to answer fully the third branch of the inquiry, it is not enough merely to compare the two rows of figures. There are some items which bear upon others, and the increase of such does not necessarily imply an increased cost of the produce, but may be consistent with the strictest and truest economy.

Manuring for instance, is intended to *increase* the amount of produce, and no doubt does so *to some extent*. Whether the increased production is adequate to the expenditure is another question; but be that as it may, the effect of manuring is certainly to increase crop, and therefore, to that extent it reduces the cost *per cwt.* of several other items, the expenditure on which is thereby divided on a larger amount of crop. These items therefore stand in the table at a less cost *per cwt.*, than they would have done if there had been no increase in the item of manuring.

Manuring in my analysis comprises draining, digging, cattle, and grass, as well as the cost and application of manures.

Superintendence has increased by 21 per cent although the number of European Assistants now employed is much less than formerly.

Weeding is lighter and easier work now than it used to be, yet it has risen in cost by 58 per cent.—Estates generally are kept much cleaner than they used to be, and consequently they are much *easier* to weed, and ought to be a great deal cheaper too. Such is not the case, however; and there is a great discrepancy between the cost of weeding on different estates where no obvious difference of circumstance exists to account for it. The heaviest expenditure I find to be where contracts have superseded day labour and where the Native overseers have gained paramount influence. On the other hand, there are in the accounts before me cases in which the old system is pursued and where the weeding is very nearly on the old scale.

Pruning now costs more by 71 per cent. than formerly, and being entirely cooly work shows very conclusively the extra cost of such work under the present regime. I have carefully considered the comparative quality of the work, especially with reference to the Estates from which my data are derived, and I believe the pruning was formerly done quite as well as it now is or better. The complaint made as to the inferior

Digitized by Google

quality of the present coolies (which I believe to be much exaggerated), cannot be adduced in explanation of the cost of this work because it is always done by the best hands, and as it is calculated at the average rate of pay, it ought to have increased less in proportion than weeding, a work on which the inferior people are employed.

Buildings appear to cost twice as much now as they formerly did, but a considerable proportion of the present expenditure under this head is for spouts, cattle sheds and other appliances for *saving Coolie work* and for reproductive ends. The present style of buildings is better and more permanent than that formerly adopted and may be more costly, but the greater part of the increase is caused by the new works and appliances.

Gathering is nevertheless 19 per cent. dearer than it was before the introduction of spouts and the improvements in estate roads and accessories.

Pulping &c. includes bags, and is an item involving but little actual cooly labour. With improved machinery, water wheels, &c., a reduction might have been fairly expected in this work, but it shares the common infection and is 9 per cent dearer than formerly.

Carriage has risen 17 per cent and in regard to this item, I think the increase is due to the strong competition amongst the Planters of central districts to despatch their coffee *early*. Cart-hire is thus forced up unnaturally in the struggle, and is maintained throughout the crop, which however is in consequence shipped on the whole earlier than it used to be. I am not prepared to condemn this competition, because it is well known that the first parcels of new crop which reach the London Market generally fetch fancy prices and it is certain that Coffee does not improve by keeping in Ceylon. That the increase in this item is the result of competition, is proved by the fact that the Badulla crops which come in after those of the Central districts are despatched are carried as cheaply as they were ten years ago. Their whole amount hitherto has not sufficed to give employment to the carriers during the slack season, when great numbers of them lay up in their villages.

Roads. Little importance can be attached to the comparison in the cost of this item, as it comprises subscriptions for construction and upkeep of other than Estate roads.—The percentage of increase is considerable but it is eminently a reproductive item, on which increased expenditure, even to a considerable extent, could not safely be questioned. No doubt Estates are much better roaded than they used to be, and their roads cost more, but they are worth all they cost.

Coast Advances. I have good reason to think that the amount as it appears in my table, comprises money which will yet be recovered and is slightly overstated. Still, assuming its full amount, it would go a very little way towards accounting for the increased cost of modern production if it were considered only in reference to that ratio of loss. It is in its *consequences* and *effects*, that the true magnitude of this evil is to be sought. It is admitted without question that the amounts annually advanced have enormously increased, but it is argued that they are nearly all *recovered*. True; but, in the meantime, the European Managers are terribly in the power of the men who are so deeply in their debt! The process of recovering those advances is one in which the interests of the proprietors must give way to the safety of the advance. The Manager is effectually shackled. He must not quarrel with either his debtors in chief, or with the poor sub-debtors who, in many cases, have seen none of the money! He is, in fact, in their power. It is needless to dwell on a position so self evident to every one who knows the Native character.

Digitized by Google

It is only necessary to say that these remarks apply to the *large advances* which never leave the country, and not to the old-fashioned advances given in small sums of £ 5 to £ 10 to Canganies who go off to their country to collect men by means of these advances, and who often leave parts of their gangs as hostages behind them as security for the money. These are the only useful and safe advances,—the others you may feel very sure of getting back in nine cases out of ten, but on what conditions? Nothing short of abject submission to a worthless debtor.

Loss on Rice is a formidable item, and as one of cost of production, it did not enter into the old accounts. It might be avoided even now on many Estates altogether, by the substitution of weekly cash advances to the coolies, but I think that the time the coolies lose in purchasing for themselves and the demoralizing effect of their long journeys to the bazaars, is, in most cases, a greater evil than the loss on the supply of rice. To let the coolies go for rice on Sundays is the certain loss of Mondays, for at least half the force, besides being a serious loss to the cooly who, though well satisfied with the money at the time he receives and spends it, has sense enough to feel and know its effect on his earnings at the end of the season. On the whole, I think it good policy to keep wages as nearly as possible stationary and to supply rice at a fixed rate. The supply however should be limited to three-fourths of a bushel per month to each cooly who works full time. The issue of rice to a larger extent than this is a most serious cause of loss and demoralization. Such excessive issues, however, are not uncommon and ought to be peremptorily stopped.

Contingencies.—This is a kind of expenditure which should be reduced within the narrowest limits. The large increase in its amount is to be deprecated.

The average rate of pay has risen 1.1d or 15 per cent., an increase which on the number of coolies formerly employed would represent 1/ 11 per cwt., but the fact that we now require 33 per cent. more coolies to do the same work, raises the cost of the cooly labour on a cwt. of coffee by 6/10! It is evident therefore that the increased cost of production is due in a far higher degree to the *diminished work* than to the *increased pay.*

Having considered the items of Expenditure and measured the increase of each, we come to the fourth division of our inquiry, the *causes* of the increased cost. I enter on this part of the subject with some reluctance lest in exposing the faults of the present system, I should seem to reflect on Estate Managers *generally*, whereas the actual mischief has probably, in nearly every instance, originated with some inexperienced, thoughtless or weak individual whose example and precedent have been turned to account by those astute, and persevering fellows, the "purveyors of coolies". These men know their power and they combine to maintain and increase it—one obtains a concession, it may be from a necessitous or from a weak Manager and ere long it becomes the rule of the district in spite of the best efforts of many a reluctant victim who resisted the innovation as long as he could. For example, a Contractor, who knows that HIS coolies are essential to the gathering of the crop, may go great lengths in the terms he makes for the transfer of their services, especially if he has to do with a weak or inexperienced Manager. Concessions so obtained may have a serious effect on a whole district, particularly if the Managers who occupy it are of that class who deem it sufficient justification of any change, *if their neighbours adopt it.* I know there are many brave men who, rather than submit to be in thraldom to a worthless conductor, would incur the greatest risks and obtain independence, but the evil example

Digitized by Google

of the weak, or the thoughtless, is far more effectual in doing mischief than the brave resistance is, in checking it; because the Natives are combined and the Europeans are divided.

The views suggested in my letter to Mr. Rose of September 17th 1865, which initiated the discussion on Estate Expenditure, have met with general support amongst the subsequent writers on the subject; and are I think, strongly confirmed by the facts and figures I have now adduced.

Nearly all the writers agree with me that the increased rate of *average pay* has gone to benefit the Native overseers, and that the coolies derive little if any *pecuniary* advantage therefrom. It is certain therefore, that our increased supply of coolies has not been attracted by higher pay, and it is equally clear that they have had much lighter work, seeing that 27·7 coolies now-a-days are required to do the work which 20·8 used to do.

Nor is it disputed that the influence and power of the Native overseers have considerably increased of late years, but there seems to me to be great inconsistency in the views propounded on this subject. All agree as to the abuse of power which characterizes Natives in office and admit that they have turned their influence to their own account, at the expense of the cooly, in the matter of the pay. Yet, whilst deprecating the danger of their influence, several writers advocate the practice of giving them *contracts* for cooly work, whereby the coolies are given over bodily into their power! If it is dangerous to trust these men with the subordinate charge of coolies or their pay, does it not seem inconsistent to give the coolies wholly into their power, to pay and work them as they please for their own benefit? One writer who goes so far as to say he "*would do away altogether with conductors*," as servants of the European Managers, yet advocates contracts, and therefore sees no objection to handing over the coolies to them and making the Conductors independent as Contractors. He urges the importance of the European being the master of the coolies, yet approves of a system which makes the coolies the servants of the Native overseer.

Another writer goes as far as to seriously recommend that all other works, except gathering the crop, should be done by Contractors, and that the European Managers should *borrow* from them the coolies necessary to pick his crop! In other words, he would yield up all command over the coolies, and make *himself* as well as them entirely dependent on his Contractors! The safety of the crop, the control of the coolies, and the terms for their services would thus be put into the hands of men who are notorious for their abuse of power! Borrowed labour is proverbially dear, and would be doubly so in this case, for the borrower would have to pay not only for the work done, but for the contract work which was left undone! The loss occasioned by the excessive cost of such work is however in my opinion a much smaller evil than the supremacy conferred on the Contractor. The increased power of Native overseers, I believe to be the most influential cause of the enhanced expenditure on Estates, and the Contract system and Coast Advances are the principal means by which they have acquired it. Already their power is such that it seems doubtful whether they or the Managers have the upper hand. To me it is alarming to observe the numerous cases in which Managers dare not discharge certain Conductors or refuse certain advances or discontinue certain contracts, or break through customs, no matter how bad the one, or how unreasonable the other! In such cases the Manager is certainly not the master, and it is vain to expect him to reduce expenditure or to reform abuses! It is not long since

Digitized by Google

a Magistrate, on hearing the evidence on a charge of a Superintendent against his coolies, dismissed the case and said, the "Conductor" must bring the action, as the law could not, under the circumstances, regard the Superintendent as the employer of the coolies! This verdict suggests many serious considerations.

Formerly there was no intermeddler between the cooly and the European (Manager or Assistant). The Cangany was a mere foreman of his gang, and had no influence beyond it. Each cooly on the roll was intimately known to the European, and could neither be oppressed, misrepresented nor indulged by any officious mischief maker for any by-end. A good cooly was appreciated and paid accordingly: a lazy fellow was equally well known and at pay-day he was shown up. The distinction was a source of pride to the one, and of shame to the other, and had its influence upon all. The European was the only master of the coolies and knew exactly the right man for any purpose. He watched them in the field and knew when he had a day's work. He worked them by task, but he measured the task himself, and adjusted it according to circumstances. Neither he nor his coolies were in the power of the Cangany. He paid their wages himself, recovered the advances in small monthly instalments, and took care to make their accounts clear to them.

There are no doubt many Managers who yet keep up to a greater or less extent the old system; but in most cases they are driven to other expedients for want of the requisite European assistance. They therefore employ Native Conductors, or give out the work to Contractors. These men, ostensibly receiving salaries of £3 to £5 per month, generally acquire after a very short period of service, considerable property, chiefly Coffee gardens varying in value from £200 to £2000. The number and extent of such properties increase very rapidly and they already form a notable item in the aggregate of Coffee cultivation. One of the correspondents on Estate Expenditure regards them as a great encouragement to *honest* industry! I confess I regard them in a very different light and believe firmly that they represent a considerable portion of the increased Expenditure on the European Estates, and that they account in part for the immense amount of capital that is kept floating by means of so-called Coast advances which never leave the country, but appear in the Estate accounts about March on one side as recovered and credited, and on the other side of the same account as re-issued with 10 to 20 per cent. additional.

Native Overseers so employed in whatever capacity, work mischief in many ways. As purveyors of coolies their power is very great and their influence extremely pernicious. Whatever position they may have, however, whether as mere conductors or purveyors, they contrive by one means or other to get into the Manager's debt. It is a *principle* with Native dependents to get into their employer's debt, and the ingenuity they display in turning that position to account is such as to give their devices the character of an *Art*. Whoever has lent his cook £2 to bury his mother must have observed how nicely his power of endurance is afterwards guaged. The smoked dinners, absences without leave, and rapid consumption of firewood are carried to the utmost pitch to which the victim will suffer rather than lose his forty shillings! The old school of Planters held the Native assistant in abhorrence, and we have lived to prove by dearly-bought experience that they were right.

The remedies suggested to my mind by the facts and figures I have adduced are:—

1st:—To restore the relation that formerly subsisted between the European Manager and his coolies, by dispensing with the services of

Digitized by Google

Native assistants. I would let these retire to their own plantations, and leave the European Managers free to resume that unfettered control of our Estates which has been so unwisely surrendered. This return to former practice would necessitate a large reinforcement of European assistants.

2ndly.—To limit the Coast Advances, to the old scale. There would be no difficulty about this if the foregoing recommendation were adopted.

3rdly.—To limit the issues of Rice to a proper scale.

4thly.—To reduce Canganies' pay to a fixed proportion on the labour list.

5thly.—To establish a Planters' Union, with Central and District Committees, to regulate the practice in regard to all matters requiring combined action or uniformity of system; such, for example, as canganies' pay, coast advances, &c. Ceylon Coffee Planters are singular in having no such Institution. Merchants have their practice regulated to a very great extent by a Chamber of Commerce, and all large employers at home and abroad find combined action necessary to their common safety.

Having devoted much time and labour to the investigation of this subject of Increased Expenditure, I submit the result in hope it may be of use. I give my views in my own name and trust that those who may think proper to comment upon them may do the same,—at any rate I shall not feel called upon to notice anonymous criticisms.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

GEORGE WALL.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE COST.

	1849-55.	1862-5.	*Actual Increase.*	*Increase per cent.*
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
SUPERINTENDENCE	3 9.4	4 6 8	0 9.4	21
WEEDING	4 3 8	6 5	2 1.2	58
PRUNING...	1 6.9	2 8.3	1 1.4	71
MANURING, &c.	1 7.2	5 11	4 3.8	269
BUILDINGS	1 4	3 7.6	2 3.6	172
GATHERING CROP	4 2.6	5 0 1	0 9 5	19
PULPING, BAGS, &c.	1 7.3	1 9	0 1.7	9
CARRIAGE	4 9	5 6.6	0 9.6	17
ROADS	0 3.1	0 9.6	0 6.5	209
TOOLS AND MACHINERY	0 8.2	0 10	0 1.8	22
LOSS ON COAST ADVANCES	0 4.3	1 0.4	0 8.1	190
LOSS ON RICE	0 0	1 1.6	1 1 6	0
CONTINGENCIES	1 2.6	1 11.9	0 9.3	64
COMMISSION, &c.	1 0.4	1 2.1	0 1.7	16
CURING AND SHIPPING	4 6	4 6	0	0
DUTY	0 0	1 0	1	0
TOTAL...	31 2.8	48	16 9.2	54
Average rate of Coolies' pay including Canganies	7.46	8.56	1.1	15
Number of days Cooly work per cwt.	20.8	27.7	6 9	33
Crop per Acre	Cwt. 5.8	Cwt. 6.2	0 4	7
Cost per cwt. of Cooly work ...	12 11.2	19 9.1	6 9,9	53

Digitized by Google

MR. WALL'S FINAL REPLY.

COLOMBO, 14TH JULY 1866.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION,

SIR,

The discussion on Estate Expenditure seems now to have accomplished the object for which it was intended. The nature and extent of the evils of the present system have been fully shown, a very earnest spirit has been aroused, and a general movement of reform has been commenced throughout the Coffee districts. The correspondence may now therefore be very properly closed, and the subject safely left to the practical management of those concerned; but before taking my final leave of it I think it necessary to reply to some letters which have been elicited by mine of the 20th May last.

It was not to be expected that facts and figures so startling as those which were brought to view in that letter, would pass unquestioned, or fail to excite strong feelings in the minds of those who are responsible for the present scale of expenditure. Nor is it surprising that some of those concerned should have endeavoured to clear themselves of blame; still the figures are unimpeached and the conclusions generally accepted.

By some writers my letter has been regarded as an attack upon Superintendents, but it certainly was not so intended, nor can it fairly be so construed. My aim in writing it was to make a clear exposition of the state of the case, in the interest and for the use of all alike, and I carefully endeavoured to avoid any such reflections as would arouse ill-feeling, or interfere with that union of action by which alone reform could be accomplished. In pointing out the want of more direct and constant European supervision over the Coolies, I did not refer it to indolence or indifference on the part of the present Managers, nor did I leave such an inference open; but stated, in all fairness, the fact, that they had been obliged by the want of European Assistants, to call in the aid of Natives, and to delegate to them duties, responsibilities and powers which had previously devolved upon Europeans, and which ought never to have passed into other hands. The undue influence of Natives and the severance of the intimate relations previously subsisting between Managers and their Coolies, were shown to have originated thus and were not referred to any laxity on the part of Superintendents.

The almost universal discontinuance of European Assistants some years ago, has been prolific in bad results, some of which are suggested by the letters before me. It is to that cause we may attribute the difficulty we now have in finding experienced Superintendents, and the consequent necessity of entrusting important charges to comparatively young hands. The "nursery" having been destroyed, we are of course short of "supplies." Some old stagers complain very bitterly of our employing young hands in the management of estates, and they write very unkindly and disparagingly of these juniors, but they forget that the only choice now left to employers is between decoying old hands from their present situations, and engaging younger ones. It would be both more becoming and more reasonable of the older Managers to give their juniors good advice and good fellowship instead of indulging a feeling of jealousy. The want of European Assistants is especially felt when a Manager falls sick or has to be

Digitized by Google

removed. Many a poor fellow has died at his post, or lingered there till remedies were too late, because he had no one to leave in charge. The losses, and general disturbance of work and arrangements consequent on a change of Superintendents, are very justly referred to by some writers as a cause of increased and wasteful expenditure. Of course such changes should be avoided as much as possible, but they are sometimes necessary and if there be an Assistant on the estate the evil is either reduced to a minimum or wholly obviated.

Those writers who have entered the lists to vindicate the characters of themselves and neighbours as Managers, are entitled to the full advantage of the facts and figures they adduce so far as they are themselves concerned. They do but prove, what is admitted in my letter, that there are many exceptional cases where the old system prevails and where the old results follow; but what we have now to deal with is the general average, and not particular cases or districts. Against these instances of very good management, there have to be set some equally bad. The *good* Managers feel hurt and cry out, the others keep silence.

One writer sets down my standard of economical production as "manifestly unfair". His argument is that as the period I selected, followed a monetary crisis, expenditure was then unduly restricted and that therefore the standard of cost deduced therefrom was not one of *economy* but of starvation. My answer is that the period did not commence until a year after the panic had entirely passed over and that eight years was a sufficient test of the system of economy then inaugurated. It needs no argument to show that any possible effect a money pressure in 1847 might have produced, would have entirely vanished in that long term from 1848-9 to 1857-8. Indeed I cannot imagine a fairer basis than is afforded by the actual results of eight consecutive years. That there was no undue restriction of expenditure on the estates in question, and that they were certainly not starved, is conclusively proved by the fact that they were producing more per acre at the end of the period than at its commencement: a fact I ought to have mentioned in my former letter, and which I have to thank this correspondent for eliciting.

So far, therefore, as the first period is concerned, I need say no more. With regard to the modern standard, this writer and several others have fallen into a misconception against which I thought I had sufficiently guarded. He deems it unfair to compare the expenditure on old, exhausted and (following his former theory) ill-used estates, with that of the same estates when in their prime, ten to fifteen years before. No one will deny that such a comparison would be not only "manifestly unfair" but absurd! I distinctly stated in my letter that my scale of Modern Cost was deduced, not from the same estates, but from others "similarly situated, and of equal or greater extent," and that it was such as to "afford data for a fair comparison." After this I confess I was not prepared to be met with elaborate arguments based on the assumption that the cost of exhaustive and neglective treatment was compared with that of restorative and careful cultivation:—wattle and dab with bricks and mortar,—bad and partial with scientific and thorough pruning, &c., &c.—Yet such is the case and a very great proportion of the arguments in the letters under review are actually based upon that misconception of my figures. One of the best written letters that has appeared during the whole discussion depends upon it entirely. The writer who is one of those who regards my letter as an attack upon his class seizes on the numerous points afforded by such a comparison and proves,

Digitized by Google

most clearly that cultivation costs more than neglect, and is nevertheless more economical. He attains a climax in showing that we are now "compelled to 'work up' *those very estates* on which the scale of ex- "penditure was assumed to be so very low." Such letters and arguments, however able and interesting in themselves, have no relation whatever to the figures in my table. I repeat that the estates from which my scale of modern expenditure was derived were *not* the *same* as those from which I deduced the standard of former cost of production, but others similar in age, locality, productiveness and style of cultivation, in short that they afforded a "fair comparison."—I may mention, whilst on this subject, that clean estates and scientific pruning are not quite such modern inventions as some of these correspondents imagine. There were many clean estates in 1848, and I have known some where weeds were so scarce that the coolies weeded upwards of 1000 trees per day! For several years they were kept clean for 10/ (@ 15/. per acre and are clean yet. I will further say that I have never seen any modern pruning superior or even equal to what was done during my economical era. It is no doubt true, however, that good pruning and clean weeding which are general now, were then carried out on comparatively few estates.

A point which has naturally attracted a great deal of attention and is prominently brought forward in the letters before me is the comparative number of Coolies required now and formerly for the production of a cwt. of Coffee. Unfortunately the misconception above alluded to has entered largely into the discussion of this subject also, and a great deal of good writing is wasted in proving that it takes more Coolies to do work well than to do it badly, which no one disputes.—My figures show, however, that "we now require 33 per cent." more Coolies to do the *same* work. Some writers account for the increased number required by attributing it to the inferior quality of the Coolies; others, stoutly denying this view, say that more work is required now than formerly and that more is done.

After reading all that has been urged on both sides, as to the quality of the Coolies of the two periods, I remain satisfied by my own experience and the result of my observation, that on the whole there is very little difference. The Coffee Estates of Ceylon were formerly less known and less favourably thought of in Southern India than they now are. The men who then resorted hither where chiefly the poorest, and the most miserable classes of the people, the very off-scouring. The roads were bad and afforded little water and no shelter. The Coolies had scarcely any advance and they started on their perilous journey with very scanty provisions. Women and Children could not have survived the perils and difficulties which then beset the journey, and many even of the *men* died on the way. Those who arrived were reduced by fatigue and starvation and were very miserable objects. They soon improved, no doubt, but then they soon left us again. They came for crop and had scarcely got up their strength before they departed. Estates did not then provide rice, and the Coolies had to supply themselves, and as their object was to save a little money to take home, they too often starved themselves. Under all these circumstances, the Coolies of old were not the able-bodied *men* that the modern Planter likes to compare with his gangs of half women and children, nor are these the inferior creatures he thinks. Several of the writers I am answering have no actual knowledge of the cooly of old and they derive their informa-

Digitized by Google

tion chiefly from tradition, which is not quite reliable authority. The coolies we now have are altogether a *better class* than the old ones, the *men* are generally far superior both morally and physically, and the women as able to work as the average of the men of old (skeletons included) used to be. Such at least is the result of my observation.

The argument that there is now more work *required* than formerly to produce the cwt. of Coffee, is one which, except on the misconception already alluded to, seems to me quite anomalous. But assuming, for the sake of argument, that more work is really bestowed, it follows that either this extra Cooly work is re-productive and is credited in the cost per cwt., or it is unproductive, fancy work which should be discontinued. If 20·8 days' Cooly work will produce a cwt. of Coffee and improve the condition of the estate at the same time, as has been proved on a broad average of 8 years actual results, then it must be sheer folly to expend 27·7 days' labour for the same result on an estate of the same age and capacity! If we expend more Cooly work, we should either have correspondingly more crop, or it does not pay!

I do not believe, however, that more *work* is bestowed, but only that more Coolies are required to do the same work. I am satisfied that 20·8 days' work of our present Coolies with existing appliances would, under the ancient system of constant European supervision, do *more* work than is now done by 27·7 days' work of the same Coolies under the present system. Let the Coolies work under the eye of the European and 20·8 days' work would amply suffice, as of old, to produce a cwt. of Coffee. Such a result I do not despair of seeing speedily attained, now that the spirit of emulation in economy of management is fairly evoked. I am sure that the Managers of the present day are capable of anything and everything done by their predecessors, and I believe they will not wait for the desperate incitements to retrenchment which necessitated them to economize their expenditure. We have yet fair prices, fair prospects and fair times, and I hope we may yet avert the evils which wasteful expenditure never fails to entail.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GEORGE WALL

"B. W." ON INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

(*From the Observer of July 23rd.*)

Much discussion of a very valuable nature has lately occupied your columns respecting the increased cost of Coffee Cultivation. The subject in most of its bearings has been handled by abler pens than mine, but one element of cost has scarcely received sufficient consideration, viz: the increased price of Rice.

Referring to your "Ceylon Directory" for 1864 I find that for the years 1849-50, and 1862-63, the value of rice and of coffee at Colombo during these periods respectively, was as under:—

	1849–50	1862-63	INCREASE	INCREASE PER CENT.
RICE PER BUSHEL	4 6	7 3	2 9	61
COFFEE PER CWT.	34 1	51 3	17 2	50

And from Mr. Wall's tables I learn that comparing the 7 years ending with 1855 with the 4 years ending 1865, the expense of cooly labour per cent. has risen 53 per cent. i. e., a medium between the increased price of

Digitized by Google

our staple coffee and the still more increased price of the food of our labourers.

I agree in Mr. Morrison's calculation (backed by the opinion of your very able correspondent J. B. P. B. C.) of a rise of 25 per cent. in coolies' wages, as much nearer the mark than Mr. Wall's calculations of 15 per cent. We must remember that a certain inducement is necessary to bring coolies over to Ceylon. And in the face of largely increased cultivation both in the Wynaad and in Ceylon, and of the present world-wide competition for labour, my belief is that if, while rice has risen 61 per cent. (*Note A.*), the price of cooly labour had only risen 15 per cent. —all estate work would now be at a stand-still from want of Tamil labour.

Mr. Wall's *figures* may be relied upon as correct, so I can well believe that looking merely to the "number of days" work entered in the check-roll, pay has only risen to 15 per cent.; but—look at the largely increased proportion of boys, women, and little girls,—and, at the loss on rice, which *is* pay.

Look too at the Map of India. The distance between Kandy and Trichinopoly (one great centre of our labour supply) is about three times as much as that between Trichinopoly, and the Wynaad, besides involving a sea voyage. Trichinopoly is three days' walk from Salem; a very few shillings will take a cooly by rail thence to Calicut, which is barely two days journey from the Wynaad. He may save a few shillings by getting out at Coimbatore, which is three days' journey from the Wynaad. With such formidable competition, I wonder we are so well off for labour as we are.

The repeated allusion to "loss on rice" is apt to create confusion. Loss on rice is simply, increased pay; to treat it as a separate and distinct item of expenditure is (*except for purposes of analysis or comparison*) a mistake. If I pay a cooly, nominally, 18s a month, and lose a shilling a month on the rice he gets, then I pay him 19s a month. The loss on rice per cwt. (nine fanams, according to Mr. Wall's statement) should go into the pay list, and be distributed over the other items.

Two elements principally regulate the price of labour, viz., the price of food, and competition (i. e., the relation between demand and supply). Not the latter alone; even if our supply were ten times the demand we must pay our labourers what will enable them to live in some comfort. Now in the Ceylon of to-day, as compared with the Ceylon of 1850, what do we find? A rise of 60 per cent. in the price of food, and an incalculably increased competition. These two facts go very far to account for the increase of 53 per cent. in cost of cultivation. That our actual rate of wages has only risen 25 per cent. or less, I attribute, partly, to the conscientious endeavours of Managers and Superintendents to keep down wages, but still more to the greatly increased expenditure in lines, and "contingencies." Better lines, more care in sickness, allowances to sick, increased pay to family-men, issue of jackets and cumblies, in fact all the items which contribute to swell the (rather unsatisfactory) heading "contingencies" are—so far from being matters for regret, the very causes which have enabled Ceylon to hold her own so well in the labor market. And though excessive abuses have crept into our system of Coast-advances (from the causes which Mr. Wall and others have pointed out, viz., the thoughtless rivalry entered into by young, incompetent, and careless Superintendents) yet doubtless a large increase of Coast-advance (and consequently, of loss) is necessitated by competition. To return to the rate of pay or advance which prevailed 15 years ago is simply impossible and would be ruinous to our interests if it were possible. We might as well attempt to brush back the Atlantic. Still as J. B. P. B. C.

NOTE A.—I have gone carefully into the necessary calculations.

Digitized by Google

says, there is much room for improvement in our system of Coast-advances, the late resolutions of the P. A. strike at the root of the evil. As to coolies doing less work now than in former years, I find that in work which admits of being accurately guaged, such as holing, carrying coffee, cutting stakes or lining pegs, there is, if any difference, rather an improvement than the reverse.

B. W.

CENTRAL PROVINCE, 17th July, 1866.

NOTE B.—I append the calculations I have gone into regarding the value of a bushel of rice at Colombo for the years 1849-50 and 1862-63 :—

	Bushels Imported.	Value in pounds	Value per bushel in pence.	Duty	Importer's profit say 10 per cent.		
1849–50	4,311,515	£759,763	42d. +	7d.=49d +	5d =	54d	4s 6d
1862-63	8,634,421	£2,590,326	72d. +	7d.=79d +	8d =	87d	7s 3d

[We add the figures shewing import of rice during 1864 and 1865 to the above interesting calculations of our correspondent. The Customs valuation for taxing purposes has not varied since 1862 when it was raised from 4s to 6s per bushel the present rate, but this must be considerably below the value of rice in the markets, or importers look for a profit far above 10 per cent.

	BUSHELS.	VALUE
1864	3,943,396	£1,183,019
1865	4,851,414	1,455,424

ED. C. O.]

A KOTMALIE PLANTER writing to the *Observer* on 18th July, says —: I am now charging 9*s* per bushel, and cost price (11*s*) to Canganies if they take a bushel. The ¾ bushel is nothing new so far as I am concerned, as my average supply has hardly ever exceeded ¾. I think there has been quite enough said and written with regard to Mr. Wall's remarks on increased Estate Expenditure; and I am happy to say that his remarks are not applicable to many Estates managed free of the hands of Agents, and where the proprietors have appointed their own Managers; and if Mr. Wall and other Agents allow the increase of expenditure on Estates they have been intrusted with the management of from absent proprietors having weekly and monthly reports and accounts sent in to them, it proves that Agents and visiting ones are a mere farce and a very expensive one. I cannot see that Superintendents (degenerated ones as he calls them,) are in any way to blame for the charges he tries to bring against them. I have only to say that on the Estates I have had the management of for the last 14 years, the expenditure is less in proportion than it was 12 to 10 years ago in all items with the exception of Manuring, which must be done to a much larger extent now than it was 14 years ago, as soil cannot last for ever and old Estates will do little or nothing without Manure now-a-days. In my opinion what would tend very much to the interests of every one connected with Coffee is to get a new and improved style of machinery for pulping and washing Coffee, as we are very far behind for the present age and I should say that there is at least 6 per cent. of the Coffee destroyed by bad machinery, and it would pay us well to get out a first-class Engineer from England to study our wants in this respect which are many and I have little doubt but a far cheaper and better method of pulping Coffee would soon be arrived at. Mr. Wall makes no remark about the preparation of Coffee picked and the quantity despatched from the Estate, the out-turn of the *same* in Colombo which is of much more im-

Digitized by Google

portance to us all—and look at the large quantity of Coffee stolen of late years by Bandy men. You will know now every thing has increased of late years and it stands to reason that the Estate must stand a share of this."

INCREASED ESTATE EXPENDITURE : SUPERINTENDENTS NOT TO BLAME.

As your columns have for a long time past, been open to writers on the great Planting Question of the times, will you permit me a portion of your space, wherein to bring forward some opinions on the subject.

It is very generally admitted that the so-called Prize Essays on Estate Expenditure gave us no clue whatever to the cause of the increase, beyond a few vague surmises : on the means of reducing it they were equally obscure. In fact, they proved nothing beyond a singular want of attention to the points at issue on the part of their writers. A question of such importance surely deserved better treatment. Some of the many letters in your columns, however, have displayed more acquaintance with the subject, and if they have not revealed the whole of the facts connected with it, have at least spoken pretty nearly the truth. Others again, equally prominent in the discussion have advocated views—either false or absurd and frequently having no bearing on the case at all. Thus "A Superintendent" in an elaborate Essay, submits gravely that the cheapest way to work a Coffee Estate is to do as little on it as possible. Yes ! and in reducing his expenditure to that undefinable limit, he need not be surprised to find his crops diminishing in a greater ratio. The more exceptional portions of expenditure have been freely attacked—and with some show of reason, though not much success. Thus, Loss on Rice which now makes such a heavy figure in our accounts, has been made much of as causing the increase —yet although it has contributed greatly towards that end, the whole blame cannot be laid on *it*. We need not in this question dissect such detached fragments in the hope of finding the exciting cause : we must reach the very heart of the matter ere we can command trustworthy evidence. Mr. Wall whose zeal in the matter is much to be commended, has attempted to do this, and if he has not succeeded in satisfying his readers, he has at least narrowed the argument to this point, namely, that Expenditure has largely increased and that Superintendents are to blame for it. The latter seems an ugly inference from the former and is assumed with great plausibility; but, however startling, it is to be hoped that it is not true. Certainly his reasons for assuming such ground are rather of the poorest: and that the conclusion he arrives at is capable of disproof will not be doubted by any careful readers of Mr. Wall's own Letter and Table of Comparative Cost. He has himself afforded us the means of combating such an accusation, and such opportunities should not be left unused. A better argument in defence of Managers could hardly have been devised than is to be found in his Table of Statistics which so far from indicating them as dealing with reckless extravagance—will show that many of the items, and some of them heavy, are altogether beyond their control, while others have been rendered necessary by the deterioration of property and attempts to restore to the soil the elements we are constantly taking from it. I shall therefore choose for my text Mr. Wall's own table—hoping to show

Digitized by Google

from it, that expenditure has not increased to the extent he shows, entirely through the faults of the Superintendents.

[Here our correspondent repeats Mr. Wall's Table, to which his remarks refer.—Ed. C. O.]

From this we find that 16/9d. more is now required to produce a cwt. of Coffee than was necessary between the years 1849-57. This perhaps fairly represents the actual average increase, although instances of much cheaper production are common enough—the cheapest being of course to be found where the yield of crop is best. Still, taking his figures as they stand, I will try to distinguish between the *unavoidable* items, and those on which the increase may reasonably be traced to the Managers—the latter as I hope to show being remunerative outlay as no one can doubt that Estates look better now than they ever did, and that their market value has much increased.

Superintendence has increased 9.4d. per cwt. or 21 per cent.; and it would be foolish to say that Managers are paid too highly. Compared with the former period the cost of living has increased about 100 per cent., and as they were certainly not paid too much before, it follows that they are worse off now than they ever were. This increase is therefore unavoidable.

Loss on Coast Advances.—This he puts at 1/ per cwt. I cannot guess whence he derives his figures for this heading, but they are certainly very much exaggerated, if meant to be applied generally. The average annual loss on this account is an insignificant figure varying from 1d to perhaps about 4d per cwt. Even this proportion of loss is bad enough, and joined to he evils of the advances themselves, form the worst features of a system in itself radically wrong. Mr. Wall must be singularly unfortunate if his Estates show a loss anything like what he puts it at. Yet should the loss be small or great, the Manager can hardly, in these days of heavy advances be accountable for it. We are of course anxious for an improvement in the system of procuring labour, but till this has arrived, we must bear the loss the present system entails upon us. There can be little doubt that smaller advances would secure just as many coolies, and involve less trouble in the managing of them.

Export Duty.—An item of 1/ per cwt. imposed within the last few years, and which of course is an uncontrollable addition.

Contingencies: 9.3d or an increase of 64 per cent. On this head we can only loosely state in what way the increase is caused, but a natural enough explanation is to be found in the greater range of objects to which it is applied. The health of the coolies is now more cared for than formerly. Medicines of all kinds and Medical attendance are freely supplied to the sick. Subscriptions to Clergymen and Churches also form an annual charge on many Estates. These alone would account for a material increase—the other minute items of which the total is composed have all been more or less added to by increased cultivation, and are inseparable from the path of progress. It is barely possible for the Manager to reduce these, and with regard to some of the objects mentioned, it would be a reproach to him if he should. Of all sources of Expenditure, that under "Contingencies" is the most liable to attack as it is one from which there is no obvious remuneration—yet it is one which like that of Superintendence, may have a beneficial effect on an Estate, not at all apparent by a consideration of the Expenditure it occasions.

Loss on Rice: 1/1½d per cwt—Unquestionably the Manager has had nothing to do with the increase noted here. It is quite a recent addition to the many charges Estates are burdened with, and bears an appalling

Digitized by Google

proportion to the other items. Some years ago we had rice occasionally above 8/ per bushel for a month or two, but during the rest of the year it was below that figure—so that when selling it to the Coolies at a fixed charge of 8/, we not only had no loss but frequently some profit. Now however the loss lies like a huge incubus on Coffee, and often places in debt an Estate which would otherwise, about pay its way. To make matters worse it is an evil from which apparently we cannot escape. Its tendency is to increase, rather than diminish. Meanwhile we may with advantage reduce the quantity issued, but assuredly we cannot raise the price to the coolies. Should the latter be adopted a rise in wages would inevitably follow—a contingency we are by no means prepared for. In a year like the present when labour is so abundant, many arbitrary things may be done which will have bad effects in time coming, and raising the price of rice is one of them. It however happens that Managers themselves can often purchase rice more cheaply than the Agents supply it for, and in all such cases the most obvious thing to do is to allow them to get it in the cheapest market. Could equally productive taxes be expediently imposed, the abolition of the Import duty would be a great relief. *

CARRIAGE: 9d increase—or 17 per cent. It is often said that Managers can control the rates of Transport, but this is only partly true. Universal combination among Planters might certainly succeed in keeping down hire to a reasonable figure, but no amount of conbination whatever could restore it to the old rates. Mr. Wall's rates for 1849-57 do not it is to be assumed, apply to cart hire alone, for in these days we had frequently heavy expenes to incur for transport from the Estate to the roadside stores where the crop was loaded. New and better roads have saved us from much of that; but what we have saved here has had to be paid out in increased cart hire. Mr. Millie was therefore right when he said that *Cart-hire* had advanced to the amount he put it at. The opening of the Railway to Kandy will release us from much of the extortion at present practised; and it is to be hoped that those Estates within easy distance of Kandy will than forward their Coffee by their own carts. This will render the supply of hired carts greater—when we may fairly expect a reduction in the rates.

ROADS: 6. 5d increase or 209 per cent. Mr. Wall in noting this item, does not complain of the expense of making roads, nor question their utility. The additional cost of them in these days, cannot therefore be a matter of blame to the Superintendent, nor is such blame insinuated. We know very well the style of roads in fashion on an old Estate—more like damaged water courses than anything else. On a similar Estate in the present day, we have twice as many roads, better traced, better cut, kept in better repair, and of course costing more money. It is a thing in which the Manager has no choice. Roads being necessary they must be made, and being made, must cost money—independently of any saving they may effect whether near or remote.

Much the same thing may be said about BUILDINGS—on which the increase is put down at 2/3½d or 172 per cent. The ancient Building was emphatically "cheap and nasty." Made at first of mud and thatch it was ill fitted to cope with the weather. But insecure as it was even when put up, it soon became much more so. Worms in the thatch, white ants in the posts and rafters, the roof always leaking and very frequently falling in! repairing always, renewing always—who would wish to adopt that style

* Increase in cost of rice has made 7d per bushel, a 10 per cent. rate instead of the 20 per cent we remember it.—Ed. C. O.

Digitized by Google

now? It seems to me not to have been a saving, but a waste of money which prevailed in this particular in bygone times. The present buildings are beyond all comparison better and, except when they have been got up in too fine or too extensive a scale, will prove more remunerative in the long run. Permanent buildings form no fair charge in the annual accounts, unless carried over the whole number of years during which they last. They represent so much capital sunk in the Estate which would appear on the credit side, should the Proprietor wish to convert his property into cash. Where we have an Estate worth working at all,—I should say the most substantial building is ultimately the cheapest. For the original cost of these, the Superintendent can have but small blame imputed to him. If the building is necessary, and intrinsically worth the money paid for it, he is no more responsible for the outlay, than he would be for planting a clearing which was expected to bear crops two or three years afterwards. Of course this is a way in which lavish expenditure *may* be incurred, but as a rule I do not think that Estates have too many, or too fine buildings upon them.

The increase of 1¾d on TOOLS and MACHINERY—of 1.7 d Commission though slight, are noticeable and like that of Export duty cannot be attributed to the Superintendent. They go to swell his accounts, but he is powerless to dispose of them.

Having selected the foregoing items from Mr. Wall's Table and commented upon them, I shall, in justice to the enquiry, ascertain their amount and deduct them from the total cost per cwt. as being items beyond the control of the Manager:—

UNAVOIDABLE INCREASE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Export Duty	1	...	Total cost per cwt...	48	...
Commissions		1·7			
Contingencies		9·3			
Loss on Rice...	1	1·6			
Loss on Coast Advances ...		8·1	Deduct unavoidable increase...	8	3·6
Roads		6·5		39	8·4
Transport		9·6			
Buildings	2	3·6			
Tools, &c.		1·8			
Superintendence...		9·4			
	8	3·6			

This would still leave an increase of 8/5.6d on the cost per cwt. as compared with the old rates, and as this excess appears under the headings of Field labour, it may very fairly be inferred that the Manager has something to do with it. To acquit himself creditably here would involve an inquiry into the whole system of Coffee cultivation as now practised in contradistinction to that of a former period—the mere comparison of cost does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that work is dearer now because it costs more. The former so-called cheapness may have been and probably was the great reason why we are now required to spend more money to obtain the same results—the tendency of Coffee Estates being to get worse and not better as they grow older. If there was an unvarying annual yield of crop, and the same work done now as formerly, we should expect it to cost the same or even less than it did then, if the coolies' wages still remained at the old point. The comparison in that case would be fair and complete. And many considerations lead one to believe that so far as the

Digitized by Google

amount of cooly work is concerned, the comparison is in favour of the present day. Mr. Wall is out of the tract when he retires to mourn over "lost influence" and "native predominance." We would naturally expect, and we generally find in a Manager who has been for some time on an Estate, that the tendency is to *increase* the coolies task never to *diminish* it: a fact which explains much of this vexed question, as it goes to prove that if the work is dearer now-a-days there must be more of it done. The higher rate of pay does not account for it all. The question is therefore a fair one "Why should these works now cost more?" and can only be answered by examining the nature of the works themselves: for the true reason is not that we do the same work as before, but that we do a very great deal more. Let us see.

Referring again to the table of cost, we find that MANURING has increased by 4/3·8d. per cwt. or 269 per cent. on former expenditure under that head. If we can satisfactorily account for this item, we will advance a long way towards the solution of the others. The manuring of Estates and the concomitant expenses it incurs, are the true reasons of increased cost. And why have we taken to manuring our Estates? Why, because our eyes became opened to the fact, that after a few crops the poor soil of Ceylon could not endure the strain made upon it, and yearly decreasing crops plainly told us that if left unaided, it would be merely a question of time when we would cease to get any crop at all. The object of manuring was more to keep properties up to their original scale of bearing, than an attempt to increase it, and if this object has been accomplished, it has of course been at the cost of supplying to the soil artificially the ingredients of which we had despoiled it. It is not difficult to understand how this super-added expense must tell unfavourably upon the present time as compared with the past; yet it is one on which the success, nay, the very existence of many an Estate depended. It is an expenditure which in its principle cannot be condemned, but must be incurred if we would preserve our Estates from ruin. It is highly probable that in the selection of manure, we have too much neglected the results of scientific research, and chosen this or that kind without much reference to its adaptability to the soil or otherwise. In this way perhaps we have thrown money away which more experience would have enabled us to save—yet the merits of the system are generally allowed, the idea being well-founded that a judicious recourse to manure will be found to pay. Did not Mr. Wall himself nine years ago, write a paper in favour of this very thing, and would he have done so had he not discovered that our Estates must soon go down if it was withheld? Some ill-judged and fruitless outlay may doubtless have been made—which will not be repeated, yet no doubt is entertained of the necessity for the work—a necessity which by the way did not exist, or was not thought of in the earlier years of Coffee-planting. Cheaper and more efficient manures will effect a saving, but if at present we manure at the rate of £8 or £12 an acre—this expenditure will represent the enormous cost now required to produce the same quantity of Coffee from the same Estate as before the necessity for it existed. Herein lies the main cause of enhanced cost, and it is the one on which reduction can be enforced with least safety. A want of system still prevails in this work which prevents us from getting at accurate data regarding its remunerative results—but when it is more universally adopted—enough has already been experienced to show that the testimony will be in its favour.

Digitized by Google

WEEDING has increased 2/1½d. or 58 per cent. From what Mr. Wall says on this head, one would gather that he supposes the same amount of this work now costs more than it did before. There is something significant in his silence as to the true cause, for in few things perhaps have we made such improvements as in this particular work. The comparative increase in cost is indeed small, when the infinitely better style of weeding now prevailing is considered. Formerly Estates were never clean; now, as a rule they are never weedy. Instead of three or four times a year, we now do it eight or twelve times, and although we have an inferior quality of coolies for the work, reckoned at the present high average rate of pay we can succeed at an inconsiderable addition in doing what was *not* done before—preserve our trees from the bad effects of weeds. When a better system of cultivation was initiated, the old style of weeding was the first to undergo reform—we could not afford to put in manure merely to feed weeds. The manured fields had little chance of success, unless they were kept clean—so that the one improvement inevitably induced the other. Independently of manuring however, it would have been absolutely necessary to pay more attention to keeping properties clean. Any one who can recollect the yellow, sickly appearance presented by an Estate crowded with weeds—compared with one kept clean, will readily admit that of all the destructive foes of Coffee, weeds have been about the worst, and many an Estate now worn out, might have been green and flourishing, if a little more money had been spent in keeping them in order. The necessity for expensive manuring would have been postponed, and much loss prevented. As it is, we are now compelled to "work up" those very Estates on which the scale of expenditure is assumed to have been low; and because it now costs more to do work which was then left undone, Superintendents must forsooth be blamed for it! One thing is certain, viz., that were we now to revert to the system current before, we could do the same work quite as cheaply—if we deduct the increase on coolies' pay, as they did it before. This being the case, how can it be said that we get less work from the coolies than a former generation of Planters did? Differences of opinion may exist as to the remunerative effects of manuring in some particular cases, but there can be none as to the good effects of keeping a place clean. Coffee will not thrive long or well if incessantly surrounded with weeds,—and if once weedy Estates are now kept clean for 40/ an acre, where they were always dirty on an expenditure of 26/, the advantage is decidedly with us in real cheapness. Newly opened clearings in these days are better attended to and cost much less; yet weeding even at an average of 40/ an acre is not excessively high. That some Estates should cost more to weed than others, although there are no apparent reasons for it, can be easily understood by any one who has had to do the work on such places. The presence of stones on the land will account for it, even a slight peculiarity in the consistency of the soil has a strange effect in fostering the growth of weeds,—the breadth of the rows is another cause; and a hot, damp climate will often make all the difference in the one case, although all the other conditions are the same.

PRUNING has increased 1/1d. or 71 per cent. This has shared in the same improvement made on other field work, and—even excluding the rise in coolie wages—has considerably increased in cost. The measure of improvement here, may however not apparently correspond with the cost, as in the case of weeding. Yet to people who have carefully ex-

Digitized by Google

amined the quality of the work in the former and present time, the conclusion cannot be avoided, that we now do more of it and do it better. In the time to which Mr. Wall refers, almost every third Estate was badly pruned, and many of the others were hardly pruned at all—certainly not gone over annually as at present. In addition to knife-pruning, hand-thinning is now more frequently performed, and of course, being a necessary work must entail an increase in cost. Much diversity of opinion prevails as to the best method of pruning trees, and where very light cutting is adopted, the expense will be smallest, but the very light system has not succeeded well. In ordinarily heavy pruning, carefully done, the cost is a secondary consideration to doing it well, and if in doing it well we have spent a little more money, the Estates reap the benefit of it. No doubt much improvement will yet be effected in this work, and future Planters may originate something better than what obtains at present, still we are not committed to any system good or bad—the superior style of the present to the past being here adduced only to rebut the charge of indolence on the part of Managers and their coolies, so freely made by Mr. Wall.—It is on the above heads of Field Labour that the increase of cost is so marked, and I trust the present condition of Estates can show that we have got returns in *work*, if not always in *crop*, to clear us from the imputation of extravagance.

The *remedies* for the increase, proposed by Mr. Wall are good so far as they go—with the exception of the first one. Few will attach the same importance to the bad influence of Conductors and other Native overseers that he does—the limiting of Coast advances would put an end to nearly all the evil he complains of regarding them. The other remedies should all be carried out. There is however still another remedy and one deserving of our attention. We may succeed in pruning down expenses to a low figure, but the evil will return upon us with increased magnitude sooner or later. I would therefore say that the best way to diminish expenditure on Coffee Estates is to increase the crops. It will cost as much to Weed, Prune, Pick, and Road Estates bearing 3 cwts. per acre as it would on others bearing 10 cwts.—but while in the one case there would be a good profit, the other would show a dead loss. Some light has recently been shed on the subject by one well qualified to speak—Mr. Tytler—which would lead us to believe that the notion of making Estates more profitable by still better cultivation is not quite chimerical. Should his enquiries result in anything like what he anticipates, it would be the best of all remedies for increased expenditure, and a step forward, not backward, as any departure from good cultivation would be. Mr. Tytler has deserved well of Ceylon Coffee Planters for his perseverance in the work, and whether his manure succeeds or not his example will be followed, and perhaps some other improvements initiated. He has certainly gone the right way about it.

I have in these remarks but indicated what is a great source of increase—the addition to coolies pay. Mr. Wall puts it at 15 per cent., but Mr. Morrison has ably shewn, that instead of 15 per cent.—the increase when viewed with the inferior quality of our present labour supply, is actually 25 per cent. on the old rates. To the correctness of his statement we have only too much cause to assent. I close with a regret that Mr. Wall should have so inconsiderately attached a stigma to Superintendents, a stigma which *they* at least have not deserved.

J. B. P. B C.

Digitized by Google

ESTATE EXPENDITURE: MR. ALEXANDER MORRISON IN REPLY TO MR. WALL.

2nd June, 1866.

The results brought out statistically in Mr. Wall's letter to the Secretary Planters' Association, are so startling and serious if the deductions he makes from them are well founded, that they may well excuse a few remarks from one indirectly interested in the prosperity of Coffee Cultivation.

I have not the means of reference, nor the personal experience to enable me to write confidently of the years he refers to—1849-57—but if the information I have gleaned from the conversation of old Planters then resident in the Island is at all to be relied upon up to 1857 when my own experience commenced, I think the unfairness of selecting those nine years inclusive, immediately succeeding the monetary crisis and abandonment of Estates in 1848, during which period both cultivation and prices had reached their lowest ebb, and putting them in comparison with the four past seasons, in which cultivation has been carried on to a greater extent and in greater perfection than in any four years formerly,—must be apparent to every one.

Without entering into the question as to whether our present system of procuring labour could not be improved upon, or whether Managers are altogether or at all to blame for our present unsatisfactory position in regard to it—seeing that they have been made to feel too frequently that their situations were dependent upon their ability to supply it, thus inducing them to procure it at any price—I submit notwithstanding Mr. Wall's opinion to the contrary, that women and children have increased at least 100 per cent. on their former numbers, and sickly ineffectives in an equal proportion. If the position of this Estate in relation to this question can be taken as any criterion of the general case during the years 1849 50 and 1851,—I have reliable information from the ledger which gives the numbers of men, women and children employed respectively, and their various rates of pay during those years. The relative proportion of the last two to the *first* is 14 per cent. Men, against women and children are now about equal, which would give an increase on the latter of fully 200 per cent. Until 1856, when a new impetus was given to Coffee Cultivation, every Manager had his choice of the kind of labour he would employ: indeed I am informed that about 1849 and 1850, coolies were begging to be taken on to Estates to work for their *rice*. Estates were then nearly out of cultivation and many of them were so altogether, and if Mr. Wall was in a position to take advantage of this state of things, when labour of the best quality was so abundant,—what a favourable influence it must have had on the cost of production in the earlier of the years to which he refers, when taken in connexion with the great economy which he points out was then observed in the management. If what I state is correct, and it is open to the criticism of any one who has had experience of the past ten years, it would —taken in conjunction with the great increase in manuring, buildings, &c., —go a good way to account for the 33 per cent. increase on the *number* of men employed in the production of each cwt. of Coffee, for taking women and children together it is not too much to say that they will not do within 25 per cent. of the work performed by able-bodied coolies, and I may say that but for the large proportion of women and children, now perforce, employed on almost every Estate, the average rate of pay would be nearly 9d. So far as my own experience goes, an equal amount of labour is now got from the *same* class of men as ten years ago, and if during that time it has not diminished would it be reasonable to draw a line at 1857, and assert that there could be any appreciable difference in the years immediately preceding it.

Mr. Wall attributes the cause of the extra number of coolies required to do the work, to Managers having allowed their influence over their labour to be subverted by Native overseers, and states his belief that the inferior quality of it has been much exaggerated, while the fact is, it would be almost impossible to do so. It cannot be denied that Cangonies have a much greater influence on the labour than formerly, but I do not

Digitized by Google

believe that they have exerted it to diminish the quantity of work done by their coolies, while at the same time they have abused it most signally in the amount of advances they extort from employers, and in the uses to which they apply them. The advance system is no doubt rotten to the core, but Mr. Wall has made no allowance for the doubled or trebled competition for labourers in the villages on the coast from which it is drawn, and it is only natural that both proprietors and managers should view the case so far only as it affects themselves, while no doubt, notwithstanding all their rascality, a great deal might be said on the Canganies' side of the question. It is problematical whether able-bodied coolies are procurable, without extending the field from which we draw our labour, to meet the now great and ever-increasing demand: hence in some measure perhaps, the large proportion of women and children now brought over.

If formerly the percentage of women and children was only fourteen and is now fifty, on the whole labour force, the result will be that it will require 10 per cent. more labour to do the same amount of work which at the present rate of pay would increase the cost to 25 per cent over the old rates, that is *supposing* women and children to do 25 per cent. less work than the men, and the men to do exactly as formerly. It is shewn thus:—

In 1849-51, women 14 per cent.		
86 men do 100 trees each ...	.....	8,600
14 women do 75 do do ...	.....	1,050
		9,650
In 1865, women 50 per cent.		
50 men do. 100 trees =	...	5,000
50 women do. 75 „ =	... 3.750	8,750
Decrease 10½ per cent.	.....	900

which added to the 15 per cent. increase on average rate of pay would make the actual cost for the *same* amount of work 25 per cent. more, leaving the balance to be accounted for by the superior cultivation now prevailing. The above figures are authentic.

I believe nothing has had more to do with the present position of the labour question, and the pernicious influence of Canganies, than the excessively frequent change of Managers. From one to two years seems to be the average time of residence on one Estate, and as all Managers are obliged to take things as they find them on their advent, they have also to leave them much in the same condition; and the new-comer, ignorant of their mutual relations, finds himself amongst a strange set of men. Just as he is beginning to understand them, their characters and the combinations going on amongst them, he is removed. Facilities are thus afforded for such combinations of the Native against the European as would not otherwise be the case. All this because employers think more of £25 or £50 added to the expense of management than of the qualities of the Manager himself. This would not apply to the earlier years of Coffee-planting, when Ramasamy had not ascertained his powers, and the demand for his services did not afford him the opportunity of preying upon the necessities of his master, but has been the growth of years.

Mr. Wall's Estates, having been comparatively well worked during the years of low cultivation and cost of production to which he refers, may not perhaps shew so great an increase in bearing as might (?) be shewn by many estates as the result of improved cultivation. Still it cannot be denied I think, that the cost of production has increased to the extent or nearly so at which he puts it; but it seems to me that the cause to which he attributes it so far as it is affected by the cooly labour does not satisfactorily account for it. He says in regard to Pruning that "The complaint made as to the inferior quality of the present coolies (which I believe to be much

Digitized by Google

exaggerated) cannot be adduced in explanation of the cost of this work, because it is always done by the best hands, &c." Although true that it is always *done* by the best hands so far as their numbers will permit, it is equally true that there are a great number of inferior men, boys, and on some Estates even women, employed on it in order to get the work completed in time. This would partly account for the increased cost, while the fact (whether beneficial or otherwise, which is not now the question) that Estates as a rule are now handled twice and on many three times a year, where formerly it was only done once, will go a good way to account for it altogether. The reason is not, I think, as Mr. Wall would have us to infer the diminished amount of work got from the individual cooly OF THE SAME CLASS AS BEFORE. Handling, the cost of which is now nearly equal to the sum expended on Pruning, is not done by the best hands, but exclusively by women and children. If it is admitted that it is done twice and three times for once before,—it would, I submit, shew that instead of less, we get at least *as much* work done for the same money, with the actual increase of 25 per cent. on the cost of all cooly labour, as shewn above, added.

In the matter of *Buildings*—During the period to which Mr. Wall refers, buildings existing prior to 1849, had not reached that state, requiring any very extensive repairs: whereas of late years not only repairs have been necessitated, but in many cases complete removal. On a great majority of Estates during the last six years, permanent stone and lime, and shingled Lines and other buildings have been substituted for the mud and thatch formerly in vogue. All this in addition to the new buildings and works which he seems mainly to have in view, in his remarks under this head. Would this not also tend to diminish the force of his suggestion that the increase of 33 per cent. in the number of coolies required per cwt. is due to the smaller quantity of work got from the individual cooly *of the same class?*

On *Gathering*—Mr. Wall remarks that notwith standing the introduction of spouts, the cost of it has increased 19 per cent., but I have tried to shew that the actual increase on the cost of *the same amount* of cooly work is 25 per cent., which would make a difference of 6 per cent. in favour of spouts. Formerly when men were in large proportion over women and children, they not only carried their own Coffee, but the women's also leaving them to pick the while. Now they are left to shift for themselves. Women and children against men are now in equal proportions. If a considerable number of these men are drafted off to other works, there is a preponderance of women and children left in the field in crop time.

It would be needless to remark on any of the other heads touched upon by Mr. Wall, as my object has mainly been to show the unfairness of taking the past four seasons in comparison with the nine years to which he refers—believing that no *fair* comparison can be drawn against them, by taking any former series of years. Until 1848 Estates were only being brought into cultivation, and from that time until 1857, as before pointed out, both cultivation and prices were at their lowest ebb, and Estates were just then recovering from the effects of the crisis through which they had passed.

I have further tried to show that the deduction which Mr. Wall, makes from the fact that 33 per cent. more men are employed in the production of a cwt. of Coffee than formerly, does not proceed from the diminished quantity of work got from the *same* class of labour, but from the inferior quality of that labour, and I may add the greatly improved cultivation.

Although Mr. Wall's table of Statistics is very valuable, as pointing out under what heads, expenditure has increased: the force of the results he brings out will be very much diminished unless he can prove that the quality of the labour is equal to what it was, and that Managers are more remiss in looking after it, and that they have surrendered into the hands of their Native overseers, the duty of checking the amount and quality of the work done—this being the principal reason he adduces for the increased cost of cooly work. This I dispute except in the cases of a few, who are too proud to do the work, which they are not too proud to draw pay for.

Digitized by Google

To make them of much practical value, beyond adding to our information, he would also have to prove that Estates could be kept in their present prosperous condition on reduced expenditure, for there can be no doubt that if he produces his Coffee for 48/ per cwt., there must be a handsome profit accruing to some one.

In conclusion I would ask whether it is not something, that Estates have not only maintained their former rate of bearing, but as Mr. Wall shews have increased it by nearly ½ cwt. per acre—instead of, as might reasonably have been expected, considering that they are from ten to fifteen years older than at the period to which he refers when the cost of production was low, a decrease of from one to two cwts. per acre, had cultivation remained the same.

ALEX: MORRISON.

"SUPERINTENDENTS: versus MR. WALL."

If the Prize Essays do not leave the matter of Estate Expenditure in a satisfactory state for those materially interested, certainly Mr. Wall's letter does not leave it in a satisfactory state for Superintendents. We are all much indebted to Mr. Wall for his figures showing the directions in which the increase lies. They have been very well explained by Mr. Morrison, I think, and a possible omission in Mr. Wall's calculation also pointed out by another correspondent.

The increased rate of coolies' pay may, I think, be put down as the natural result of so many young Superintendents having to get up connections of coolies, and old hands having to do the same, on changing or taking charge of places insufficiently supplied. But so far as this has yet gone, I do not think that we have any reason to complain of it. Wages ought to and must, in a prosperous state of things, rise, as the cost of living and consequent value of labour increases. Coolies' wages, including loss on the rice supplied to them, have not risen in a greater degree than that, nor in a much greater degree than the rise in value of our Coffee produced by them. Take the case of one of the best men on an Estate ten years ago working, say, eighteen days a month on the average at 7½d. His pay was 11/3. Suppose, now, that he works eighteen days at 9d., his pay is 13/6. If he got a full bushel of rice then at six shillings and now gets the same at eight shillings his pay is reduced 2/—which leaves him only three-pence more now than then. This 3d. will not go far to make up the increased cost of almost everything else he uses and has to buy. Suppose he were to work twenty-four days every month the pay of our *best* men is much below the natural price of labour, "which is everywhere what will enable the labourer to live and main-"tain a wife and two children in the plainest manner according to "the custom of the country." To this limit wages must and will rise; and till then we shall not have a proper state of things nor a decent, industrious, and manageable class of labourers. Away then with all increase of price of rice to the coolies, or any reduction of their wages which must increase naturally, if the world prospers, as has been all along the case at home since the days of our great grandfathers. We should soon lose by reducing wages now, and by and bye have to raise them still higher in consequence. I am sure we have not lost yet by anything we have done to improve the position of our coolies. We have a healthier and better set of men, and it seems to me preposterous to deny that they do more work now than formerly. They do so with me and on every place I know. I have had men finish

Digitized by Google

before nine o'clock in the morning, in the shape of hard work, what, twelve or fourteen years ago, we could only get out of them as a full day's task after long and persistent efforts by one known as about the most energetic Planter of those days, assisted by other experienced men and myself then a young hand. This is an extreme instance I grant, but I've seen it; and even women now often do as much of hard work as men could do then. We have still men of the old style, mostly new arrivals, though coolies now seldom come in the skeletons they used to be, and we have a much larger proportion of women and children, but perhaps in connection with this is the improvement in the class of men to be accounted for. In 1856-57 less than one-third of the coolies I had were women and children, and now fully half of them are of these classes, besides a lot of women about the Lines that never go to work except, perhaps in crop time, occasionally. Previously to the date given, the proportion of women and children was still less, but these places being then new and coolies not fairly settled on them might in part account for this, there being, about 1852-53 when the places were being planted very few women and, I may say, no children. But yet so much is the improvement in our coolies that with the same total number we can do about the same quantity of work as formerly, with far less effort on our part to get it out of them.

Now for proof.—In 1856-57, the number of coolies employed weeding an Estate well-known to the writer was, during the whole year, thirty-five to an acre. In 1857-58, the number was forty-one and a half to an acre.* Well, in 1864-65, it was under thirty-one, and in 1865-66, just ending, under thirty-three. Another place in 1856-57 required about twenty-nine nearly to the acre, for the year, and in 1864-65 it required under twenty-six. The weeding was done then and is now by the same class of coolies, viz., women and children, and it is certainly not easier work now; so here is an improvement in the working of women and children.—Let us next take the case of crop gathering, a work at which all the coolies of all sorts on an Estate are employed. This is the only other work I can find sufficiently like what it was ten years ago, to admit of comparison in this way. True, spouts assist us in this work now, but still the carriage is not on the average, perhaps, less, the Estates being so much extended. The average of the two years 1856-57 and 1857-58 was one and seven-tenths days' labour for each bushel of parchment, whereas for the two years 1864-65 and 1865-66 it was one and eight-tenths. The difference is but small and may be fully accounted for by much, or all, of the Coffee being, on the place I allude to, young at the former period; the crop on young Coffee being easier to gather, especially where full grown trees get large and bushy. On the second place alluded to above the crops of the two former years were the first from the Coffee, and form no fair test; the young Coffee ripening its crop in larger quantities, too, than older Coffee which, there, requires picking, sometimes heavier and sometimes lighter, for full nine months every year. The next crop, 1858-59, is a fairer test and required one and five-sixths days, whereas the crop now finishing has required one and sixth-sevenths barely: about the same result as before. These results are, in fact, just about the same as Mr. Wall's own figures show, for he tells us that the average rate of pay has increased fifteen per cent., and the cost of gathering only nineteen per cent.; thus the same number of our pre-

* Of course this means thirty-five days' Cooly labour.—Ed. C. O.

Digitized by Google

sent coolies do under four per cent. less work, at gathering, than those of former times in spite of the large proportion of children we now have. I guess it would be impossible to prove even this difference in general, for coolies are paid a higher increase on the old rates of pay for gathering than for ordinary work. I guess there is more than nineteen per cent. even of increase to their pay for gathering often, what with borrowed coolies and the greater pains taken to prevent loss of crop at any cost almost. But the quantity picked by a cooly at this work is especially under the Superintendent's eye. As for pulping, &c., Mr. Wall says the cost of that has only increased nine per cent. whereas coolies' wages have increased fifteen per cent.; consequently fewer men are employed on that work. It is however in heavy work: such as holing for Coffee planting, or manuring; road-cutting, and so on, where the able-bodied men and women are exclusively employed, that the superiority of our present coolies is shown. It is proved by the much larger tasks that can be done and the more thorough and work-like manner in which they are performed.

I think I have now shown that in some things, at least, a hundred such coolies as we now have will do about as much work as a hundred such coolies as we had ten or twelve years ago. If this be the case, and our proportion of women and children who do least work be now greater, it follows that the able-bodied men, at-any-rate, must now do much more; or it more likely follows that every class now does more than the same class did ten years ago, the reason that altogether they do not do more being the larger number of those who do the smallest quantity. Admit this and it will be seen that we suffer no loss on account of our greater supply of women and children if we do not benefit thereby.—What has become of the wish so general a few years ago to have coolies settle more on Estates with their familes. We have no reason to complain on this score, and I attempted to show that we have no grounds for complaint as to the higher rates of wages, which latter however, so far as it goes, is an increase of expenditure. Now is it not rather odd to suppose that Superintendents get, in some things, as much work from the coolies as formerly, and get even larger tasks done, and in the case of other works hand over the coolies to the blackguard management of native overseers. Why does the Conductor display his baneful influence so particularly in the case of Pruning which costs so much more than formerly and yet is not better done. I would refer to Mr. Morrison's letter for the explanation, in great part, of this; and I would ask Mr. Wall to consider the effect of manuring and clean weeding on the growth of shoots and suckers. He admits there is immensely more manuring now done and that Estates are cleaner. Does he not recollect how little handling, or pruning, either, was often required when the Coffee had its growth checked, and was all yellow, from being choked up in weeds. I do not know how well this work may have been done on Mr. Wall's Estates formerly, but on Estates that I know, the fact is, it was only done in part. The rest of the Coffee that was thinner, or in places more out of the way, got a handling only. Now every tree is carefully done. But yet again on the other hand the trees are now in shape, as it is called, and being generally, in the older Coffee at least more exhausted from whatever cause, are easier to prune. On this place the fact of the whole Coffee being young ten or twelve years ago, and there having been, ever since, a continuing increase in the proportion of full grown Coffee, precludes any proper comparison. Other circumstances affected it

Digitized by Google

greatly some years ago, but the quantity done by each cooly is not of late years decreasing, nor, I am glad to find, is it becoming easier done, at least in so far as exhaustion in the trees would make it so.

"Weeding," says Mr. Wall, "is lighter and easier work than it used to be." Well how is this except that it is now oftener and better done. If the increase in the rate of wages be deducted from Mr. Wall's increase in the item weeding, it leaves much about the general increase I have found, in labour, between quarterly weedings and monthly weedings, in weedy Coffee, for a time. Each weeding costs much less, but then it is done three times instead of once, and it is done clean instead knocking about in a field of hay. At first it costs much more labour to bring weedy Coffee into order, but it is not a very long time till monthly weeding takes not many, if any, more coolies than two-monthly or quarterly weeding. Swamps, ravines, and jungle edges, &c., are now also weeded and kept in better order. The Coffee is benefitted by being always clean to a far greater extent than the increased cost amounts to for weeding. The reason why this and manuring, with careful pruning, does not increase the crops more I have before written about. With regard to this, and in especial connection with the deterioration and outgoing of Estates, I may be giving annoyance with another interesting communication some of these days.

I have now tried to show that a decrease of labour done by the coolies on the average, is not the fact, according to my experience at least. Consequently I must hold that the fact of thirty-three per cent more coolies being now employed for each cwt. of Coffee produced must be owing to thirty-three per cent more cooly work being done in the producing of it. Would this not have been a more natural view for Mr. Wall to take of the matter in the face of such immense increase of work now-a-days done in the way of manuring, buildings, roads, &c. Does he mean to say that these works ought to require no more coolies than our old buildings and roads and the little manuring then done, or only the small proportion more that he shows of increase in crops? If not why does he put all his thirty-three per cent increase of coolies employed down to their doing less work—twenty-five per cent. less, too; for that is the per centage less that each must do if thirty-three per cent more be needed to do the same amount.

With regard to the increased cost of Buildings and Roads I quite agree with what Mr. Wall says, except in so far as he might connect it with the unproved decrease of labour done by the coolies. I would just bring to notice that permanent buildings as an investment are a loss. Their cost is not the reproductive part of expenditure on an Estate. If twenty per cent interest be got for all the money laid out on an Estate, it is the part laid out reproductively, in the formation or purchase, and in the way of manuring, weeding, picking, &c. that gives the return for all, as that laid out on buildings, though they be necessary, returns nothing. Consequently the money laid out in reproductive work must return over twenty per cent. and the more spent in manuring, &c., and the less in buildings, the greater the return that will be got on the whole. [I except, of course, spouts and everything in buildings that pays by saving labour or crop]. Suppose a temporary building will only last five years, without repair, and a permanent one for ever; if the permanent one cost twice as much as the temporary one it is a loss; for by building a temporary one with half the money the other half would have been available for manuring, or planting more land, and at the end of five years would have returned more than would pay for renewing the temporary building. Now a decent temporary build-

Digitized by Google

ing will last ten years instead of five, but then it will probably require repairs before five years are out. However adding cost and repairs of the temporary building, and deducting the premium due for the later date of the latter, the cost will be much less than half the cost of a really permanent building; that is, if the other be only such a thing as with its repairs will stand five years; and the permanent building will not last a vast number of years without repair. Permanent buildings nevertheless pay us in an indirect manner, and in this should be particularly estimated the time and trouble to the Superintendent in replacing temporary ones, and other inconveniences. They are in fact to some extent necessary, especially on a large Estate, and like the increase of wages are matters of course and we have no reason to complain about them in moderation and as they can be afforded.*

About Coast Advances Mr. Wall writes admirably, and he might say even more. Were it not that our new Labour Ordinance (a splendid thing I think) may prevent running away, in a great measure, advances would not much longer be "nearly all recovered" for, by excessive advances, we are fast making blackguards of our Kanganies. But for this, I think Agents are greatly to blame by putting people who do not understand the coolies in full charge and leaving them to themselves. The extent of a Kangany's influence on the Coast, amongst his people, must be judged of and advances given accordingly. I have never seen a Kangany who raised men he had no influence over, do well.—I also think Mr. Wall is right in what he says about Loss on Rice, with the exception that more than three-quarters of a bushel per month be allowed occasionally, under particular circumstances, as to men with families, and that a rupee be given to buy curry stuffs once a month. I may here mention that the first I heard of this arrangement was from Mr. Harrison, several months before Mr. Wall's letter appeared, in fact five or six months ago.—About Contingencies Mr. Wall says that the large increase in the amount of this kind of expenditure is to be deprecated. I hardly think so. Coolies are better treated, and fed when ill, and don't die as they used to, often of starvation in fact, at the doors of their houses. Is this to be deprecated? Most of the things that make up contingencies are connected with the better order Estates are now in, and I think Mr. Wall must be speaking somewhat at random when he, in such a wholesale manner, condemns them.

We now come to the root of the evil according to Mr. Wall, viz., the power of the Native Overseers and Conductors. I do think where this is such as he represents it, that circumstance must account for many things. In such cases "the Manager is not the Master," certainly, and if he is long in that condition is not fit to be the Manager, I should think. But it is not every one who can manage men, very few boys can, and it must take time, till a European understands them, before any of us can manage such a peculiar lot as coolies. With myself I am sure that Kanganies have not more power over the coolies than formerly, and their interference against the coolies doing any quantity of work is a thing of days gone by, when I was a young hand. As overseers, Kanganies may not push the coolies, but are useful in keeping the working party in order and at work, and in carrying out the orders of the master, saving him time and trouble in talking to a host of men of whom it is no one's particular duty to hear, or walking up a line of Coffee after some cooly who

*Where the object of the cultivator is to get his property into first-rate order for the purpose of selling it, permanent buildings will form a great inducement to the buyer.—Ed. C. O.

Digitized by Google

has done bad work. It is the cooly's interest to do the work that pleases the master, and if the master knows what work is, and what a cooly can fairly do, there will not be much trouble. The Superintendent's good-will is of value to a Kangany also, and a shift of his gang to an other place would cause the loss of so many, and the dissatisfaction of others in his gang, probably connected with people in other gangs on the place, that he is naturally unwilling to try or risk a transfer of their services, unless for some weighty reason. By shifting he has also to compete as an unknown and new man with others established on the place he would go to. But all this and much more requires experience and firmness and proper treatment on the part of the Manager to keep on its proper footing. As for Conductors, who are not Kanganies, being purveyors of coolies the thing seems to me absurd. What natural influence or power have they over coolies, except what is given and upheld by the Manager. If they have any other influence, what means have they used to acquire it. Either it is at the expense of the Estate, by unfair means, or the men are tied to them by debt on either side. In these cases it seems as often true that the lender is servant to the borrower as the reverse, and this perhaps shows an unnatural state of matters as much as anything. I cannot think of any other way of accounting for it. It is, at all events, not a natural state of things and must be productive of evil. I have a Conductor who is a great assistance to me. I could put him away to-morrow and never think of losing a single cooly. I do not know a Conductor in this quarter who stands on any other footing. These who let them acquire any other standing I don't know anything about, unless it be, perhaps, that the coolies have more faith in the Conductor than them; and where the Manager is unfit to be so, this might not be an unnatural state of things.

Overseers of some sort there must be, for it is impossible for a Superintendent to be with all his works, and it is far easier to look after an overseer than over a lot of coolies with no overseer. If the overseer is simply such, he is obliged to get proper work from the men, and he need not be trusted farther than he is fit to be. Good Conductors are not to be found everywhere, but a good one I have found of more assistance than a European Assistant generally is for the first year. An Assistant, at first is a nuisance and a pest, having to be taught everything and his blunders corrected or counteracted. A Conductor, from his freer association with the men, and his more intimate knowledge of them, is more able to be of use and is of use, too, in ways that an Assistant is not. In this line Head Kanganies are a class I should like to see done away with. What good are they? I don't know unless to be security for advances to others, and for this we pay them far more than all the advances we should lose. The new Labour Ordinance will make advances more safe and give us a better hold on our coolies and I think when it gets in operation, Head Kanganies might be done away with. When I had to institute Head Kanganies, other places about having them, it was only some of those I then had that were thus paid immensely more. Neither they nor I had any better command of coolies than before.

Mr. Wall makes no allowance for the increased cost that has become necessary, but he comes in the right direction when he blames Superintendents for what part of it has been unnecessary, and such I think there is, in many cases, though Mr. Wall's figures hardly suffice to show it. Well, a Superintendent now-a-days has to be a superior individual to what was needed twelve years ago; there

Digitized by Google

are now so many and varied works and of a superior style being done upon Estates. Yet, strange to say, the men who thought nothing could be done right by the Superintendent on their Estates before, without their own supervision of it, and who valued their own experience so much, do not seek that quality in those they put in full charge now From some things I have said I think it may be seen that experience and ability are necessary to manage the coolies. It is no less necessary, and of an entirely different nature, to manage the Coffee. Then, according to his ability, a Superintendent has to scheme for the good of the Estate, and arrange and supervise the work with few or no skilled workmen to do it. All have to be taught by him, he has a constant fight with their laziness and trickery to get a proper quantity of work and of proper quality from them, even their tools to do it with he has to look after. He has to keep the men's accounts of work, wages, rice, cumblies, advances, &c. and the accounts of the Estate, rendering lots of reports, estimates, &c. He has to settle quarrels, and be Doctor; and keep the men contented so as to be able to procure a supply which he also has to arrange about; and a hundred other things, besides looking after his own household affairs and the roguery of appoos. How many officials would be required for the management of a war ship with as many men? Yet a boy from school becomes such a genius after being a year here, that he is fit for all this, though, perhaps, he never before saw a seed sown or a plant grown. At least he is supposed to be fit whereas many of the oldest hands are not so, and the best have yet an immense deal to learn, for we have scarcely begun to cultivate Coffee. The routine of the work is soon learnt; so is the drill of a rifle volunteer, but that is a very different thing from commanding an army in the field. However, young Planters see not their own blunders, and are at first very conceited thinking their genius better than that of old fogies with their experience together; but if they are observant they afterwards may see the mischief they have done, and were it not for the domineering nature they have acquired, and that the profits and losses are not theirs, might begin to have less confidence. The cost of efficient superintendence must always be very high, in proportion to other expenses, in managing such a worthless lot as coolies and with Superintendents in, to them, such a deleterious climate.

In former times such men as Wall, Pride, Tytler, Moir and others abounded in the jungle and by their interference or advice and example kept things pretty square with inexperienced men. They, in fact, led the way and guided the practice of Coffee Planting. What is the case now? Proprietors and Agents have separated themselves from the Planters. Experience is of no value, probably the reverse, to its possessor. The practice of Coffee-planting is formed by a swarm of new hands, mostly boys; and older hands, whom the coolies can cheat less, compete at a disadvantage with these even on their own terms. In fact the comparatively small number who combine experience with ability and interest in their business are completely swamped, and step by step we are fast progressing from bad to worse, and to the ruin of Proprietors. Old Pride used to say that it required a man's whole strength and vigour to be successful as a Coffee Planter. Now there is more strength and vigour, and time too, wasted in visiting and spreeing, often, than is spent in working. But after long residence here one may not have the vigour of younger hands, and in simple hard working may not be able to compete, but his better understanding of things ought to stand

Digitized by Google

him instead. Those Proprietors have done best who had no one between them and the Superintendent who made or marred their property. The object of the latter was the good of his employer, and he hoped to rise as his employer prospered. What prospect has a Superintendent now? In a few years he is at the top of the ladder with regard to salary and has no further prospect or stimulus for the rest of his life. This position is much below what a European ought to attain to in this country, but the top of the scale is too easily and too universally got at. I submit that to elevate not to degrade is the change wanted to get a class of Superintendents efficient for their onerous and important position, and the choice of the men should be well made in the first instance. But a degradation of Superintendents seems to be the policy with some, whereas the highest position now open to them, even, is not a natural one for Europeans settled in Ceylon. I have no doubt that a continuance of this state of things will become more and more disastrous. It is a law which all the Visiting Agents that can be put over us will not countervail, but the state and character of Planting society is in the hands of the few at the head of Coffee-planting and depends entirely on them. In this country we have no other employment open to us to better our position in, and after being long here we are unfit to do for ourselves elsewhere. The case will only be made worse by inundating the country with Europeans more than there is scope for. These will be at once affected with the bad tone of society and eventually become worse than their elders. The law of supply and demand will not apply to our case, for half the young men in Britain might be brought out here not knowing the nature of the life they should lead but carried away by their imagination. But it is wonderful the attempt, things do make to right themselves both in nature and politics. The depression and degeneration of Superintendents will hurry on a crisis in Coffee-planting, under which it will not succumb; but their degraders, especially, and those who seek not the good of the people by whose labour they live, or at least exist in their present position, will be swept away, and many others with them will suffer.

The position of Superintendents is not good enough, and is yet too good. It stops at a bad stage which is not sufficient to enable a European to settle and live comfortably here, nor to provide for that at an early future, and it is ample to carry on a wild and reckless life for the time being. The latter is its natural tendency in a community of young men. Thus an extravagant character is given to society which makes our position much worse, and is anything but beneficial to employers who are thus far liberal. The country is fast filling with old hands who have accomplished no end worth living for, far less living a comfortless life in Ceylon for. They have no chance of better in the future most likely worse, and when health fails, where are they?—men who ought to have been in their prime. Will men whose character is formed by these circumstances be likely to make Coffee-planting prosperous, or to improve either themselves or their employers' fortune; still on them, as Mr. Wall's letter itself shows, everything must depend.

Since the time Mr. Wall takes his first statistics, coolies have much improved; and, notwithstanding the great increase of women and children, can do actually as much work now, on the average, in all cases that I know, though they may not always do it. On the other hand, Managers have degenerated, and but for the assistance of Conductors and other means we have employed, the result would have been far more disastrous. Take Conductors from some and they may personally do more, but take Con-

Digitized by Google

ductors from all and we will not long do so, and Mr. Wall might find reason to modify his opinions about them, under proper control.* I see little or no prospect of much reduction, in general, of Expenditure with Estates in their present order and state of cultivation though it may be possible, in cases at least; but I think it would not be advisable to any very great extent nor by reducing cultivation. However, this is only half the evil, the other is the little or no benefit derived from the increase of expenditure and greater cultivation.

These are some of the opinions of

A DEGENERATED SUPERINTENDENT.

June 21st, 1866.

UNANIMITY AMONGST PLANTERS, THE REMEDY FOR INCREASED ESTATE EXPENDITURE.

"ALLAGNAR" writes from Rangalla, June 25th:—

Now that the subject of the Increased Expenditure on Coffee Estates has been so thoroughly ventilated in the able letters which have, from time to time, appeared in your valuable Paper,—it seems desirable that some attempt should be made to turn the suggestions and opinions contained in them to practical account. With this object in view, I venture to make a few remarks, for which I trust you will find room in your columns:—It seems to be pretty generally allowed that the present unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements regarding the supply, and employment of labour on Estates, to which the evil complained of is mainly attributable, is the result of *want of unanimity* amongst Planters which causes them so frequently to consult individual interests to the detriment of their neighbours. Could a little of the spirit of union and co-operation which is shewn amongst the members of particular trades and professions at home, be infused into the Planting community of Ceylon, any well-directed efforts towards reform, in the particulars above referred to, would meet with encouragement and favour, instead of being treated as at present, with apathy or distrust. If Planters would only consent to adopt certain rules with regard to the supply and management of labour, *to be obeyed by all alike*, we should, I think, hear no more about "Increased Expenditure," while Coffee Planting would become not only one of the most remunerative branches of enterprise, but also one of the most delightful pursuits in the world. My suggestion then is, that those gentlemen who having interested themselves in the matter of the Increased Expenditure on Coffee Estates (or any others competent to deal with the subject) should form themselves into a Committee for the purpose of drawing up a set of Rules, such as I have referred to, for the guidance of Planters. Now Sir it is quite obvious, that it would be impossible to make any such regulations *compulsory*; but if the course which I am about to propose be adopted, I feel sure that the object desired, would be gained, without, in the slightest degree, encroaching on the liberty of the

* But Superintendents must themselves also see the working of their Coolies, and not let the Conductor, except in so far as he is to be trusted, stand between them and him; for the want of understanding and sympathy which, between Employers and Superintendents brings evil, will also be an evil between Superintendents, and the Coolies. Thus there is a limit to the employment of Conductors, or partially trust-worthy men; and so there is to the amount that the Superintendent, the only party to be fully trusted, can look after without equally trust-worthy European assistance.

Digitized by Google

subject, or fettering the action of those concerned. I would suggest then, that a printed copy of these Rules should be forwarded to every Planter, with a request that he should sign his name as agreeing to adhere to them, in a list provided for the purpose, to be kept in some public place accessible to the Planting community. In addition to this, I propose that these Rules should, with your permission, appear in the "Colombo Observer," together with the names of those gentlemen who have agreed to adopt them. Were the regulations judiciously drawn up, I feel sure that the whole of the more sensible and improving of Ceylon Planters, would subscribe to them, while I am equally certain that any *gentleman* who did so, would make it *a point of honour rigidly to obey them.*—I leave then my plan in the hands of our more intelligent thinkers and writers, to be modified and improved as may be found most expedient, feeling confident that the adoption of some such plan, would do more towards reforming the abuses of our system, than all the 'Laws' and 'Ordinances' now in force, or the ablest 'Essay' that could be written on the subject.

Trusting that you will lend the same cordial co-operation in the above scheme, which you have already done in throwing open your columns, to the free discussion of the subject of 'Increased Expenditure,'

☞ The regulations above referred to might embody the following :—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COFFEE PLANTERS.

1—That the total Advances given out on an Estate shall not exceed ten shillings per man for the force expected *from the coast* for crop.

2—That no advances given to any one Kangany shall exceed £10.

3—That no cooly shall be taken into employment from any other Estate without a written discharge from his former Master.

[This regulation has been enforced in the Mauritius with the *greatest success, and would put an end to all crimping.* The passes might consist of printed tickets, requiring only the signature of the Manager.]

4—That the rate of pay to coolies shall under no circumstances exceed:
8d. per day to able-bodied men.
6d. „ „ „ „ „ women and boys.
4d. „ „ „ children.

5—That the rate of pay to Kanganies, (including Head Kanganies' pay) shall not exceed 12½ per cent. on the pay earned by the coolies.

6—That the rate of pay for Weeding Contracts shall not exceed £1 per month for every able-bodied cooly employed on the same.

7—That the monthly issue of Rice shall be limited to,
¾ of a Bushel to able-bodied men and women, and
½ a Bushel to children. [See Rule 9.]

8—That no Rice shall be issued to any cooly during any week in which he has not worked 5 full days.

9—That any Rice issued to a cooly over and above the regulation quantity shall be charged for at its cost price on the Estate.

Before another month has elapsed, let us have some such regulations as the above adopted *simultaneously* throughout the whole of the Planting districts.

☞*Here closed the second phase of the discussion on Estate Expenditure: viz., the Correspondence drawn forth by Mr. Wall's summing-up (of what will be found on the following pages 94 to 120) given on a previous page. To the above Letters, pp. 85 to 93, Mr. Wall's final reply will be found inserted immediately after his summing-up.—Ed. Ceylon Directory.*]

Digitized by Google

☞ *The following letter from Mr. Wall published through the Planters' Association, started the Correspondence in the columns of the "Colombo Observer" which is very fully summarized in the following pages, and for the conclusion of which readers are referred to the foregoing pages as previously explained.—Editor Ceylon Directory.*]

ESSAY ON "REDUCTION OF ESTATE EXPENDITURE."

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION,
KANDY, 26th September, 1865.

With reference to the Advertisement giving notice that a premium of £20 will be offered by the Association for the best Essay on "Reduction of Estate Expenditure," I am directed to forward to you for publication the accompanying letter from Mr. Wall on this subject. It is thought that Mr. Wall's remarks may suggest points for the consideration of writers.

WM. MARTIN LEAKE, *Secretary.*

MY DEAR ROSE, COLOMBO, 17th September, 1865.

I sat down to write to the Secretary of the Association about Estate Expenditure, but I do not find myself equal to such a letter as I should wish to write. However, the Committee are practical men and will do justice to the subject, if they tackle it.

I think that the proportion of "average pay" which falls to the lot of the *Cooly* is not nearly so much increased as that of the Canganey's share. I think, too, that Conductors (a class of men of whom you know I never had a good opinion), are receiving much higher pay and exercising a much more intimate influence over the coolies than formerly It would be very desirable indeed if the Association would use its influence to bring about a uniform system of calculating the average pay, for I observe that some Managers include their conductor's pay and others only the canganies',—again, some charge in the average pay, the wages of canganies in search of men, whilst others charge only those who are at work on the Estate, and so on. To get a fair comparison and a right understanding of the pay, a uniform system should be adopted, and if the Association were to determine on one, it would be adopted by all the large Agency-houses, no doubt.

There should also be a system for paying canganies. As it is, there is a sad want of system, and the consequence is a very wide range in the proportion the canganies' wages bear to the coolies'—10 per cent. to 25 per cent. being the extremes. The result of my enquiries is to show that the increase of pay to the working cooly, during the last few years, has not been nearly so great as would appear from the average rates.

I am very much afraid that the practice of having few European Assistants has worked to great disadvantage in increasing the influence of Native conductors and head canganies, and in consequence reducing the task. You know, I have always been averse to dispensing with European Assistants, and I should not hesitate to recommend the return in some degree at least to the old practice.

From what cause soever it may be, the fact is certain that on Estates generally the coolies are getting a great deal too much of their own way, and I think, that if not checked, they will soon be virtually the masters: already they dictate in too many instances their own terms. On many Estates I could name, the coolies insist on having weeding contracts, for instance, and several Managers have lately written us that if they were to discontinue the contracts, the coolies would bolt. It is certain that in these cases the contract is a great profit, besides making the coolies in one large department of the work, in-

Digitized by Google

dependent. On Estates where these contracts exist, I have observed almost uniformly, that the independence and indolence of the coolies was manifest in *other works*. In fact with these contracts in *general*, I find an increased cost of all cooly work!

As to the cost of weeding it is increasing in a very much higher degree than coolies' pay, and I am convinced that there has been of late years, in general, a great reduction in the "days work of a cooly in weeding"—of course there are exceptional cases, and possibly whole districts where the above may apply in a very limited degree, if at all; but I speak of the rule or *general* result.

Now I know that 9 Planters out of 10 will argue that coolies are far scarcer than they were formerly, and will justify on that ground both leniency in the task imposed and increase in rate of pay. Even if this were granted (and I deny it,) it is still a serious question whether the increased pay goes to the right quarter, and it is a yet more serious question whether or not the influence of the European Managers and their power are not being reduced in favor of the influence and power of middle men: Conductors, Head Canganies, &c. Mind, I don't put this out as an alarmist, but I think it *deserves attention*.

I think that the supply of coolies is on the whole *more adequate to our wants* than it ever was.—Don't be startled! but consider *calmly* what follows. Of course, I don't argue from *one* season or *two*; there are, and always will be, *comparative* scarcity or abundance, but I will take a broad basis, say 5 years. Compare the last 5 years with 5 years from 1848 or 1850 and I think you will agree that Estates generally in all districts have been kept in better order during the last 5 years than Estates were generally kept in 1850 and thereabout—I have asked many Planters the question and I never got but one answer.

If then the Estates are kept better weeded and pruned and cultivated, it shews there must have been more labour in proportion, unless you argue that coolies do more work than formerly, which is assuredly not the case. but not only are the increased number of Estates more laboriously cultivated, there is a greater, far greater increase in the land cleared and being cleared! Formerly say about 1850, a Manager had such difficulty in keeping up his regular work, that *manuring* or *extensions* were often wholly deferred! Perhaps this may still be the case in exceptional instances, but no one will deny that, *as a rule*, the necessary works are all better done than formerly and a great deal more than formerly is done in the way of extra work, as manuring, extension, &c.—to say nothing of roads, public and private—Railway, &c., &c.

Now if it be so, you cannot resist the conclusion that the supply of coolies is more adequate to our wants now than formerly, or in other words, "If Estates have increased, Coolies have still more increased."

I should not care to hammer on this point; but a great deal hangs upn it! for if it be true that we are better off for labour, we ought not to be LESS MASTERS OF IT,—there can be no reason why we should go on increasing pay and reducing tasks and knocking under to coolies or *rather canganies' demands*.

Yours &c.,
(Signed) G. WALL.

[*From the Observer's Special Planting Correspondent*]

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1866.

The system of *heavy advances* is now attracting attention among Proprietors and Agents of Estates. And if they could or would only com-

Digitized by Google

bine to work together for mutual benefit against this false and fictitious practice, in the same way and to half the extent that Canganies combine against their Employers, much might be done in mitigation of the evil. It is really now becoming past endurance. A few years ago a Cangany asked you £5 or £10 and with this sum he bought you 10, 20, or 30 men. Now £20, 30, 50, £100 are freely and impudently asked and for what? *a promise*: to be fulfilled or not at the caprice, cupidity, convenience, or interest of the Cangany. And these heavy demands are too often acceded to—yet it is a well known fact it is not the heavy advances that bring the labor. It is the old style of £5 and £10 that bring it. The Estates that have been invariably the best supplied, have acted on the system of small advances. It were well with their brethren if they would see the error of their ways and apply some check to this most unwholesome and unsatisfactory system. *The small advances* go to the coast and bring labor: *the large advances* in the great majority of cases are employed either to pay off an old debt to a Chetty or some one who for 18 to 24 per cent. interest has assisted the Cangany to get together his gang; or are taken to the coast to pay arrears of rent of the patrimonial paddy field; or, (which is as common as either of the other modes of disposal,) are lent out to a Chetty or boutique keeper at no extortionate interest and left in his hand till the Superintendent gets very clamorous, when the Cangany tells him the men could not be procured for such a small advance or they were got but bolted, or died of Cholera, or were frightened back from Manaar hearing the plague was in Ceylon. If the former be the reason assigned, he offers to return the money, which in course of time he does having sweated it by the interest recovered from the Chetty and his own travelling expenses. If either of the latter be his excuse, he whines, and says "*sand has fallen in his rice*" and considers himself an unfortunate and very til used man. Oh! that Planters were wise and would combine in their own interests to put a stop to these flagrant evils. It would be done if they would fix a moderate sum beyond which they would not advance to any one man. The same amount of labor would come into the country, at a much less cost to the employer.

A PLANTER, who recently returned to Ceylon, after some years' absence, thus remarks (October, 1865) on some of the changes which have attracted his notice: –

"Of news there seems but little,—Crops (the most important to a Planter whether hard up or otherwise) seem to be very uneven: patches of 20 acres or so, bearing "as in days of yore," the next 20 following the more modern example of "heavy expenditure and smaller returns." After a lengthy absence from the Island I see many changes, few for the better, but perhaps "old fashioned notions" have prejudiced my judgment. Certainly weeds and weeding are not what they were—the *hoe* (introduced many years since and condemned as, being as bad as a mamotie, scraping the soil as much, and doing only a few inches at a time) has, I find, been introduced as a nice "light play-thing." Carundies of the old fashioned sort, seems to be "amongst the things that were"—*their* handle *was* in *the middle* with a forked end; now the handle "of them here" is at the end, permitting a stick of any length, the longer the better, to be inserted so that the cooly has not to stoop any way. I fairly tried a new one yesterday and its cutting, no not that,—its scraping power extended over the large surface of one and a half inches (some day, and some very wet one, I will tell you how many square inches, there are in the space covered by 200 trees)—in the face of this tool the Planters' Association hold up its hands in astonishment at increased expenditure.

Digitized by Google

I will tell you the effect of the "new tools" upon my own places—weeds two feet-high in seed—*monthly weeding strictly carried out*—that is the weeds removed 6 inches lower down the hill, every month by the new broom which has failed to sweep clean. I hear coolies will not now stoop to collect weeds: small blame to them if they are provided with a handle 4 feet long by some humane Perria Dorie. Weeding must be allowed on all hands to be sadly *increased* in cost and sadly *decreased* in efficiency—clean estates fast taking the unenviable position of dirty ones.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT: WEEDING CONTRACTS,

BY "SEVENTEEN YEARS' A PLANTER."

Goomeratenne, 9th October, 1865.

Mr. Wall was right when he said that Contract Weeding *as at present* carried on by some Planters, is the WRONG THING; and thus, we are drifting into the hands of Conductors and Canganies. The fact is, many Estates are paying into the hands of *their Canganies* all the sums worked for by contract by *their Coolies*, instead of paying every Cooly himself and only giving the Canganies their profit on their respective contracts. *This is ruin, down-right ruin to the Estate.* Conductors are encouraging Canganies in this sort of thing—and getting bribes from the Canganies; in fact all the Contractors now are *borrowing monies* from the Canganies promising to pay, but never intending to pay them but intending always to side with them, the Canganies, against the interests of the Estate, they are employed upon: and when the Chief Officer is a tool in the hands of the Canganies, you may know the trouble the Superintendent has. Large employers should get young-men as Assistants on all Estates *over* 200 *acres*; these Assistants should keep check rolls measure coffee and rice, &c. &c: and have a promise of a management at the end of 3 years' time if they were steady and worthy of promotion.

IT MUST come to this, and the strictest orders ought at once to be given by all Proprietors and Agents that all labourers shall have all the wages always paid into their own hands and not to their Canganies.

CONTRACT WEEDING AND CANGHANIES:

BY "AN OLD PLANTER." *October*, 1865.

Mr. Wall's remarks upon the increase of the Canghany's pay are very correct—that useless individual receiving now twice the amount of pay he got 10 years ago, besides many additions to his income in the shape of interest charged to his coolies upon the advances given to them in the Coast, and sums occasionally by representing to the easily-persuaded Dorah the loss he has sustained by non-arrivals of some of these coolies.—Then again I have known a Canghany allowed a servant cook his rice and to bring it to him in the field.—On many Estates the Canghany's influence is very great, especially where the Dorah is a new arrival, consequently does not understand his language and his tricks. And how many there are in this position. It is a common practice now-a-days to place a Manager in charge of an Estate after only 18 months' experience as a Sinne Dorah. Indeed I am aware of numerous instances where one year, even less than that period, has been considered sufficient to acquire the information necessary for the management of very valuable properties. What would they say to such

Digitized by Google

a short apprenticeship at home? It is therefore not to be wondered at that men like these *get* under the guidance and control of Conductors, Canganies, and even Appoos.—I assure you these inexperienced Managers have done much towards increasing the expenditure on Estates.

The Contract Weeding system is most objectionable, inasmuch as it adds to the income of the Canghany and to his influence among the coolies. It has been found to act badly because any work which is not carefully supervised is sure to be done badly. A Weeding Contract being given out, the Manager does not consider it necessary to look after the men employed at it as attentively, as he would if it were day work. The result of this negligence is observable in the over-growing of small jungle along the ravines, and of rows of dead coffee in similar spots occasioned by the weeds having been introduced for a length of time from the natural desire of the coolies to decrease their working space, believing that the Dorah would not visit such out-of-the-way places as ravines. Then again it is difficult to make Contract Weeders pull off suckers, and a separate force must be put on for that work or allow it to remain undone until hand-searching is proceeded with.

If the payment for Contract Weeding went to the benefit of the Coolies who perform it and not the Canghany, one of the drawbacks to the system would be removed.

I can name a few more causes than the Canghany's wages and perquisites to account for the increased expediture, viz, loss on rice, extra cost of transport, increased cost of buidings. These items have added to the cost of producing Coffee, as compared with former times, by about 12s 6d a cwt. The appeal by the Planters' Association to proprietors and others to combine in fixing the amount of Coast advances to Canghanies may if properly responded to, decrease losses under that head—a similar combination to fix the pay of the Canghany at ½d, ¾d or 1d per man *he turns out each day;* also to fix the rate of rice at 1s higher than now charged, would be beneficial.

The Railway, together with the new Carrying Company, which should be well supported by the Planters—may reduce the rate of transport, and it rests with those interested to employ good, able, and experienced Managers to do what more may be necessary towards further reductions.

BY "SIC UTERE TUO UT ALIENO NON LŒDAS."

October, 1865.

Of course the increased expense connected with Coffee Estates, has lately been greatly owing to the high price of rice and the monopoly of the transport enjoyed by the Natives, matters which the Railway and private enterprise may and ought to set right—and here I may, en passant, wish all success to the Transport Company now forming in Colombo, as the first symptom of rightly directed energy on our part to cast off the incubus of native extortion. These however are not the items to which I would more immediately refer as the causes of increased and needless expense. There are matters which, growing upon us year by year as they do, are becoming every day of more serious import and which if they are not attended to and remedied as they easily might be, will ere long make Coffee Planting hardly worth the following. I allude to the careless and thoughtless manner in which Superintendents raise the price of things generally. Labour, transport, canganies' pay, carpenters, sawyers, whatever it may be, I assert and will maintain, that the present prices, in nineteen cases out of twenty,

Digitized by Google

have nothing whatever to do with any natural laws of supply and demand, but are wholly and solely caused by ill-judged—though perhaps in some instances well-intentioned expenditure. Take a case for instance where an Estate is short of labour, or the Superintendent has some little difficulty, from some accidental cause, in getting men as quickly as he wishes. If he does not get them, he fears the loss of his berth, and instead of waiting and doing the best he can for a few weeks, he offers an additional 1d. per day. Somehow or other he obtains the men, he keeps his berth (for he is an experienced Planter, and the Agent sees the place in good order,) and he avoids a temporary loss of say a couple of hundred pounds to the Estate,—but per contra he has to continue the 9d. pay and loses the money saved over and over again during the next few years. A further result is of course that other Estates in the neighbourhood have to raise their pay—not necessarily, but foolishly they generally do so; and thus we see the price of labour raised through a whole district, by the timidity and haste of one Superintendent: thousands of pounds being thrown away to save a possible loss of a hundred or two on one Estate. Are there not several undeniable instances of this? In how many cases again has the price of rice to coolies been lowered in a most unnecessary manner, and from similar causes. And here by the bye, I may allude to the curious fact that most Superintendents seem not to be satisfied with the unavoidable loss that there is on rice supplied to coolies, but voluntarily make their loss one-fourth more than it need be, by giving their men a quarter of a bushel of rice every week, of which they sell again in the bazaar at least two measures. Now no cooly eats more than six measures a week, so that by giving him the six measures and 3d. or 6d. to buy his curry stuffs, one-fourth of the loss on rice is saved to the Estate which on a large place is no small matter.

Now to take another example. A Superintendent has a rather large quantity of Coffee in store, other Estates are similarly situated, and consequently his share of the cart or tavelam hire is not quite so large as he would like, so he offers a higher rate to the tavelam or cartmen, and gets his coffee away. He has the pleasure of boasting that his coffee was off before that of his neighbours, and they, all have the felicity of paying the increased cart or tavelam rate for the rest of that season *at least*. He has, on this particular occasion *perhaps*, saved £50 to the Estate by getting his Coffee down sooner, and they —the adjacent Estates—pay £2000 or £3000 among them in the shape of increased rates of transport.

Now when we consider how difficult, if not impossible it is, to lower prices that have once been raised, and that these matters are going on unchecked year after year, I think it will be allowed that they have a very great deal to do with increased expenditure, and that they require our most serious attention.

The contract system again, is another great cause of loss. Whenever a Singhalese is in debt—or rather whenever he considers it absolutely necessary to pay his debts—he comes and asks for a contract. He says he must have an advance to get men—he receives the advance —goes away and pays his debts with it—that process consisting I believe in giving his creditors a blow-out of curry and rice, a chew of betel, a rupee or so of interest on the money, and a promise to pay some other time, or when he gets further advances. The rest of the advance is probably invested in some little land or paddy speculation. This is about the history of all advances whether to Singhalese or

Digitized by Google

Malabars. The Contractor will at length appear with a few men and begin to dawdle through his contract, and if you are fool enough to give them, will continue to ask and receive advances, till some fine day you find that he has received the whole price of the work and that this is not half done. The remedy for this, it need hardly be said, is that beyond a first small advance he should have no money paid into his hands till the work is done, but his men should be paid weekly for their number of days' work.

Contractors' prices also, from employers often not knowing the real value of the work to be done—have become most preposterously high. In the district from which I now write, the ordinary contract rates, for such work as road-cutting, &c., is such that I can always save about one-half by doing the work with Malabar coolies.

The enormously high pay now given to Canganies—and the absurdly high wages paid for Cingalese labour (sometimes amounting to 2/6 a day,) are again I consider all owing to the same causes. But it may be asked, how is it that Agents allow these extravagancies. The answer is I think, that in the first place, some visiting Agents have no practical knowledge of Estate work. They visit an Estate and it appears in general good order and they look no deeper. They have confidence in the experience of the Superintendent—and they find no fault with a rather high expenditure (especially as it adds to their percentage.) I remember a well-known Merchant in Colombo, saying to me,—"What a farce it is for me to visit these Estates; I know nothing at "all about them; the Superintendent understands the management "much better than I do—however so and so (naming the owner at "home,) insists on my doing it, and as I get a handsome fee I've "no objection."—I am quite aware however that such cases are now comparatively rare. Now the remedy for all this is pretty evident. In the first place the visiting Agent must be able to distinguish necessary expenditure from unnecessary—that which is strictly for the real and permanent benefit of the Estate from that which arises from the very natural desire of a Superintendent to keep his situation, and which though of temporary benefit, may cause permanent increase of expenditure, and, irreparable injury to the District. But the main thing is that Planters must agree among themselves. They must have that unanimity which the lowest animals are capable of. Let us no longer be put to shame by the Natives and Tambies, who all hold together when one of them fancies himself ill-used, at any personal sacrifice or temporary loss to themselves (perhaps the only virtue they have ;) while we who by combination would gain so much, have hitherto acted as babies.

THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION & ADVANCES TO CANGANIES.

December, 1865.

The following are the resolutions relating to Coast Advances, as finally agreed upon by the Committee of the Planters' Association :—

Resolutions relating to Coast Advances.

I. That the total advances given out on an Estate shall not exceed ten shillings per man for the force expected for Crop exclusive of men remaining on the Estate.

II. That every effort shall be made to obtain collateral security in every case before advances are given out. And that a stamped receipt shall in all cases be taken, stating the object for which the money is given, and signed by the Cangany before witnesses with his own name, his

Digitized by Google

father's name, his caste name, and the name of his Village and Tallook in India.

III. That in cases where no men are left on the Estate, and no collateral security is given, the amount of advances to any one Cangany shall not exceed £5.

IV. That in cases where men are left as security on the Estate, the amount of advances to any one Cangany shall not exceed £5 by more than ten shillings per man so left.

V. That on the arrival of each gang on the Estate, the Superintendent shall ascertain from every man of the gang the amount advanced to him by the Cangany, and shall place that amount against the man's name on the Check-roll in the presence of one or more Witnesses who shall attach his or their name or names at the foot of the roll.

VI. That whenever practicable some portion of the advances shall be recovered on each pay day.

MR. PETER MOIR ON ESTATE EXPENDITURE.

CHILMARK, SALISBURY: 20th November, 1865.

The subject of increased expenditure on Estates is of such vital consequence to all interested that no apology is necessary from any one to take part in the discussion, the Planters' Association has called forth by the offer of a prize for the best Essay on Reduction of Estate Expenditure. I hope the call will be well and ably responded to, and I feel sure that you will afford liberal space in your columns to any, who prefer addressing you to striving for the prize. I have read Mr. Wall's letter addressed to Mr. Rose, and published in the *Overland Observer*. In offering a few remarks I shall follow that letter as far as it will admit.

I am of opinion with Mr. Wall that the Cooly has not participated in the increased "average pay," in the same proportion as Canganies. This alone points to the needlessness of the rise: as most canganies having risen from the cooly ranks, it is unnecessary to pay them so disproportionately, the moment they are promoted to cangany rank. The cause of this evil, as of most others, tending of late, to an alarmingly increased expenditure,—can to a certain extent be traced to the absence of combination among Planters for the common good, coupled with a spirit of rivalry, and a recklessness of expenditure,* that did not exist in earlier Coffee Planting. Any attempt to decide upon, and agree to a scale of rates for a district is ignored, each individual evincing a determination to act independently of, rather than in concert with his neighbour. One thinking, he has a *specialite*, in an Estate difficult to work; another has a bad road; another *better men*; and in each case a higher rate is the usual result. Others failing to perceive the particular *specialite*, follow: and so, up and up, things go. No system, and no *apparent responsibility*.

In a worse degree does this apply to Cart-hire, Tavellams, and the pay of Artificers, than to Canganies and Coolies.

I am not forgetful of the natural laws of supply and demand; but I think rates are not seldom unnecessarily raised in the way I have described.

Conductors, I dislike even the name of; and consider them necessary only, when a Superintendent has charge of more than one property, and his personal supervision is divided. Doubtless they were introduced with

* An old friend who has lately visited Ceylon, writes:—"Extravagance has become a fearful rage."

Digitized by Google

the era of Coffee Planting made easy, and in too many instances are employed to do what the Superintendent should do himself. It came to be thought a trouble, as well as, *infra dig*, to attend morning muster, and to working details; and to such an extent was this carried, that any one wishing to attend to his duties was pointed to, and styled a *Canganie*. All apparent responsibility was here again at fault, and Conductors became general. In many instances, ignorant of work, it is no wonder that work was both costly and badly done. Would Planters now combine and agree to some average rates, they would do much to prevent further increase, though unable to effect much reduction. Reduction is more practicable by careful economical management,—getting a day's work for a day's pay, checking extravagance, and working, with a view to profitable returns than the lowering of existing rates, unless where they are excessive, as in the case or 25 per cent. to Canganies. These might at once be safely reduced to a uniform rate of say, 10 or 12 per cent. in the wages of their gangs, and where they are employed without a gang, a slight addition to the pay of a good workman would be ample.

Conductors dispensed with altogether except in cases as instanced, and when employed to be charged to Superintendence. European Assistants are a great difficulty, and often a great source of trouble and disappointment. That they must be employed by some is certain, or where shall our future Managers came from? But, those so doing, do not always meet with the consideration they should.

It is well known that for some considerable time after the arrival of a new hand on an Estate, he is *worse than useless*. The coolies taking advantage of his inexperience, seem to take a special pleasure in doing everything *knowingly* wrong, and where the young hand is left to himself, appear to be working hard in doing perhaps a fourth of a day's work. It is not to the interest of any employer, to engage a young man for a shorter term than three years. In that time he may reasonably expect to be remunerated for the uselessness of the first portion by the usefulness of the last. The term used to be five years; I think three fairer, and any young person ought to serve this gladly, if he will take into consideration the position he will attain then, over those who failing to fulfil their engagements, have sought promotion earlier. Were this kept in view, there would not be that hesitation to employ fresh hands that exists. Employers have here also the remedy in their own hands, by refusing to employ any one who has not honorably fulfilled his engagement. In connexion with too rapid promotion, is one great source of increased expenditure. Persons are put in charge, before they understand either the working of an Estate, or the management of coolies. The coolies seeing this, at once become dictators, and settle both how much work they will do, and what they shall be paid. There is a too prevalent idea, that any one can manage a Coffee Estate. The increased expenditure goes to prove the error: experience and ability are as necessary there as any where. It should not be within the province of Superintendents to raise rates without a reference to their principals. The large Agency houses † are especially to blame in this; that they leave

† Agency charges, open up a subject which can be left for adjustment to Agents and their constituents. It is suggestive of note, how far their interests can be divided consistent with mutual advantages. For instance, the larger the disbursements, the better are the Agents' commissions. In other words, the Agent gains by *increased* expenditure, the Proprietor suffers.

Digitized by Google

every Superintendent, too much, to do as he pleases, and as if without any control. This I think arises from want of system, and sufficiency of inspection. To carry out an efficient supervision, more *experienced* visitors are required to supersede the present system of one person travelling thirty to forty miles a day, and visiting a half dozen or more Estates. Have fewer reports and more personal inspection, the Inspectors really knowing what is being done, not interfering unnecessarily, where not required, but guiding and controlling the inexperienced,—consulting with all, what to do, and seeing what is done,—working by method, instead of confusion. Thus would a check be put to what Mr. Wall fears, that, "*the coolies will soon be masters.*"

Contracts given indiscriminately are not to be encouraged, because Superintendents are inclined sometimes to contract for what might be performed by the Estate force, and hence all such contracts become *increased* expenditure.—*Weeding* by *Contract* I consider advantageous, as it can be both cheaper and better done than the Superintendent can do it. It relieves him of a great drag on his time and permits him to bestow more of his attention upon other works. I don't mean that I would give a contract to any man, or that any Contractor can be left without proper oversight, but this will occupy a short space of the Superintendent's time compared with what would be requisite did he not contract. It is no more necessary to over-pay a Contractor than it is to pay a cooly for an inadequate day's work, Hence, if opportunity of loitering be withheld, there is no danger of a bad example. It is to the interest of Contractors to weed *clean*, and they know it. I once had occasion to complain of a Contractor being a day or two behind time, (it was his first month) and his reply was, "Ah, Sir, I am taking out the *Kellingas* (bulbous roots) and next month will be easy!" What day labourer I wonder ever thought of making *next month easy*.

The rest of Mr. Wall's letter is taken up with the supply of coolies, which I think has kept fair pace with the demand, and I can see no reason, *why* we should not *continue masters*, which is the true way to keep down expenditure. Do away with middle men, in the shape of Conductors and Head Canganics, whose interest it is to magnify their own importance with, and at the cost of, both master and men. Let the communication between Superintendents and their Coolies be as direct and easy as possible, and ask the latter which they prefer.

[From "AN OLD PLANTER,"—Ouvah, February 5th, 1866.]

I have followed with much interest the discussion going on in the Press regarding Estate Expenditure. The various opinions expressed, to one who has watched the rise of the cost of production of coffee during the last ten years, is curious indeed.—I am far from joining in the outcry against young and inexperienced Managers. Many of the very best men of the country only possess from three to seven years' experience. After that, the energies flag, and the man who after seven years' toil in managing Coolies and Cingalese can honestly say that a dislike for his work has not begun to grow upon him—must be more than usually vigorous and energetic. The task for actual estate work and the rates of pay, are nearly the same as they were ten years ago. The increased cost is not to be looked for here, but in the frightful change in the *quality* of our labour. Ten years ago, ten or fifteen per cent. of women and boys was a fair

Digitized by Google

proportion of what may well be called non-effectives, but now 60 per cent. is nearer the mark. The consequence is that the women and boys who were formerly so profitably employed on both old and new estates in light work are now employed on heavy works for which they are unsuited and of course at a ruinous cost to the estate. This is the main cause of the increased cost of production.

The steady rise in the price of rice is another serious item. At present in Ouvah it adds 7s to 8s per cwt. to the cost of production. I now come to the item that has increased in far greater proportion than any other and that, without any adequate cause. The cost of building has increased 50 per cent. Our artizans are chiefly Cingalese and nothing shews more truly the craft of the race, than the fact that whilst the honest Tamils' pay has but slightly increased, the Cingalese have more than doubled theirs. Nothing will satisfy them and their exactions are daily increasing and will increase if a stand is not made against them in the right quarter. Most of the contractors are Morottoo people—Do not be offended Mr. Editor but whilst reading of the progress of the Missionaries in that model village, many a ghastly recollection must have crossed my fellow-planters' minds, of contracts unfulfilled, followed by unsatisfactory litigation; and Bungalows, Stores and Pulping Houses only completed at last, at ruinous prices. I can only think of one remedy for this state of things. It is for each of the Houses to organize a force, under European superintendence, for putting up estate buildings. Each of the Agency Houses could find constant employment for such a force. It requires great experience to make a good and cheap builder, and most Estate Superintendents only acquire this experience at the cost of their employers. Right glad am I to see that Roads are now getting the attention they deserve.—The change that has come over the Roads Department under the Hercules regime, appears like Magic. We hope soon to hear of the Badulla road, via Oodoopusilawa and Maturatta being commenced. This work in the extent and variety of interests which it will benefit is of more importance than any that has been undertaken since the completion of the Kandy road. Let a disinterested individual scan the map, think on the vast Native population along the whole of its proposed course, of the splendid six groups of Estates that it will connect with the Railway, and I am sure he will only come to one conclusion, that here is the best investment that the Colony can make with its surplus funds.

The discussion of the cause of the increased cost of production will lead to some reductions, but the opening of this road would give relief to Ouvah to the extent of 8s. per cwt. And now a word with regard to the Coffee Planter. Many duties are required of him, which no one not possessed of an average share of ability can perform. As cost of production increases, the more necessity for increased care and untiring industry on his part. A week's work followed by a day's idleness will not do now-a days. He must toil on exacting the day's work for the day's pay from the first to the end of the year, if he hopes to produce his Coffee at a paying rate, which ought to be the aim of all of us. Rigid attention to the minutiæ of expenditure makes the difference between Profit and Loss. After the day's work, the Planter cannot enjoy the pleasure of society, and happy is he who has acquired a taste for reading, which will give him company in his solitude. It is a hard and a lonely life.—Think of it, Agents and a Proprietors of Estates. Deal generously with your employers and study your own interests, by giving your Manager a fair share in the result of his labors.

Digitized by Google

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

(From the Annual Report for 1865.)

On one side only a dark cloud has appeared, which has arrested the attention of the Association. Competition has so much increased the cost of cultivation of Estates, as to render the question of reduction of expenditure, one of vital importance to all interested in Planting.

Unfortunately all interested in Planting are not Members of this Association, and consequently the action to be taken by the Association in this matter has been a delicate point to decide. For combined action the Association is powerless; and the only course open was to use every means to shew the magnitude of the evil, and at the same time to ventilate the subject so thoroughly that no possible remedy should be lost sight of.

With this view the subject for the annual Prize Essay was chosen. And in one case, with respect namely, to coast advances, the Committee have even attempted to effect a combination of Agents and Proprietors. Without prematurely boasting of success, they venture with some diffidence to express a hope that their efforts will not have been without some slight beneficial result.

ESTATE EXPENDITURE: THE EARLY, MIDDLE AND LATTER PERIODS OF COFFEE PLANTING.

(From the "Colombo Observer," March 12th, 1866.)

UTCHEMALLE, *March 6th,* 1866.

"*Tempora Mutantur*" who replies to Mr. P. Moir's letter* has rather overshot the mark. He has written very correctly about the doings of Superintendents in former times; but he has gone rather too far back, and has depicted the disorders which preceded and necessitated the economical period to which Mr. Moir alludes. "Tempora Mutantur" being so old a Planter, will not need to be informed that the proceedings he describes were just anterior to the ruin of so many mercantile houses of agency in Colombo:—Acland Boyd & Co., Reid Davidson & Co., Hudson Chandler & Co., Lamb Rainals & Co., &c. &c.; and

---

[*"*Tempora Mutantur* wrote to our contemporary of the *Times,* so we extract the paragraph referred to by our correspondent :—

"It would be difficult to understand what Mr. Moir means, by recklessness of expenditure that did not exist in the earlier years of Coffee Planting. If he means that there is more than what there was then, I fear that he puts the cart before the horse, as I will be able to shew by alluding to his Elcadua days, on which Estate he was an Assistant 19 or 20 years ago. If Mr. Moir's memory can carry him back so far, he will I dare say remember when Messrs. C. & Co. kept a house in Kandy, for the special use of their Superintendents, and I dare say he remembers when that house was seldom empty but generally full. Those were the days when Superintendents used to go into Kandy for their coolies pay, and generally staid a week but oftentime a fortnight, and it was not at all uncommon for some of them to go to the estate minus the half of it. Does Mr. Moir remember all these things, and does he remember also "in the earlier days of Coffee Planting" that Superintendents never thought of using a mamoty, until the weeds were better than the coffee and then it was "hack, hack, soorica, soorica." Weeding costing from 20s. to 30s. per acre and leaving the coffee as yellow as wheat ready for the sickle; and pruning and manuring were not thought of in those glorious early days of Coffee Planting.

"I can well remember those earlier days of Coffee Planting, when we used to ride into Kandy in parties of about half a dozen, and have a bout for a week, and then come back and see how much Ram Sami had weeded."

Digitized by Google

to the consequent reforms in Estate management which followed. "Tempora Mutantur" describes the process of *ruin*, whilst Mr. Moir refers to the period and process of *restoration!* I think that reform is necessary *now*, and that all Planters young and old, might profit by a serious reflection on the two periods above referred to. I am *also*

AN OLD PLANTER.

FROM "A SUPERINTENDENT."

(*In the "Colombo Observer," May 3rd.*)

DEAR SIR,

It is rather late in the day to take up the question of "Increased Estate Expenditure," but as Messrs. Millie and Woodhouse's Essays have only been published a short time, perhaps a few remarks may still not be out of place.

Messrs. Millie and Woodhouse have scarcely treated the subject with that "breadth" that we Planters expected in an Essay. Indeed it is one on which no single Planter is competent to give a complete opinion, and the best way to get one would be to take together the various opinions expressed in the numerous letters that have appeared on the subject in your columns.

Mr. Wall in his letter did not complain that Weeding was dearer by contract; but that the other works had all increased in price. The fault of this lies, I believe, principally in the fact, that the contract system has not been *substituted* for the old one, but has been *added* to it, and consequently a Planter who has given out all his weeding on contract, has still, or nearly so, the same number of hands in his employment as when he had to do the work on his own account, and he is thereby put in the expensive position of having to "find work for his men." Mr Wall is, I think, right when he says there has always been sufficient labor in the Island for our wants, though it may not have been equitably distributed. Indeed, it is that bugbear "want of labor" that has been the chief cause of the great expenditure on Coffee Estates. We can only partially control rates of transport and prices of rice; but we certainly can refrain from employing more men than we want, and we can be more discriminating in the quality of those we do employ; and I say nearly every Estate as a rule for some years past has kept too many men on, and been much too indifferent as to their quality. Being one of the offenders I do not presume to censure, and the cry of want of labor was not so difficult to raise, as many Planters were short-handed, and put those who had a sufficient number in fear of being in the same case, and then to protect themselves, they took on more than they actually needed. The cry instead of being want of labor should have been the uncertainty of labor. I do not think there would be any difficulty in raising any reasonable number of men—in time; but a Planter who wanted to engage, say on the 1st April a hundred men to begin work on the 15th April or 1st May cannot rely on getting them, and it is to this uncertainty that I impute our continued and increasing fears about labor; crop cannot wait and the Planter, to avoid risking it, and not being able to rely on getting labor just as he wants it, takes on men long before the crop is ready and is afraid to pay them off when it is finished.

Theoretically a 200 acre Estate giving a crop of 1600 cwts. requires for crop and putting the Estate into order afterwards, from 200 to 250 men

Digitized by Google

for three or four months, but during the other eight or nine months should have only from forty to fifty men; but on very few Estates indeed has this theory been practically carried out, and if we expect Coffee Estates to pay and wish to get rid of the labor fear, we shall only do so by a united resolve to adhere to it as closely as possible.

Many Planters have also been in the habit of engaging men very thoughtlessly; it is wonderful the indifference with which a Planter allows a new man to get on his works, though he may not have the slightest use for him, and knows the man will cost him more than a pound a month. As an illustration of this kind of thing, I had a neighbour who had only a small Estate, and the few men he had were all under one Cangany who, my neighbour complained, was getting saucy, and that he would like if he could get another Cangany and gang of 20 to 30 coolies, so that he might not be dependent on his old Cangany and his men. I told him a Cangany and 20 or 30 coolies would cost a pound a day, and asked him if he was willing to pay that price merely to keep his old Cangany in order. He had not looked at it in that light, and I doubt not many another Planter has not looked either.

To go back to the Contract system :— when the whole weeding of an Estate is out on contract what other work is there to do? Little or nothing—I should say. To carry out the contract system in its entirety, a Planter should have no men of his own at all; what few he did require he could borrow from the contractors. I never knew of this being done as a rule, and consequently a large amount of labor is wasted on Roads, Buildings and Manuring.

Spending labor on the first two heads is a matter of taste,—if the Estate can afford it, well and good.

As for Manuring, I think a great deal of labor has been wasted on it during the past few years:—Manuring to be successful must be continuously carried on; 2nd—The soil must be worth manuring; 3rd—The land must be level and smooth enough to allow of the manure being profitably applied. I think I am giving a fair estimate in saying, that one-third of the land planted with Coffee in Ceylon is not worth manuring; a second third is too steep and stony to be profitably manured; and the other third may perhaps be profitably worked. I know of no Estate that has been manured continuously for years, and which has not had assistance from unmanured coffee. Till we can see the accounts of an Estate of this description, we cannot judge how far manuring can be carried on profitably. As for the peddling system generally in practice on Estates, it does little good to the coffee, and a great deal of harm to the labor market.

Mr. Millie says he gets as good work out of good men now as he used to do a dozen of years ago, and that work may be more cheaply done when the rate of pay is 9d than when it is only 7½d. I thoroughly agree with him, indeed I think we get a better day's work out of good men now than we did in the first days of Coffee Planting, and certainly much easier, as most of the able-bodied men know their work now, and have only to be told to go and do it, while in those days we had to shew them how to do every little thing. I have heard many a Planter boast that his average of pay was as low as what it was fifteen years ago, but let them look at the quality of the labor they have at present—fully ten per cent not worth anything.

It was only the other day that I saw an Estate where the coffee was black and dropping from the trees, and yet some twelve or fifteen boys and girls were employed weeding: the reason given being that they were

Digitized by Google

too small to pick and that was about the truth. Has not nearly every Planter the same kind of people, not to mention old men and women. I think, I do not over-estimate when I say that ten per cent. of the labor on Coffee Estates is ineffective—a dead weight and a dead loss—not only in themselves but also by lowering the tone of the other portions of the gang.

The difficulty in the way of putting a stop to immigration of such kind of labor, lies in the fact that it pays a Cangany better to have a gang of riff-raff than one of able men. He may draw a little less pay, but he otherwise has all the rice and pay of the gang at his command,and in many cases he takes a good deal of the rice and all the pay to himself. Some good might be done by the Planters' Asscciation using its influence to make it a rule that all these ineffectives should only get sufficient pay to cover their rice. When we send a man to the Coast to engage coolies we in a manner buy a pig in a poke and must take what he brings, but I think the above rule if strictly carried out would check the custom of bringing children and old people over, more especially if it was backed by some arrangement for sending them home again.

It is inhuman bringing over old people, the change of climate is so great; and as for the girls a good number of them are brought over for a purpose little better than prostitution.

Mr. Millie and Mr. Woodhouse agree in imputing to the rise in Canganies' pay a part of the increased expenditure. It no doubt helps and the rise has been from 50 to 75 per cent. on the old rates; but part of that is only fair and another portion is due to the increased responsibility of the Cangany, who has to make good all advances. Doubtless the increase has been greater, especially for Head Canganies, than need have been; but I am inclined to think that it has been paying Canganies high, that has enabled us to keep pay down. At any rate when I tried the experiment of paying the men well and keeping the Cangany down to the old rate, the gang went off to where the Cangany got much better pay, though the men did not get quite so good.

Nearly all seem to concur in complaining of the Advance system as one of the causes of increased expenditure. It is a great nuisance certainly and there must have been some heavy losses. For myself, I have always been willing to guarantee any advance, I made for five per cent. and during the past six years the loss has been under 1½ per cent.

I do not think advances can be done away with or that men can be brought over for much under thirty shillings a head. However bad the advances between Master and Cangany may be; those between Canganies and Coolies are much worse. Planters well know that a debt of £2, £3, £4, or £5 by a Cooly to a Cangany is by no means uncommon, and besides which the debt due by the Cooly to the Estate is a mere trifle. Indeed so much is this the case that nine-tenths of the labour in Ceylon is in the employ, not of the Planter, but of his Cangany. How this state of affairs is to be remedied I cannot say, but I believe it to be one of the chief causes of the uncertainty and extravagance of labor. We are not masters, the Canganies are; we must do as they wish, or as I instanced previously take on another gang to keep the first one in order.

I would suggest to the Planters' Association, whether it would not be worth while to voluntarily tax ourselves for the purpose of establishing an agency like the Trade Protection Societies at home. A subscription of from £5 to £10 from each Estate would give ample funds to pay

Digitized by Google

one Agent and two European Assistants, and from 20 to 30 Native ones. (Of course I mean the agency to have nothing to do with Government.) Such an establishment would be useful in keeping a register of papers, characters, &c., and could act on the information it gradually acquired, and it would soon have plenty of work to do; for there can be little doubt, but that a great number of Canganies, if correct information of their doings could be had, could be indicted for obtaining money under false pretences and for conspiracy. As an example of the work to be done, I would take the case, one of frequent occurrence, of a Cangany who never could get up a good gang of his own, but who through the money he had to back him could yet acquire an entire control over the labor of an Estate. And when that had been done, everything must go on as he wished—or he would take the men away. Now if a Cangany of this description was discharged, the agency would prevent his getting employment elsewhere, and could put a stop to his trying to seduce the labor away from the Estate from which he was discharged. Cases of this kind are very frequent, and are some of the worst features of the Cangany system.

Before leaving the Labour question, I would suggest to the Planters' Association, whether some arrangement could not be made whereby men could be engaged for crop, and yet not leave their homes till the crop was ready for them.

In Scotland fairs are held about the middle of the year, where men are engaged to go to certain farms for harvest, but these men do not leave home till word is sent them. Do you not think that something of the kind might be adopted here? There must be in Ceylon in the Northern, Western, and Southern Provinces quite a sufficiency of idle population to take in our crops, and though for those people it might not be convenient to engage themselves for any length of time, they might still be glad to earn a pound or two at crop work. A very little assistance from Government would be sufficient, so as to make the village officers register the engagement and to see, as far as possible, that it was carried out. If this suggestion is worth anything, this year would be an excellent one to try it in, as the high price of rice and other things is falling very heavily on the Native population. Of course a higher rate of pay could be given, to men who only came when crop was ready and who left immediately it was over.

The increased cost of Buildings is generally put down as one of the reasons of the rise in Estate expenditure; but I think the greater part of the higher cost of buildings must be put down to the superior style in which they are erected now-a-days, and also partly to the greater scarcity and cost of raw materials. Sawing, though it occasionally may have been high, has not risen much; masons' work is, I think, cheaper or rather perhaps we do not throw away so much money on it as we used to do. Some old Planters may remember the time when it was a common sight to see half-a-dozen masons, drawing from 2s. to 4s. each a day, sitting in a row polishing a barbacue. Carpenters' wages have risen a good deal, but the good carpenter is worth his hire. What I object to is, their sticking their apprentices or any fisherman who barely knows a chisel from a plane, but who prefers catching Planters to catching fish, into us at 2/6 and 3/ a day. One of your correspondents proposes that the big Agency houses should keep establishments of masons, carpenters, &c. But I fear as far as cost went that would be out of the frying-pan into the fire: it is sur-

Digitized by Google

prising, however, that carpenters do not set up shops in the various districts: the odd jobs that continually have to be done on Estates would surely prove remunerative.

Transport at present is, and for some years past has been, exceptionally high; but I fear the cartmen were not altogether to blame, their own expenses having risen in like proportion—the other day I had a waybill for a cart from Colombo to theEstate and back, and the hire was £11, on the other side the expenses could not have been much less than £6. The cost for tolls and stabling alone would be over £2. It must be remembered that this took place during the finest portion of the year, and when hire was high. What profit would the cartmen have had if hire had gone down £2 and the weather had been wet? I see no likelihood of there being any great reduction in the cost of transport till the Railway is opened. Some slight improvement might be made by Planters not being in such a hurry to get their crops off, and also by Estates keeping their own carts or perhaps it would be worth while for the leading Agency houses to have each a Transport Establishment of their own. The two principal objections to Estates and Agents having carts of their own are, the inability to have the cattle taken care of on a journey, and the expense and difficulty of procuring good fodder. But when the Railway is opened and the journeys reduced to between twenty and thirty miles, a little system ought to obviate the first difficulty, and the Railway would introduce a cheap and plentiful supply of fodder into Kandy from the low country and the coast. I do not know, but that Estates and Agents will be obliged to make some arrangement of the kind when the Railway is at work, for the present carts are chiefly owned about Colombo and it is doubtful if many of them will work from Kandy to the Estates. I suspect this is the cause that the Railway get so little merchandise to carry at present,—as the carts after unloading at Ambepusse would have to go down to Colombo empty.

The greatest item on the list of increased expenditure is "Loss on Rice", and I think if it had not been for that, the other causes would not have attracted much attention. Loss on rice has swamped, is swamping, and to all appearance will swamp many an Estate in Ceylon. What little we can do to reduce the cost of rice, is first by reducing the cost of transport: when the Railway is opened rice should be delivered in Kandy for very little over its cost price in Colombo; second by importing our own rice. At present we pay some four or five profits on it before it reaches the Estate: by importing ourselves we ought to be able to reduce them to two or at the utmost three. I am aware that some years ago an Agency house imported their own rice; but they found it better, what with pilfering on the road and deterioration in store, to sell the rice in Colombo roads and buy it back again from Contractors in Kandy. As for storing there is not a house in Kandy properly suited for the purpose of storing rice, and if Agents are to import rice, I should propose their putting up iron tanks to hold from 1,000 to 5,000 bushels which would effectually prevent stealing, and when a tank was emptied, it could be thoroughly purged of insects. The great drawback of pilfering on the road would also be done away with by the railway, so that delivery in Kandy would be as safe as if it were alongside the ship; indeed it would be advisable not to measure the rice at all in Colombo, but to load it from the ship, or cargo boats, into waggons and collect the duty on it in Kandy. With cheap transport and doing away with two or three profits we should get rice in Kandy from 2s. to 3s. a

Digitized by Google

bushel cheaper than we do at present. In conclusion I would submit that the cheapest way to work a Coffee Estate in Ceylon is to do as little work on it as possible. What little must be done, do by contract, and borrow men to pick the crop.

For a Planter's motto I would give,—"A man a day is, a pound a month." If Planters would only bear this in mind and each of the thousand Coffee Estates in Ceylon reduced their labour force by ten men, there would be a saving on the year of £120,000 and the bugbear, want of labour, would be got rid of.

Trusting you will be able to find room for this long letter.

I remain, Yours truly,

A SUPERINTENDENT.

ESTATE EXPENDITURE.

MR. MILLIE'S ESSAY.

THE FOLLOWING REMARKS ON INCREASED EXPENDITURE ON ESTATES, ITS CAUSES AND REMEDY, MAY BE CONFINED TO TWO GENERAL HEADINGS:—

1*st.*—*On Increased General Expenditure.*

2*nd.*—*On Increased Expenditure connected with Coolie Labor.*

There cannot be any question but that in every District, the upkeep of an Estate, or the cost of producing a crop, is now very considerably more than in former years; the per centage of increase of course differs in different Districts, arising from local position or other causes.

We have now to enter into our accounts of expenditure, items unknown 10 and 12 years ago:

Loss on Rice (instead of a gain.)

Cart Hire on every article increased 100 per cent.

The increased and increasing cost of every thing for ordinary use or consumption on Estates.

Export Duty.

Coast advances lost.

Loss of Interest and by Exchange on heavy advances out.

Causes and Remedies.

Loss on Rice may now be esteemed a settled burden, but the evil is in a great manner aggravated by excessive rates of cart hire, and we have the Railway in prospect to mitigate these. Where possible, Estates should keep a good stock of private carts; Colombo cart contractors generally pocket £1 per cart on hire paid by Agents; this is exorbitant and should be remonstrated against by the latter. Here we see the reason up-country Chetties sell rice cheaper than agencies can supply it; the former employ no Contractor, but merely engage with cart drivers and thus save ½ and ¼ of the hire.

Coast or Canganie advances, threaten to become a serious evil. Distinctions should be made in the pay of Canganies so as to induce them to refund, or procure labor on their own resources; those who bring in labor free of advances, or who promptly pay up within a rea-

Digitized by Google

sonable time should receive an extra rate of pay, as compared with others heavily and hopelessly in debt.

Why should Ram Samy pay up his advances within six months of arrival, when his friend Muto Samy has been owing the same sum for years, has the same number of coolies, and gets the same pay? You hold out no inducement to pay up, but quite the contrary! The man's pay is merely a secondary consideration; his gain consists in the amount of money he can borrow. You passively encourage the Canganie in the present ruinous system of borrowing without any intention of repaying: then, when the gang is broken up by runaways and the debt has to be written off, you cry out against the evil. I have found the plan of paying free Canganies more, answer; they like it and it is always either the unencumbered man, or he who has the character of promptly settling up his advances, who brings in the coolies. So long as no distinction is made in the pay and perquisites of those who pay up and others who do not, so surely will the Estate not only incur heavy loss, but the Canganies, the procurers of labor, will get into such a helpless and chronic state of hopeless debt, as to necessitate the writing off the obligation (and thus encourage them to incur a new one) or bring the influx of fresh labor to a stand.

In case this system may meet with the objection that it may deter good Canganies from taking any advances and thus in another way disable them from procuring labor, I would propose another alternative:—That after the lapse of a certain period, interest be charged the Canganie on his advance account, should he seem unwilling to pay up either in whole, or by instalments; and in order that he may directly feel this, that this interest be deducted from his monthly wages.

On the second General Heading.

It is certain, even taking into consideration the slightly increased rates of pay, that the coolie does not earn, or save so much as he did 12 years ago; for the cost of all provisions has risen more in proportion than the wages, while it is equally certain Canganies' pay has risen 100 per cent. Mr. Wall's idea is therefore correct, that the rise of pay does not go to the proper quarter.

The average rate of pay in monthly accounts I consider no criterion of Expenditure, and I have seen cheaper work done on an average of 9d. than on one of 7½d. Apart from Canganies' wages, the expenditure does not so much depend upon the pay, as on the amount of work done for it. This conclusion leads me to examine why our cost of Weeding is now so greatly increased, while (I write on my own experience) Pruning, Holing, Planting, Picking, Roads &c. are just done as cheaply as formerly? I can prune as many trees, cut as many holes, pick as big bushels, cut as many yards of road, carry as many bushels of coffee and rice, nay, I will omit even the "as many" and say more, as, or than, I did 12 years ago.

How is it that the same remarks do not apply to Weeding? All old Planters must recollect that a much superior class of immigrants arrived in former years: women and children were scarcely seen—these first-class coolies did their share of weeding works; what have we now? Take the morning parade on any large Estate, the pick of the force is singled and drafted out for Pruning, Transport, Roads &c., and after every necessary work is supplied, the refuse are left for the Weeding, because they cannot possibly be put to anything else. Look at them as they stand—"the good for nothings"—useless children, incapables from various causes, de-

Digitized by Google

bility, boils, bruises,—what can you expect? I therefore conclude that our increased expenditure in Weeding arises from the vastly inferior quality of immigrants, which as they come in with others, we must take on, and for whom no other work can be found which they can possibly even attempt to do. Were we to single out all these people for our Picking, or any other work, the expenditure on such work would just be increased, as at present our Weeding is.

Weeding Contractors do the work cheaper than the Superintendent, because they put first-class labor to it.

The next increased head of expenditure is Buildings, this arises from these being erected on a much more substantial and permanent scale than formerly; but also from the advanced rates of wages of all artificers, and increased cost of all purchased materials.

For any high expenditure other than I have here touched upon, I should say the Superintendent or Assistant is to be blamed. While well aware that amongst this class of men there exist many well known for zeal, integrity and ability; still, as a rule, the steady, working, plodding Superintendent is the exception. However, his position may often be difficult: he may be short-handed, and may receive a hint that unless he can command labor his services are useless. He may wish to please and humour his labor force, in order to procure a "good name" and then he is taxed with heavy expenditure.

The Remedy for expensive Weeding—supposing my idea of its cause to be correct—would be, do not put all your refuse labour force to weed—mix them up with some first-class people. The inferior hands will thus be led on and incited to try and finish the task, because they see examples amongst them of those who do, and although not able to do so much as the other will perform comparatively a great deal more than when by themselves.

The foregoing remarks may thus generally be summed up—That on Estates where the Superintendent with unwearied zeal adheres to his duties, does not too much occupy his time, which belongs to his employer, with his own business or pleasure, the heavy expenditure will be found to consist in causes altogether apart from control. Let employers who have men with whom they are satisfied, make it the interest and pleasure of these to remain in their employment. Nothing is more detrimental to an Estate than frequent changes. Employers think too much of the difference of £100 in salary. What is that in the expenditure of an Estate as compared with having a Manager who suits and works economically? How often do we hear of a deserving man being "advanced" to another Estate or employment, because his present berth wont afford it? It ought to afford it. Good men should be kept stationary, not on a fixed salary; but on the understanding that as crops and expenditure will allow, their income increases.

New hands should be brought up under their directions to fill up vacancies. Large Estates would thus pay *more* in Superintendence and so they ought; and voluntarily, as circumstances admit, increase the salary of a deserving Manager. £50 spontaneously given is more appreciated and acts as a greater incitement to renewed efforts, than £100 craved, and grudgingly bestowed. There would also be extra cost in increasing the number of Sub-assistants. I do not, with Mr. Wall, condemn the whole race of Conductors. A *good* Conductor is perhaps better than an Assistant. The difficulty consists in getting the former. Where this difficulty exists, Europeans should take their place and not indiscriminate

Digitized by Google

employment be given to every stroller who understand English, and dubs himself "Conductor."

Agencies in Colombo and Kandy should combine more in keeping down prices of articles ordered for Estates; also Cart Hire; and if possible, they should have some fixed reasonable fee for the cart contractor, protesting against his taking just as much as he chooses, or as he possibly can, out of the ostensible hire, as appears in the Way Bill. Increased cost of cart hire like Canganies' pay, does not go to the proper quarter. Cart contractors and Canganies have the lion's share of increased expenditure. It is perfectly true Estates are better cultivated now than in former years, consequently cost more and thus require and employ more labor. If coolies are comparatively more plentiful (which is a question,) there is comparatively more work for them to do. We never now hear, as we did in former years, of coolies being engaged for a few months before crop to work only for their rice. We seldom see, as we often did not so very long ago, the labor force being only turned out 3 or 4 days in the week. Why? because of increased cultivation, which necessarily produces increased expenditure. But we have on the other side, increased value of Coffee property, better crops, better prices. And no practical man can deny that a *good Estate*, with all the extra charges upon it, as stated in my first General Heading, pays better now than it did 12 years ago.

With a careful exact Agency, a steady working, zealous, sensible Superintendent and a good Estate, (a bad one, under any circumstances is ruination),—we need not fear the increased expenditure on the first general Heading, and we can have no cause to complain on that of the second.

Finally the roots of the evil are three:—

1st. That curse of Ceylon in general, and Coffee Planting in particular, *large and easy credits to Proprietors and almost unlimited advances to Canganies.* Men, with only a few hundreds, where thousands are needed, rush into Coffee, not considering that they are only laying in store, days and years of anxious toil and anxiety, merely to yield to London capital a good interest, and to Ceylon Agencies handsome commissions. Absent Proprietors spend their *anticipated* gains on the "advance system;" and if dissatisfied with their Agents, cannot change, because the "Borrower is servant to the Lender." Let these consider, that it would be wiser and better to spend less and be independent. Superintendents cannot discharge their coolies, or change their Canganies, because the latter are irretrievably in debt. Let as severe a check as possible be put on the Advance system, either in the way I have already proposed, or by some other means.

2nd. Insufficient and ineffective Superintendence.

The remedy for this is in the hands of employers.

3rd. An inferior class of immigrant coolies.

This must be dealt with either in the manner already suggested, or by striking two averages in the monthly account, one for the first-class labor, another for the weeding.

In conclusion, if increased cultivation, causing increased expenditure, does not pay, it need not be persevered in.

Concluding Remarks.

It must be patent to all, that where gains and wages are spent on "the Advance system", little interest can be taken in the occupation or work. If this be the case with the proprietor (and I know of instances) who over-draws his over-estimated crop, before it is picked; if this be the case with the Superintendent (and I know of instances),

"How happy, he, who lives on his pay"
"And spends a rupee out of six-pence per day."

Digitized by Google

What must it be with the uneducated, unconscientious, uncivilized coolie? Not only having nothing to receive, but pledged in respect to the Canganie at a rate of 50 to 100 per cent.? He only studies how he can trifle his time with impunity, careless of all so long as his "name is put down."

Show me the free Proprietor—he is prosperous.

Where is the Superintendent, who, whatever his pay may be, heedless of sneers and jeers from the "fast" (let them laugh who win) saves—He is a steady economical worker.

And I appeal to the whole Planting Community, if the unindebted gang, Canganie and Coolies, are not the steadiest and hardest workers on the estate.

Point out the Estate where the three are combined, as "The Free Proprietor; The Saving Superintendent; Canganies and Coolies not hopelessly shackled in Advances:"

It will not complain of Increased Expenditure.

These are the views of,—

ONE WHO DOES NOT.

MR. WOODHOUSE'S ESSAY.

"To be or not to be, that is the question."—Hamlet.

"THE CAUSES OF THE GREAT INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE ON COFFEE ESTATES, AND THE MEANS TO BE ADOPTED FOR REDUCING IT."

That the expenditure on Estates is higher than in former years, more especially in proportion to the work accomplished, is necessarily to be admitted before proceeding further. To such then, and such there are, who dispute the position in toto, we have nothing to say; it is not within our present province to combat their opinions; statistics and examples to prove the case are quite beside our object in writing. We must admit the fact as a fact, without further question, and endeavour to shew how it has arisen, as well as suggest such remedies as we imagine will be beneficial.

In considering the question before us, we must look at the history of the last six or seven years, and pass in review the principal events of that period which chiefly bear upon the subject. Briefly to mention them: they are the construction of the Railway; the scarcity of labour, more especially during the crop of 1862-63, consequent on increased cultivation of Cotton on the Indian Coast and abundant crops of grain in the same localities; the immense increase of speculation in purchase of land, both in Ceylon and India, during 1863-64, a speculation unparallelled since the disasters of 1847 and 1848; the prevalence of Cholera and Small-pox over the greater part of the Island during the same period; and the state of disrepair into which most of our principal roads had been allowed to fall about the same time. These are the events which bear more especially upon the subject of Coffee Cultivation in Ceylon, and without exception have tended to increase the expenditure on estates by enhancing the value of labour and causing a corresponding increase in its cost. They partly caused a scarcity of labour by inducing the Natives of the Indian Coast to remain in their own country instead of emigrating to Ceylon and swelling the amount of labour available for insular requirements; and partly enhanced the demand for, and value of, that available amount.

The increased cultivation of Cotton on the Indian Coast, which followed shortly after the commencement of the Cotton famine in Eng-

Digitized by Google

land, naturally induced many to remain at home, to follow their present work in preference to risking a journey to this island; and the abundant harvest of grain not only detained on the Coast many who would otherwise have emigrated in search of food, but consumed a large amount of labour in securing it and so afforded employment to many agricultural labourers who would have come over to Ceylon in search of employment. The construction of the Railway and the extraordinary speculation in land and consequent demand for labour, each in its own way tended to increase the value of that labour by taking up a share of the supply available for the whole island; and the prevalence of fatal epidemics tended further to enhance the value of that supply, not only by actually reducing its amount, but by deterring intending immigrants from coming over to the island. The effect of the defective state of the channels of communication throughout the island is sufficiently evident, and will be duly treated of when we come to consider the item of "Transport."

The more immediate and palpable sources of increased expenditure are:—Firstly (chiefly), the extraordinary increase of the Canganies' pay (out of all proportion to that of the Cooly) combined with a corresponding decrease in his efficiency as an overseer.

Secondly, the increased price of rice and supplies of every description, whether necessary to the Estate, or the Cooly, or to both, and the increased cost of the transport of these supplies to the Estate, as well as crop to the sea-port.

Thirdly, the enhanced rate of pay demanded by artizans and contractors of every description.

Considering first the case of the Cangany and his pay. This has risen in most districts fully 50 per cent., and if we take into consideration the equivalent we obtain in the way of work, we may fairly say 100 per cent. In former years a Cangany drawing head money at the rate of one shilling per mensem for each of his men, not only supplied the estate with good able-bodied coolies, but obtained obedience from his gang, and saw that they did their full day's work, and so kept the expenditure on field works proportionate to their cost. But what is the state of affairs at the present time? The Cangany demands and obtains, not only a rupee and upwards for each of his so-called men—in reality in too many instances, for women, children, and inefficient hands of every description,—but in addition claims a bonus for bringing them, after having made use of the Estate money ostensibly for that purpose. Having brought them to the Estate, he hampers them in every way, shields them at every available opportunity from deserved punishment, totally fails in getting anything like a fair amount of work from them, and finally in all probability if not treated in the same way by his present master, transfers his services and those of his men to the neediest, or easiest-going master he can hear of, probably again changing after a short time in search of another bonus and increased pay. There is no difficulty in accounting for this state of things. The history though deplorable is short. In times of scarcity of labour, more especially on particular Estates as well as throughout the Island generally, the Superintendent seeing the Estate works getting into arrears, and a likelihood of loss of crop, feels it incumbent on him to try every means in his power to augment his force; indeed in many instances he has been told by his employers that a failure in obtaining a sufficiency of men would necessitate a change of employment, and so for his own interest as well as that of the Estate, he holds out inducements in every way for the purpose of collecting men. He offers a bonus to Canganies and increased pay to

Digitized by Google

their men; alarmed by their representations of what might occur should he not do so, he lightens the daily task and bribes the Cangany by a so-called paying contract, and as he is keen enough to profit by his master's fears, the Cangany rarely troubles himself to perform it. Discipline is relaxed and field-works cost half as much again as they ought to do. As time passed during the last few years, Estate upon Estate has been opened, and enlarged, Superintendent upon Superintendent has arisen, each one in the same predicament, and as a natural consequence, each pitted against the other. Encouraged by this state of affairs, numbers of coolies have started as Canganies, men totally unfit in every way, men without influence either in their own country, or over any men they may collect in Ceylon. They ask for, and obtain advances, which they probably spend in the Island, to pay off their debts, or lend out at interest immediately on reaching the Indian Coast. Even should they do their best to collect labourers, their want of influence counteracts any zeal they may shew, and they return to the Estate with small and inefficient gangs, probably their own relatives, with a large sprinkling of infirm and aged persons whom they frighten into coming over with them. The Superintendent in order to recover his advances, has to put up with this treatment as best he may, and in face of danger from want of men is probably glad to obtain a force of any description as better than none. The Cangany on his part, knowing how easily his followers can escape from him if they choose, and being their creditor sometimes for very considerable sums, endeavours naturally to lighten their work and increase their pay; his interest being clearly opposed to that of the owners of the Estate. And so matters stand at the present day. Some Superintendents are even in a worse position to stand up for their rights than those already mentioned. We allude to those who are put in charge of Estates with no coolies on them, or so extremely few as to count as none, and have orders to get up a force. With no foundation to start from, small blame to them if they run out of the ordinary track a little, and risk money and their neighbours' approbation in doing so. Of late years these instances have been by no means rare: there is scarcely a district where Estates have not been seen totally devoid of labour. The large proportion of young and inexperienced Superintendents, which has arisen of late years, has probably in some measure tended to the development of the state of matters mentioned above; but this is the necessary consequence of extended cultivation, and its evil effect can only be counteracted by the vigilance of the older men, who stand in the position of Managers and superiors. The remedy for the evil is difficult to find; we can only suggest a careful watching of the Superintendent to avoid in every way this injurious system of pampering Canganies and to seize every available opportunity, of reducing their excessive pay. Above all he must strive to improve the efficiency of the Cangany as a task master in the field. It would be going too far to attempt to suggest how this is to be done, as it would necessitate a treatise on moral influence, and the customs and character of the Tamil race,—suffice it to say that every reasonable attempt must be made to induce the Cangany to get a fair day's work out of his men for a fair day's pay. It is impossible for the European Superintendent to be everywhere at one and the same time, and unless his Cangany-assistants are both capable and willing to support him in getting a reasonable amount of work out of his coolies, that work will never be done as it should be, and the cost of it immensely enhanced. In this, as in a nut-shell, lies the secret of the greater expenditure

Digitized by Google

on field works. If the Cangany does his duty, the expenditure on Estates will not be disproportionate to the universal rise in the cost of every thing in Ceylon and India as it is at present. Cooly's pay has necessarily risen of late years on account of a similar rise in the cost of labour throughout the world, for it is not in Ceylon only that such a rise has occurred. As regards Ceylon, taking into consideration the increased cost of his clothing and food, the pay of the cooly is by no means disproportionate to surrounding circumstances. Our complaint is not therefore increased pay, but a decrease in the efficiency of the cooly as a labourer. There will be little or no cause of complaint if the cooly does a good day's work for his pay, but this he will not do—nor can he be made to do, unless his Cangany assists the master in compelling him to it. Idle, good-for-nothing Canganies almost of necessity produce idle good-for-nothing coolies. "Like master, like man," a proverb that should be altered to "Like Cangany like Coolies." We cannot insist too strongly on this point. All field works which are now so costly will be more quickly got over, in fact the cooly will really work instead of idling all day, and the price of any given amount of labour be at once reduced. These remarks apply to the greater number of Estates in Ceylon: on some of course there are efficient, laborious Canganies, and the Superintendent of such Estates may dispute our opinion; but taking the average all over the Island, we are fully convinced that the deterioration in character and efficiency which our Native Overseers have undergone is the true source of increased Expenditure on Estates, and the great plague-spot in our system.

We now come to our 2nd principal cause, viz., the increasd price of Rice and Supplies of every kind, caused principally by enhanced cost of transport. Loss upon rice is now a very important item of expenditure in most Estate accounts, varying at a rate from 1d. per man daily in districts not far removed from the sea-port, to 10s. per mensem in those more remote in times of scarcity. This arises not only from its primary cost being greater than formerly at the sources of supply, but also, and we may say principally, from the greater cost of transport from the sea-port to the interior. The cause of its being dearer in India than it used to be, is almost beyond our limits, and we can only suggest that the Estate Agents should try their utmost to import it direct from Ganjam, Calcutta &c., instead of allowing the import to fall wholly into the hands of the Native dealears as is the case at the present time. The cost of transport from Colombo to the interior, of rice and supplies, as well as that of Coffee from the Estates, lies more immediately under our observation. Regarded casually we may simply state that the supply of means of transport has not kept pace with the largely increased demand for it. Transport is wholly carried on by bullock carts, a mode which as affording facilities for the purpose has only been improved for a long series of years by the substitution of large Coast cattle for the inferior Native breed. The number of carts has of course increased, but not proportionately to the demand for increasing supplies of rice and coffee as well as the annually increasing amount of manures forwarded from the sea coast to the Estates. The profession (if we may term it) of carriers also wholly lies in the hands of Native contractors, who combine together to raise the rates and prevent any competition by which a reduction might occur. Another fruitful source of expenditure under this head is the state of disrepair into which the channels of communication were allowed to fall during the latter years of office of our late Governor, a state which reflected anything but credit on the Executive Government. Although this state of things has in a great measure been amended, its affect is still apparent on our trans-

Digitized by Google

port charges, for when once a rate has been established it seems almost, if not wholly impossible to reduce it again to its former limits. As a remedy for this evil, we must look principally to the completion of the Railway, and increased efficiency in the Public Works Department. The cost of transport of crop to the sea coast could be slightly reduced by the combination of Planters, in their respective districts, to prevent undue competition for securing carts; but there is little hope of any considerable improvement until the Railway Company relieve the Native Contractors in carrying goods between Colombo and Kandy, and the construction of new roads, as well as a better condition of those now existing, enables the Planter to get up his supplies and despatch his crops with greater ease and certainty. On the completion of the Railway many Estates will be able to ply their own carts between the Stores and so manage entirely without the intervention of middlemen in the shape of Native Contractors.

The 3rd principal item we have to consider, is the increased Rate paid to Artizans of every description.

This rate has risen quite out of proportion to that of common labourers, and to what the universal depreciation of the value of money might lead us to expect. In fact the island rate of pay for masons and carpenters very nearly approaches that of the same class in England, with anything but an adequate result in the efficiency of the workmen. There are two principal causes for this. The first the increased practice of Planters on the old Estates to replace by permanent and expensive buildings the comparatively temporary structures which it was customary to erect; and also at the same time on new Estates to erect these permanent buildings at once, without the intervention of any temporary arrangements; and in consequence now and of late years we have not only construction but reconstruction going forward, as it were two sets of work, demanding the labor of our artizans at the same time. The 2nd cause is the great demand for artizans on the Railway works, which draws on the supply hitherto available for Estate purposes. Both these contingencies will be remedied by time, and probably in no other way. The reconstruction of buildings on the old Estates has its limits, and the construction on the new Estates once completed will have but little reconstruction in future years. The completion of the Railway speaks for itself, and the skilled labour now employed upon the works will be thrown on the island and become available for Estate purposes.

We have now considered the three principal causes of increased Estate expenditure, besides these there are many of minor importance: loss by Advances is generally looked upon as one of the more prominent, but on close inquiry it will be found that actual loss of money, advanced to the Indian coast for coolies, is but small. The computation of interest on the floating money would be quite another thing, but as this does not usually appear in Estate accounts, it does not come within our limits. The remedy for loss at all appears somewhat perplexing. Increased carefulness on the part of the Superintendent in making the advances is of course the first suggestion which presents itself, but as we have already seen he may be placed in such a position that he cannot help himself and must take as his motto "Nothing venture, nothing win." After this we cannot help thinking that the powerful Agency Houses could take an interest in the matter and greatly help in recovering bad debts on the Indian coast. A single Estate could not afford to send over a European to the coast to recover the sum of £20 or £30,

Digitized by Google

the expenses would not be met by the debt to be recovered ; but an Agency firm with 20 Estates, each having a debt of £20 (£400 in all) could well afford to send a competent person to the Coast, charging each Estate its share of the expense according to the amount recovered. Another minor item is what might be saved on the purchase of Bags, Tools, Cumblies, Medicines, Baskets, &c., by a little more attention to the subject by the Estate Agents. Without for a moment imputing other than the most strictly honourable motives to those gentlemen, it must be very evident to even a casual observer how very inferior and unsuitable are many of the articles referred to, compared to what they might be, and in many cases used to be, or to what their cost entitles the purchaser to expect. Other items might be adduced, such as loss by failure of weeding and other contracts, the constant change of Superintendents, &c., &c.; but they are hardly of sufficient importance to be allotted space in so short a treatise as the present. We must not however lose sight of the fact that on many Estates, the field works during the last 2 or 3 years had from various causes fallen far into arrears, and that in trying to recover ground, the present expenditure is materially increased from that cause alone. Every practical Planter is well aware that when once any field work becomes necessary, every day of delay in its execution enhances the trouble and cost in performing it; and when year after year passes without that execution, doubly and trebly expensive it becomes; an expense which is not to be covered in a single year, nor yet perhaps in two; in all probability 4 or 5 years will elapse before a single year's neglect can be entirely got over. That many Estates did thus fall far in arrears is indubitably a fact, and that they have been, and still are, endeavouring to make up for lost time at the cost of increased expenditure as opportunities of securing labour occur, is equally unquestionable.

So far then we have seen that there has been a natural and necessary rise in the cost of Cooly labour, necessary on account of a greater demand for labour in general, not only in Ceylon and the adjoining Indian continent, but common to the whole world; and as such we have no just cause of complaint however much we may deplore the fact. We have also seen that our real source of trouble is the increasing inefficiency and exorbitant pay of our Canganies and that this is principally and primarily the evil with which we have to contend. This point amended, and amended it must be before we can regain our former position, we can do little else but await for a few years the opening of new roads, of new communications and the release from work of a great body of artizans at present placed in an anomalous and unnatural position. That the remedy for the present state of things depends chiefly on the action taken by Superintendents for the purpose of securing and retaining a supply of labour, cannot be concealed, nor is it in any way desirable that it should be so. On the Superintendent, cheerfully and effectually aided in every possible way by the Estate Agent, lies the ability, as well as the responsibility, of reducing Estate Expenditure to its lowest limits consistent with safe and proper cultivation. To the Superintendent, Proprietor or otherwise, not as an individual but as a class, not singly but in combination, we must impute blame or award praise as the future condition of the present question may determine—a question of vital importance and never ceasing interest to Superintendents and Proprietors, and we may add to the whole of the inhabitants of the Island as affecting its prosperity and its position as a British Colony.

Digitized by Google

LABOUR LAWS OF CEYLON AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PLANTERS AND COOLIES ON COFFEE ESTATES.

(From a letter by a Ceylon Planter to a friend in Madras.)

* * * * * * * *

Since receiving yours of the 21st ultimo, I have thinking over the subject of a Labour Ordinance for the Wynaud.

I will arrange my remarks under two heads: first as to what Government might do by wise ordinances, and by a judicious carrying out of their provisions (no ordinances can embrace every conceivable case; much must be left to the discretion of magistrates at outstations who should not be too much hampered, nor afraid of incurring responsibility); and secondly, as to what the planters themselves might do. I have but little faith in my own ability to treat these matters properly; but still, as you have asked my opinion, I give it.

First, as to a Labour Ordinance. * * * *

There was some speculative legislation in 1864. Government, prompted thereto I believe by the Deputy Queen's Advocate, broached some very philanthropic schemes, and proposed sundry changes. Those changes were certainly not called for by the planters; and they certainly were not called for by the immigrant Tamils. Among other proposals one was that coolies should be entitled to full pay for the days on which they were, or said they were, unwell; another was, that unless a coolie was by the 21st of a month paid for the previous month, the planter should have no legal control over him. However the Planters' Association attacked the most obnoxious and irrational of these provisions, and they were withdrawn. But I think it right to point out to your Government, errors which ours, with the best of intentions, and with much more experience in dealing with Estate labor, were on the point of committing.

If coolies came over from India to the Coffee districts at their own charges, I should consider it perfectly fair and equitable that they should have a right to demand their pay very shortly after the expiry of the month, say—by the 6th or the 8th proximo. But, as the vast majority of our men come over deeply indebted to the Estate, it would be manifestly unfair to insist on our making early payments to men much in our debt. I think the whole system of advances, and of long credits (in other words, of indebtedness) by no means a good one; carried too far, we all know what evils it has led to in indigo planting. But in this matter we cannot altogether help ourselves (though perhaps we might help ourselves more than we do). Mootoosami, however much he may like his old estate, yet will not (I believe in many instances, cannot) return to it from his country without some rupees—eight or ten, in advance.

This advance he often finds difficulty in repaying (though I believe planters rarely charge interest)—consequently till repaid, he not only is—but considers himself to be in a manner "adscriptus glebœ." Coolies very often bolt from estates without repaying their advance; very often bolt I believe, to avoid such repayment; but no coolie or kangany of average respectability dreams of claiming his discharge, unless he can settle his debt. Such being the case, Ramasami owing twice, or three times, as much to the estate, as the balance of pay due to him, I do not see how Government could pass an enactment, much less how they could enforce it that a coolie should be entitled to claim

Digitized by Google

any month's pay before the 21st proximo. This state of indebtedness, and consequently, of partial absence of freedom on the part of the coolie is to be regretted, but it is no new evil; it has existed in some shape or other ever since Solomon wrote,—"The Borrower is servant to the Lender," and legislation can do little to alter it, though hasty and blundering legislation might go far to render it intolerable both to coolie and to planter.

I believe very few important changes were made in our labor laws in 1864. Indeed, speaking as the employer of about 870 Tamils, I have not been made aware of any changes in the least affecting our mutual relations. Our Tamils are quiet and contented, and we have little to do with laws or legislation. But I consulted a neighbouring magistrate (and Assistant Government Agent) on the subject of your letter; he strongly recommends as the basis of legislation and, as in fact, in itself comprising nearly all that is essential, our labor ordinance No. 5 of 1841. To that I direct your attention. Its provisions are not long nor complicated. I have not a copy of it by me, but I am writing to Ferguson of the *Observer* to send you his "Ceylon Directory for 1864-65." In it you will find a brief but excellent resumè of our labor laws drawn up by Mr. Cayley, a practising barrister, at Colombo. It contains valuable information and suggestions couched in clear and simple language; you would do well to direct attention to it. Mr. Cayley's remarks leave little for me to add. The only clause with which I have ever had much to do; the only clause probably, by which three out of four Wynaud planters would be affected is Section 7,—whereby prompt and sufficient punishment is inflicted for desertion, or disobedience. In my experience (which is one of 23 years) the working of that clause is very satisfactory and it affords when properly carried out all necessary protection to planters, in carrying on the work of an Estate. It (Section 7) was however much too simple, direct, and devoid of quibble to suit lawyers or philanthropists; so it was overlaid and almost pressed to death, by subsequent legislation. To that however I need not now allude, as recent decisions of the Supreme Court have re-asserted the authority of Section 7. Any laborer (this I believe comprises kanganies—whose status indeed should be ignored by law,) deliberately disobeying any reasonable order or leaving the estate without giving any notice, is liable to an imprisonment of from one to three months. This affords ample protection to the planter—"Experto crede."

With regard to lengthened engagements, you will find valuable information in Mr. Cayley's pamphlet.—I can give you none. I think it is quite right that Government should give employers and employed *facilities* for forming lengthened engagements, and should enforce on each party to the contract, full observance of their respective duties, as laid down. But individually I have always been opposed to long engagements. I view it in this light—which do coolies prefer, short engagements or long? short certainly. Then which Estates will be most popular with coolies and consequently in the long run, best supplied with labor?—those which offer the laborer a short engagement or those which insist on a long one? the former. I have acted on that—I like keeping the same men in my employ; I have many men with me now that were with me 16, 18, even 20 years ago; but I have never made long engagements.

Mr. Cayley's pamphlet and the Ordinance No. 5 of 1841 leave little for me to say, but I would add a few suggestions.

Digitized by Google

Sickness and death are very often caused by bad, unwholesome, and insufficient accommodation. Your Government should look to this; especially now, if forming a new code of regulations for the Wynaud. The planter who will not grudge Champagne, Port Wine, Quinine or any amount of personal trouble to a sick coolie, will often grudge (at least will not bestow) the amount of care and forethought in the planning and management of lines, necessary to prevent, or to avert sickness. Perhaps it would be well to appoint an Inspector of coolie lines for a district. Speaking as an old planter I should hail with delight the appointment of such an official, even in Ceylon. And that upon the whole, we in Ceylon make our coolies tolerably comfortable is, I think, sufficiently proved by the enormous exodus annually taking place from your shores to ours.

Sickness.—When a coolie has been for weeks or months unwell, and has drawn all the balance of pay due to him, I think he should be legally entitled to a small pittance, say three rupees a month, till his recovery. (I speak with reference to Ceylon rates of pay where nine rupees a month is the common monthly pay of an able-bodied coolie). The man's illness may very often be owing to his own imprudence or vice; still he should not be left to starve. Many planters would feed a sick coolie till well, some perhaps might not. It should not be left to chance or charity.

Accidents.—I think any coolie meeting with any severe accident, while at work (such as a chance blow with an axe, a stone rolling, a tree falling or any thing similar) should be legally entitled to half pay, while disabled. I have long acted upon that principle.

Kanganies.—I do not think that kanganies should be recognized as having any legal "status" differing from that of coolies. I select a good intelligent man and make him a kangany (i. e. put him in charge of a working gang instead of working himself). He receives higher pay and has more responsibility. It would be most unfair and unwise that because such coolie is (whether temporarily or permanently) put in a situation of more trust and more emolument, he should be less stringently bound by any labor ordinance than when he was a common coolie. You might as well exempt the non-commissioned officers of an army from martial law.

Monthly Payments.—The Government should not *insist* upon this. Where the coolie is not indebted to the estate, by all means let him be entitled by law to claim his monthly pay very shortly after the end of each month, if he so choose. But do not let Government make monthly payments compulsory on the planter. I find that coolies much prefer (if they can trust their master, and know that their money is safe,) to allow two or three months' balances to accumulate in his hands. Like the recruit they say, that if they only get one month's pay at a time, they are certain to "lavish it".

And now if you will allow me, I will give a few hints for the benefit of individual planters. Probably many gentlemen in the Wynaud are better qualified to speak on the subject than I am. I know many in Ceylon are. Still if a man has been doing the same thing for 23 years, if it were only to peg boot-soles, he should by that time know pretty well how a boot-sole should be pegged—and for 23 years my attention has been much directed to the organization and management of Indian labor: that must be my excuse for writing more on the subject.

Digitized by Google

First,—(Though it is a very trite observation), all that legislation can do for planters is very little. Good legislation (i. e., legislation which is at once simple, summary and just) will help them; but all the legislation in the world will neither bring labor to an Estate, nor keep it there long when brought. The only way to procure labor, to keep it, and to make it valuable is TO OFFER SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT. If a coolie finds himself comfortable and well paid on an Estate, he will as a rule (after he has got a little training and experience) cheerfully submit to such rules and regulations as the planter thinks fit to carry out. Whereas if uncomfortable or discontented, all the laws in the world will not make him a willing or useful laborer. I am, as I confessed in a former part of this letter, very ignorant of all recent legislation regarding our Indian labor. But I know that I have seldom much difficulty in procuring or keeping a sufficient number of healthy, able-bodied, quiet coolies, for the properties under my charge (at present I have about 870 hands on 900 acres). And I find it easier to procure laborers for four Estates now, than for one, twelve years ago.

I think some very serious errors are prevalent regarding the proper treatment of Indian labourers. In the letter of the Calcutta correspondent in the *London Times* of January 6th, I find the following:—"Let any one have much to do with Indian coolies, and he "will soon see that they do not understand gentle words or manners. "They would think the sahib who used them so a fool, and they "would plunder him without mercy." I have often heard a similar opinion expressed. I give the above statement the most direct and unqualified denial. (*Note.*)* Of course there is such a thing (not very common however in the European treatment of Natives) as senseless and excessive indulgence—or unwise and unmanly pandering to prejudice and caste. That is not kindness. But if a planter is firm and consistent in his treatment of his men; if every man in your employ knows, (as he soon will know) that for any bad conduct or neglect of duty he will be punished, not hastily nor on the spur of the moment but deliberately and severely, then the milder and more gentle he is in manner the better. The coolies will obey him quite as well, and will respect and like him much more, than if his manner were harsh and rough.—I thought the old saying "Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re" was considered to be of universal application; the *Times'* correspondent however seems to think it quite a blunder in dealing with the Natives of India.

I have had considerable experience of Tamils; I have now men from many different districts, from Salem in the North down to Pallamcottah and Tuticoreen in the South, and men of many different castes; men by scores who have been with me very many years, men by hundreds who have formerly worked on other Estates or, who have newly come from their villages. And as regards any difference in the tractability or docility of the men or any difference in the requisite mode of treating them, it is very microscopic indeed. The chief difference is that men who have been on the Estate for several years are (especially if they came young), much superior in most res-

* *Note.*—I cannot quote higher authority than that of General Jacob (of Jacob's Horse), who recorded it as his opinion that "the best way of treating Asiatics was by a blending of sternness with familiarity." With that I quite agree. Let the coolie know that the sternness will be forthcoming, if called for and there is little danger from the familiarity.

Digitized by Google

pects to new hands, and much more valuable; just as much superior in fact as able seamen are to newly joined landsmen, or veterans to recruits. They drink rather more than the new hands and if they break each others' heads, they do so more effectually I must confess.

With these large gangs (nearly 900 at present), I never find it necessary to use men roughly or to strike them. Yet it is but rarely that I have to repeat an order twice. Though our men are never struck, they are sometimes flogged. In any case of theft, woman-striking, quarrelling or insubordinate language to a kangany, a jury of seven (frequently named by the conductor, in more serious cases by me,) selected out of the most intelligent and trustworthy coolies, is formed; and the case is tried in the lines in the evening, the sentence is reported to me the next morning. It is generally a fine of from one to five or seven shillings; the man who reports to me the decision of the jury brings me the fine, which generally goes to purchase little luxuries for the sick. For aggravated cases, such as two beating one, or theft, a flogging of 6 or 8 lashes with a kanganie's rattan, is sometimes the penalty. I think four lads have been flogged within this twelve-month. A man is rarely flogged; if a man has done anything deserving such punishment, I should often prefer discharging him, or sending him down to the Magistrate. (*Note.*) †

I find this Jury system answer admirably. It saves the planter much trouble, it enlists the intelligence and good-feeling of the men on the side of law and order; in fact it *educates* them, and teaches them to govern themselves. If a man is sentenced to flogging for insubordination or using indecent language to a kangany (and in such cases the jury is composed entirely of coolies, so that a man is really tried by his peers) he is put in arrest and flogged the next morning. I have never had occasion to flog the same man twice. The coolies have great faith in the system—it works of itself now. I often know nothing of any little disturbance that may have taken place, till a man comes up in the morning, and lays six or eight shillings on my desk, "What's this for?" "There was a quarrel between two men two nights ago, Sir; the case was tried last night; that's the fines." One friend or relative of the culprit is put on the jury—any appeal against their sentence is very rare. The accused does not know till the last moment what men are going to try him, so he has little opportunity of trying to bribe or persuade them.

The experience of others confirms what I have said as to the inexpediency of bullying coolies. One gentleman, superintendent of one of the estates I have charge of (I work two, with nearly 400 men on them, myself; two with about 500 men on them, always including women and boys, through European superintendence) writes:—"I consider striking coolies simply absurd, in fact, cowardly;" he goes on to say—"Insubordination is a thing we don't understand on this side the hill—whatever I tell a man to do, he does it, and no more about it, though it were to

† *Note.*—I have ordered a kangany to be flogged for a violent assault on a woman. That was many years ago; but he got his dozen so severely, that I have scarcely ever had occasion to flog any *man* for woman-beating since. I may mention that that kangany was the only one who had come as a kangany to the Estate (my kanganies as a general rule are promoted from the élite of my own men.)—His gang however did not seem to consider that their kangany being flogged was any business of theirs, and did not give the smallest trouble in the matter.

Digitized by Google

go to Kandy (19 miles off) at 1 A. M." I have heard other gentlemen remark how quiet, well-conducted and amenable to discipline, they had found the coolies on these Estates.

Personal violence on the part of the master is I believe unknown in large establishments or manufactories at home. A master manufacturer, a Colonel of a regiment, a gentleman with a number of domestics, does not find it necessary to use personal chastisement. And if unnecessary among Englishmen, how much more unnecessary among Asiatics, who have a natural awe for a white face, and who dread the quiet wrath of a justly irritated master, more than they dread any number of their own country-men (*Note*‡.)

The man who can command his own temper will rarely have any difficulty in commanding coolies.

As to means of managing. The most essential part of estate discipline is to exercise great care in the selection of your kanganies (fore-men). It sometimes happens here (through rarely) that a coolie who would not otherwise have been promoted, is made a kangany because he brings a large fine gang of able-bodied men to the Estate (a man bringing a small gang, and asking to be taken in as a kangany is laughed at). But as a rule the coolies most remarkable for intelligence, good conduct, and long service, for some or all of these combined, are selected for kanganies; the elite of the kanganies, irrespective of caste are made conductors (I don't even know what caste some of my kanganies and conductors are.) Of the four conductors on these four Estates (some receiving £5 a month, and not one knowing a word of English,) all were working here as common coolies within the last 15 years.

This system of promotion by merit gives the European immense facilities in managing large bodies of men. In the first place all the situations of superior trust and importance being filled by carefully selected men, these men naturally exert themselves to show that they are worthy of the confidence placed in them, and to support the planter's authority. So that I generally find honest and hearty co-operation on the part of the kanganies and conductors in maintaining order and carrying on the work (*Note*§); and secondly (and this is of immense importance) the system of selection leavens the whole mass. Every youngster knows that in course of time, by good conduct, he has a *chance* of rising to be conductor. And no leading cooly who has been long on the estate and has won a good character is likely to run the risk of forfeiting his claims to the next kangany-ship that may become vacant, by joining others in any disorderly conduct. And if out of 870 men on the property, the 50 or 60 kanganies and leading men always do their duty, there is little to fear from misconduct, on the part of any of the others.

Gang-kanganies are by no means the only medium by which men can be procured for an Estate (though many people appear to think

‡ *Note*—I have been amused at noticing the sudden hush that would come upon a parcel of 15 or 20 half-drunk coolies, squabbling in the lines, when the planter suddenly walks in and sits down in the middle of them. How intensely silent they become!

§ *Note*—It may be objected that in this "promotion by merit," it is not the really best or most trust-worthy men who are likely to be selected, but the sneaks and sycophants. Yes that will be the case, where the master is a fool.

Digitized by Google

so). By a system of small advances, and other inducements, I manage to get very many without kanganies. And as you require a kangany to every 25 or 30 men, to work them properly, so as I have many men without kanganies, I have many kanganies without gangs, all of whom have been promoted to be kanganies on account of efficiency and good conduct. But such a thing as a Gang-kangany simply confining himself to working his own gang in the field is unknown.

The men are drafted off to different works according to their size and ability and a kangany may often have not more than half a dozen of his own men directly under him. In fact the system very much resembles that of a regiment, and the kanganies hold the position and fulfill the duties of non-commissioned officers.

I think as a rule Gang-kanganies do not work their men so strictly in the field, as kanganies promoted for merit. But a few of them are useful. They are more strict in turning their men out regularly in the morning, and in not permitting skulking; as their own rate of pay is in great measure regulated by the amount of *pay earned* by their gang during the month (not merely by the number of names in the check-roll), self-interest makes them turn their men out.

Advances.—On the Estate, every weekly or fortnightly advance of money should always be given into each cooly's own hand, never advanced to him, through his kangany. The propriety of this is self-evident.

Payment.—Every cooly should get his pay direct from the planter, except in one contingency. If after a gang has worked on the estate for several months, the kangany (who is perhaps responsible to you for £12 or £15 advances,) says "Sir, none of these men have yet repaid me the advances I made to them in their villages"—then as the men have voluntarily chosen to become that kangany's debtors, and to join his gang, instead of coming to the Estate as free men, it is perfectly fair, I consider, to hand over one or two months' pay of the gang to the kangany, so that he may square up with you. If a cooly remonstrates, I tell him "It was your own choice borrowing money from that kangany and joining his gang; the kangany is answerable for that money, and I must secure its repayment." There is little risk however of a kangany cheating his men much, because he knows that if he did, his men would probably pay up their debts and immediately after crop season would join "master's gang" when they would always be sure of getting their own pay. So, I find half the men being in my own gang, is a capital check on the Gang-kanganies.

Some of the most intelligent of the Gang-kanganies have remonstrated with me on taking men into my own gang. Like Othello, they dread to find "their occupation gone," and have asked me "What is to become of us,—if all our coolies join master's gang"? I pointed out to them that if all the men joined my gang I should still require the same number of kanganies as before to work them; and that though their pay might be rather less if made "Staff-kanganies" so to speak, than before, yet their liability to loss from bad debts, would be much less too.

I would advise superintendents to *enforce* cleanliness among their men, not only in, and around the lines, but in their persons. The lines should be built with great regard to ventilation, and should be kept scrupulously clean. This can be done, with a little care. I only recommend what I have practised for many years. The men are much healthier and happier in clean comfortable lines and (a very important

Digitized by Google

consideration) much more unwilling to leave the Estate. The lines on a property near this, steep-roofed, thatched, many gabled, white-washed, with little verandahs, and surrounded, by dhaturas, bamboos, and oleanders, look like model cottages.

Lines should not be very large, nor built too close together. The more they are scattered about, the less danger will there be from filth, quarrels, strikes, fires, or contagious diseases. Every Estate too should have a small hospital, of several rooms, at some distance from the lines. The advantage of this is *incalculable* in checking the spread of infectious diseases. Two months ago, a batch of four boys arrived from the Coast; one after another, they all sickened of small-pox which they had caught on the journey. Each boy, the moment the symptoms were decided was at once removed to the hospital, carefully tended and kept apart. They all recovered, and no others on the Estate caught it.

It is almost unnecessary to remark that every planter should get a vaccinator to visit the Estate several times a year, to make sure that all the new arrivals and children are vaccinated.

With regard to sickness it is not enough to say, as many planters say, "I tell my coolie who is sick to come to the bungalow for medicine." A sick coolie is often unwilling, and very often quite unable to walk to the bungalow for medicine. A good man should be appointed, whose duty should be to visit all the lines once or twice in the day, and immediately to report to the master any case of sickness.

As the planter should be legally entitled to compel the coolie to go to work every lawful day (when not unwell), it follows as a matter of course that the coolie should be equally entitled always to get work, whether it suit the planter or not. Sometimes in Ceylon when Estates are over-handed, the men are kept in their lines one or two days a week. (I have in former years done so, myself). This however is scarcely just, and strikes at the root of all order and subordination. If the planter can refuse to give work to Ramasami for six days in September, before crop ripens; Ramasami has an indubitable claim in equity to stay in the lines, should he so please, for six or eight days in the middle of crop, when every hour is of vital importance to the planter. As to the no-work days caused by bad weather, no legislation is necessary; the coolie is only too glad to be allowed to go to his lines in very wet weather. I have said nothing on the subject of warrants and the apprehending run-away coolies. Several ordinances there-anent have been passed in Ceylon, but I do not know all their provisions. But if the Wynaud planters are true to themselves and each other in this matter, by always promptly returning run-aways when found, they will be almost entirely independent of law and warrants. I always return another planter's run-aways when he sends a man to claim them, if I find the man has bolted without giving legal notice; and I often get back my own.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

P. S.—I notice a slight *apparent* inconsistency in what I have said. I speak of only half the coolies, being in my gang; and yet say, that nearly all the kanganies are promoted by merit, without bringing gangs. The explanation is that often a man, promoted for merit, without a gang, will exert himself to procure a gang.

Digitized by Google

Statistics.

JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

If we had only a reliable census of the population to found conclusions upon, the Statistics of Litigation and Crime which are from time to time presented to the public, could be turned to better practical purpose than they possibly can be at present. In the Volume of the Ceylon Directory for 1864-65 appeared a valuable collection of Judicial Statistics collected and arranged by Mr. Edward Elliott. The proportion of crime to the whole population, and to the number of inhabitants in the various Provinces, were founded on figures which rated the average Island population for the three years 1859-61 at 1,875,000. But if the latest figures which gave the population for 1863 at nearly 2½ millions be correct,* of course we must have had over two millions in 1859. In view of such considerations, and others affecting every material, social and moral question which arises respecting the people of the land, we can but repeat our hope that Sir Hercules Robinson will not permit any considerable portion of his term of Government to pass away without securing to Ceylon the benefits of a reliable census; a "numbering of the people" to which Agricultural and other returns might be added, shewing the wealth (or poverty) of the people and the resources of the country. Hoping to see such a census taken as will relieve us from the constant necessity of guess-work, and enable us, from well known laws, to compute backwards as well as forwards,—we must, for the present, do the best we can with the figures available.

Mr. Elliott's Tables gave for the whole Island the results of the ten years ending 1860. A valuable Paper by the Queen's Advocate enabled us to trace the history not only of Crime, but of Civil Litigation, through the two years 1861 and 1862; and now Mr. T. Berwick, in an elaborate series of Tables and Remarks just published, gives us the History of Crime —specially for the Kandian Districts, but incidentally and for purposes of comparison for the whole Island for the four years from 1861 to 1864.

* Since this was written we have seen the Government Population Return for 1864, giving only 2,051,000.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Berwick, evidently distrustful of the population returns, has made no attempt to give the proportions of crime to inhabitants, with respect to the several Provinces and Districts, or in reference to the numbers of the various classes. He institutes comparisons nevertheless, the main result of which seems to be that the Kandian Districts attained in 1864 a fearfully bad eminence for crime—a position which the Sessions of 1865 will, we are sorry to say, more than confirm. So terrible indeed are the figures—so sudden and so great the increase of evil deeds—that, setting aside any idea of increased vigilance on the part of the Police, we can but come to the conclusion that there are moral epidemics as well as physical—that crime like plague is contagious, and that a great crime wave is sweeping over the hill country of Ceylon. Of course in the one case as in the other—in regard to crime as to disease—there are predisposing causes, and looking at the increase of wealth in the Kandian Districts consequent on the extension of the Coffee enterprise, we cannot be surprised to learn that there has been an alarming increase in crimes of cupidity—especially in the particular form classed as *breach of trust*. Low Country Singhalese, Moormen and Tamils:—Clerks, Cart-drivers, Store-keepers Labourers on Estates, and Servants seem equally ready to cheat their employers, if they only get the chance and have before them the hope of impunity. Thefts and *breaches of trust* by carriers, clerks, servants, &c., exceed all others in ratio of increase. The Kandians (not yet for two generations under British rule,) whose pre-eminence in crimes of violence is undisputed, contrast favourably with the other classes as regards crimes of cupidity, strictly so called; because, as we know, they will act neither as Clerks, Cart-drivers, Store-keepers, nor as Coolies. But here we have a new proof of the difficulty of philosophical or strict logical classification. Those who are acquainted with the native character, and who know the bitterness of feeling evoked by quarrels about title to land, are aware that in the case of the Kandian who is tried for a crime of violence—for striking with the ever-ready "catty" and striking to the death—enquiry will frequently shew that generally cupidity was the actuating motive to MURDER, or *manslaughter* as it is too often called and so dealt with in this country. Still the main result remains, that with the great increase of property in the Kandian Districts, there is an increase of crimes against property and by the classes entrusted with its care, far greater in proportion apparently. To this fact, the owners of property and the makers and administrators of our laws, have to address their attention. But we see a remedial agent a-head which did not come within the line of Mr. Berwick's vision. We also notice a potent predisposing cause to crime—Arrack-drinking—which seems to have escaped his ken. It may sound very materialistic to recognize the Railway Engine as a powerful agent in moral reform—as a potent aid to the attainment of justice and the repression of crime. But we cannot hesitate to make the recognition. In 1867, Railway Engines will be running from Kandy to Colombo carrying in their train vans laden with coffee. From the despatching of the first train, and henceforth with every mile which is added to our Railway system, robberies by cartmen and boatmen and storekeepers will become less frequent—and crime of *every* kind (whether originating in cupidity or in mere malice,) will be more easily repressed because more swiftly overtaken. The religious teacher and the schoolmaster are the real and permanent reformers of society; but intelligent and liberal-minded preachers and teachers are the most cordial in recognizing the aid yielded to their great work by such material agencies as railways and telegraphs: post offices and the press.

Digitized by Google

But we must return to the immediate object of this review,—Mr. Berwick's "STATISTICS AND NOTES OF CRIME IN THE KANDIAN DISTRICTS FOR THE FOUR YEARS, 1861 TO 1864." As an introduction to Mr. Berwick's figures and the conclusions he arrives at, we may here quote a few passages from our notices of the ten years' Tables of Mr Elliott (up to the end of 1860,) and the comparison instituted by Mr. Morgan between 1861 and 1862 Of Mr. Elliott's figures we wrote:—

In a small pamphlet on the Judicial Statistics of the Island for 1859, 1860 and 1861 by Mr. Edward Elliott, an attempt is made to classify offences philosophically under various general heads, such as FEROCITY AND MALICE,—including all from murder down to simple robbery; CUPIDITY AND TEMPTATION, including forgery, cattle stealing, coining, &c.; crimes of LUST, &c.; EVIL SPEAKING, the only subhead under which is perjury, cases of libel being left to the Civil Courts; and MISCELLANEOUS, such as breaches of local Ordinances. For instance it is here in Ceylon an offence to evaporate sea brine into salt, unless the chemical experiment be tried at the instance of Government. Mr. Elliott, taking the settled population at 1,875,000, finds that every adult male at least is annually implicated more or less in a case—either as party or witness. As we remarked in noticing the Queen's Advocate's tables, the whole population seem to be engaged in an endless law suit. The consolation formerly offered for such a state of things was the safety valve thus afforded for passions which might otherwise break out in personal violence. But what are we to say to the murder roll of the Kandian Sessions. Curiously enough the most sparsely peopled Province seems to be the most quarrelsome. In some parts of the Eastern Province nearest neighbours must walk far for the luxury of a quarrel, and yet there is annually a Police Court case for every 23 of the population, while in the Western the proportion is 1 to 46. In the Northern, where the mass of the population is "crammed" into one little corner, the proportion is lowest of all—1 to 50. It is 1 to 32 in the Central; 1 to 49 in the North-Western; And 1 to 28 in the Southern.

During the 10 years ended 1860, the numbers of persons *convicted* before the Supreme Court of serious crimes, according to the classification adopted by Mr. Elliott, were:—Western 429, Central 506 (out of all proportion to the population), North-Western 182, Southern 286, (contrasting most favourably with the Central), Northern and Eastern 260 (still better.) The Central Province holds a bad eminence for murder and other crimes of "ferocity." In 10 years we noticed that before the Supreme Court, convictions for crimes of ferocity had just doubled—an increase out of all proportion to the population. Unless it be that the Public Prosecutors are more successful in securing convictions (which scarcely appears) or the Police more effective in bringing criminals to justice, this is a serious fact. The number of persons tried for murder in each Province in the ten years under review was—Western 23, Central 65 (nearly 3 times as many as the Western with only half the population), North-Western 15, Southern 26, Northern and Eastern 13 :—Total tried for murder (we do not notice manslaughter) 142. There are several other tables refering to District Courts, Courts of Requests, Fiscals' Offices, Arrack Taverns and other Government Institutions; but we must for the present, content ourselves with noticing that out of 2,358 prisoners committed to Wellicadde jail between 1855 and 1860, a proportion of 15·5 per cent. could read; 18·7 read and write; while 65·8 per cent. could neither read nor write.

We must confess, however, that we do not attach much importance to the Educational test in Ceylon. A man can write his own name, and spell out a few words, whose moral faculties are neither the better nor the worse for the accomplishment. And as to higher degrees of knowledge, we have not far to go for illustrations of the Duke of Wellington's assertion that education without religion merely converted men into "clever devils."

Digitized by Google

Mr. Elliott's Tables are well worthy of attention from those desirous of further information regarding the prevalence and the causes of crime. He notices incidentally one matter to which we wish Mr. Berwick had directed his special attention—to which we have already referred in contrast with the Railway Engine—the influence of arrack taverns and drinking habits on crime. We would simply mention that the number of taverns in a Province is not so much the criterion of the extent of drinking habits amongst the inhabitants as the sums for which the rents sell. For instance,—the Northern Province which gives fewest cases in proportion to population for trial before the Supreme Court, and in which serious crime has rapidly diminished of late years, had, in 1861, only 2·4 taverns to each 10,000 of the population, while each tavern was rented at the ridiculously low sum of £8! Contrast this with the Central Province where crime abounds, and has so fearfully increased. The absolute number of taverns was a fraction less in proportion to population than in the Northern Province. But then, instead of each tavern giving a rent of only £8 sterling, the figure for each tavern in the Central Province was £1,330! So that drinking habits amongst the population of the Central Province are prevalent in the ratio of 166 to 1 as compared with the Northern! *Were* prevalent, we should say four years ago, and we have little doubt that in the interval arrack-drinking and crime in the Central Province have advanced hand in hand. Mr. Elliott confines his comparison to Police Court cases in proportion to Arrack-Taverns. There are various circumstances which lessen the value of that special comparison. But even here in the cases finally tried before the minor Courts, the bad pre-eminence of the Central Province is conspicuous. We have no doubt that the vast majority of the robberies committed and a great many of the murders, are planned at the Arrack-Taverns, or under the influence of the evil spirit there obtained.

In 1862-63 the Arrack Taverns of the Central Province sold for £38,710; in 1863-64 for £43,984; an increase of £5,274. Here was a pecuniary gain to Government,—BUT *the cases for trial before the Supreme Court rose from 56 in 1862 to 147 in 1864.* In the Northern Province, during the same period the Arrack rent and the progress of Crime seem to have been equally stationary. The Northern Province with a population 100,000 in excess of that of the Central Province gave only £1,087 Arrack rent in 1862-63,—and only £52 of an increase in 1863-64. But then the Northern Province gave but 29 cases for trial before the Supreme Court in 1862, and a number shewing only one additional case in 1864. These figures tell a lesson so striking that we are amazed the connection of Arrack-drinking and Crime did not form a main feature in Mr. Berwick's Paper. He will supply the omission, we doubt not, when he next treats of Crime and the causes of crime in the Central Province. But before proceeding to notice what he has adduced, we quote portions of our article on the Queen's Advocate's figures for 1861-62. We wrote:—

The Queen's Advocate's Tables are valuable for purposes of comparison. For instance we can see the relative importance as to wealth, population, &c., of the various districts, by the figures opposite to the District Courts of each. On 1st January 1862, the cases pending in the Colombo Court were 4,546; in Trincomalie only 60. We fear the smaller number does not indicate a less litigious but only a smaller population. Our readers know the story of the sick man who wanted a Doctor, but who had the unhappy faculty of seeing at the door of each Physician the ghosts of patients put to death *secundum artem*.—At last, in an obscure corner of an obscure street, he saw a Doctor's house haunted by but one ghost, only to find that the sole patient who ever consulted the occupant had died at his hands. We fear the application will be but too obvious.

Digitized by Google

In 1862 the people of Ceylon engaged in fresh litigation to the following extent:—

District Court cases instituted ...	... 8,371
Court of Requests	... 42,157
Police Court	... 50,313
District Court, Criminal side ...	... 288
Supreme Court cases tried ...	... 190
Total	101,319

As there must have been an average of four persons at least to each case, a very large proportion of the whole adult population of Ceylon must have gone to law in 1862. But we said that on this occasion we have more than figures. The Queen's Advocate has instituted a comparison between 1861 and 1862, as follows:—

CIVIL JUSTICE.

DISTRICT COURTS AND COURTS OF REQUESTS.—The number of suits impending during 1862, in the several Courts throughout the Island, including the balance of previous years, was 82,830. Of this number, 25,902 were in the District Courts, and 56,928 in the Courts of Requests.

The numbers in 1861 were 24,801 in District Courts, and 59,562 in the Courts of Requests; so that there has been an increase in the former of 4·44 per cent., and a decrease in the latter of 4.42 per cent.

There were disposed of during the year 52,150 suits of which 7,166 were by the District Judges, and 43,984 by the Commissioners of Requests.

Of the 7,166—23.6 per cent. were decided upon evidence. The remainder includes judgments gived for default of proceeding, those disposed of upon examination of parties, upon admissions, and the numbers withdrawn or settled before trial. Of the 44,984 in the minor Courts, 16·25 per cent. were decided upon evidence. Others were disposed of principally by judgments for default.

Compared with the work done in 1861, the number decided upon evidence shows a decrease in the District Court of 13·42; and in the minor Courts, of 13·09 per cent. The total disposed of in the District Courts also shews a decrease of 1·44 per cent., but in the minor Courts there appears to have been a small increase, namely 0·43 per cent.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

POLICE COURTS.—The number of complaints before the Magistrates including the number pending of the previous year, was 64,992 being an increase of 3·73 over that of 1861. The number instituted during the year was 50,313, shewing an increase of 2·61 per cent.; the number of institutions in 1861 being 49.032.

The number summarily disposed of was 53,154. Compared with the number in 1861, there appears to have been an excess of 10·8 per cent. in the work done.

Of the 53,154 disposed of, 12·46 were convictions, 6.84 acquittals, and 80·7 dismissals. The proportion per cent., of the numbers of the previous year was, 14·18 convictions, 6·07 acquittals, and 79·75 dismissals.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The number of Criminal cases before the District Judges was 385, shewing an excess of 2·39 per cent. of the number in 1861. The institutions during the year were 288. Compared with the number in the previous year there appears a decrease of 8·7 per cent.

The total number disposed of was 285. Of this number, 76·84 were upon evidence. In the previous year 279 were disposed of, whereof 73·14 per cent. were upon evidence.

During the Sessions held in 1862, the number of persons tried by the Judges in the different Circuits was 426, shewing an excess of 164, or 62·21 per cent., of the number tried in the previous year.

The Crimes for which, and the proportion per cent. of the number of persons indicated, during the two years, may be seen from the following table:—

	1861.	1862.
Arson	... 3·82	1·41
Assault and Wounding ...	... 17.94	13·38
Burglary and Theft ...	... 14.50	22.47
Cattle Stealing ...	... 12.98	6.81

Digitized by Google

Forgery	4.96	11.03
Manslaughter	13.36	4.46
Murder	5.34	5.63
Possessing stolen property knowing the same to be stolen... ...	6·87	3·59
Rape	1·91	1·41
Robbery	3·82	13·
Theft	9·92	11·74
Other crimes	4·58	3·99

The proportion per cent. of the number tried in each Circuit in the two years, was the following:—

	1861.	1862.
Northern Circuit	15·26	11·04
Midland do.	50·0	61.73
Southern do.	34·74	27·23

The total number of convictions was 309, and acquittals 117, shewing an excess of 60·10 and 6·95 respectively, of the numbers convicted and acquitted in the Sessions of 1861.

The sentence inflicted upon the persons convicted in 1861 and 1862 were the following:—

	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Death...	7	16	Hard Labour for 10 months	0	1
Transportation for life	0	1	9 ,,	3	2
15 years	0	8	6 ,,	28	5
10 ,,	20	12	4 ,,	1	0
7 ,,	20	35	3 ,,	2	5
6 ,,	1	0	2 ,,	0	0
Hard Labor for 5 ,,	2	9	1 ,,	2	0
4 ,,	9	21	1 day	0	1
3 ,,	21	96	Fines	0	2
2 ,,	37	57	Imprisonment for 12 months	1	0
18 months	24	28	6 ,,	0	1
12 ,,	26	9			

Besides the infliction of hard labor, 8 persons received corporal punishment, and two were fined in 1861.

1861—4 :—50 lashes; 1 :—30; 2 :—25; 1 :—20.
1862—1 :—48 lashes; 1 :—30; 1 :—20; 2 :—25.

In 1862, 5 persons received corporal punishment in addition.

APPELLATE COURT.—The total number of Appeals entertained by the Judges of the Supreme Court during 1862, including 136 of the previous year, was 1,247 :—Of these 43·5 per cent were from the District Courts, 36·92 from the Courts of Requests, and 19·58 from the Police Courts. Comparing the total number of Appeals with that of 1861, there appears to have been an increase of 3·83 per cent.

The number of appeals disposed of was 1,138 in 1862 being in excess of the number of the previous year, by 6·85 per cent.

Of the 1,138 decided, 420 were of the District Courts, 37·61 of the Courts of Requests, and 20·39 of the Police Courts. Of these decisions, the number affirmed was 893 or 78·47 per cent., and the number reversed or modified 245, or 21·53 per cent.

Of those affirmed 41.66 were of the District Courts, 37·63 of the Courts of Requests, and 20·71 of the Police Courts.

Of the number reversed or modified, 43·27 were of the District Courts 37·55 were of the Courts of Requests, and 19·18 of the Police Courts.

The number of appeals in 1861 from the District Courts was 40·8, from the Courts of Requests 37·8, and from the Police Courts 21.4.

The Results of these appeals were, that 864 or 81·12 per cent. were affirmed, and 18·88 or 201, reversed or modified.

Of those affirmed 35·19 were of the District Courts, 41·55 of the Courts of Requests, and 23·26 of the Police Courts.

Of those reversed or modified, 46·77 were of the District Courts, 29·35 of the Courts of Requests, and 23·88 of the Police Courts.

In a note to the return of inquests, the Queen's Advocate shews that—

"The proportion per cent. of the deaths in each Province will be, Western Province 25·44, North Western Province 14·20, Central Province 19.38, Northern Province 19·38, Eastern Province 4·44, Southern Province 17.16."

Digitized by Google

We find that of 676 persons on whom inquests were held in 1862 no fewer than 136, or more than 20 per cent. of the whole were killed by falling from trees. This fact shews the danger of the Toddy-drawers' calling. We fear it is also indicative of carelessness, the result of drinking habits.

Next in number are sudden deaths from disease, 115, or about 17 per cent. of the whole. Falling into wells—an accident more common than it ought to be in this country were the mouths of wells properly protected,—led to the deaths of no fewer than 64 persons, or 10 per cent. of the whole. Accidental death by drowning accounted for 75 persons, or 11 per cent. of the whole. The deaths of no fewer than 43 persons, or 6.36 per cent. of all the casualties, are traced to snake-bites. This is bad enough, for we believe that most of their lives might have been saved by timely excision of the part bitten; but our deaths in Ceylon from snake-bites (43 in a year out of a population of more than two millions) are as nothing when compared with what happens in some parts of Continental India. Alligators are not so destructive as we expected. These horrid brutes killed 3 persons in 1862, over whose bodies inquests were held. We fear that in other cases the work was too effectually accomplished to allow of inquests. We found it very difficult to persuade people in our travels that we had no tigers or lions in Ceylon. We have nothing worse than leopards ["cheetahs"] and bears, and the result is that the deaths in 1862 from wild animals, other than alligators (the true crocodiles,) and snakes, were only 15. At least only that number of inquests were held. The following extract shews that in one District of India 1,200 persons lost their lives in one year, from the attacks of wild animals, while in Singapore one person per day is killed by tigers:—

Nagpore.—We gather from official reports that in the year 1862 the number of deaths occasioned in Nagpore by the onslaught of wild animals, was calculated to amount to upwards of twelve hundred. Such an appalling loss of human life demands the serious attention of the administration.—*Central Indian Times.*

Hydrophobia killed 2 persons. So that animals and reptiles led to 63 deaths. Lightning killed 3 persons; "drinking" (query drunkenness?) 9; and burning 9. There were 22 deaths from manslaughter, and ten from murder. In cases of *felo de se*—determined suicide—hanging is the favourite mode of death: there were 47 such cases, with 4 more where insanity was the verdict. Those who deliberately drowned themselves were 29, while 2 insane persons chose this mode of death. Poison was used in 6 cases of felo de se, and in 4 of temporary insanity. Of deliberate self-destruction, "shooting" was the verdict in 5 cases, and regarding 4 insane persons, There was only one case of throat-cutting. By falls from buildings only 8 persons were killed; 7 died from falls from carts; 2 by falling from rocks; 14 by "fall of buildings and fruits" (cocoanuts falling on the heads of women and children, no doubt); 2 died from the accidental explosion of gunpowder; and 7 from gunshot accidents. "Found buried" accounted for 2; found dead 10 found drowned 8.

While the Papers by Mr. Elliott and the Queen's Advocate, take in Civil Justice as well as Criminal,—Mr. Berwick directs our attention entirely to the progress of grave Crime, especially in the Kandian Districts. Mr. Berwick commences with Tables which shew the number of cases in the Calendars for the Central Province, and the number of persons bailed or committed for trial in the past four years. We take the average cases and persons for the ten years from 1851 to 1860 from Mr. Elliott's Table and the following are the results:—

	Years.	Cases.	Persons.
Average of 10 Years endg.	1860	46	101
	1861	55	115
	1862	56	138
	1863	70	140
	1864	147	303

Digitized by Google

It will thus be seen that the number of persons in the Kandian Districts implicated in crime so serious as to require the intervention of the Supreme Court had almost trebled in four years:—had far more than doubled in two.

Then follows a Table, which as embodying the serious Crime of the whole country for the past 14 years, we copy, as well as the notes which Mr. Berwick attaches to it:—

"It must be observed that the following table does not represent the crime *perpetrated* in the several Provinces, but what is sent to be *tried* in them. It would neither be easy to ascertain the former, nor would it conduce to the main object of the tables, which is to shew the amount and state of crime in the *Kandian Districts*. In consequence of the inconvenient discordance between the Judicial and Revenue Divisions of the Country, many cases are tried in the Central Province which came from other Provinces; but those tried in it plus those tried at Kornegalle, fairly represent the crime perpetrated in what are known as the *Kandian Districts*.

3—COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF CASES FOR TRIAL AT SESSIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT SITTING IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	During four years 1861-64.						During preceding 10 years 1850-60. *	
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	TOTAL CASES.	ACTUAL PER-CENTAGE OF THE 4 YEARS.	TOTAL CASES.	ACTUAL PER-CENTAGE OF THE 10 YEARS.
Northern ... } Eastern ... }	29	29	34	30	122	11·0	157	10·8
North-Western ..	14	23	56	42	135	12·2	164	11·3
Southern	42	54	51	49	196	17·7	311	21·4
Western	65	82	99	78	324	29·3	357	23·8
Central	55	56	70	147	328	29 6	460	32·4
Yearly Totals...	205	244	310	346	1,105	99·8	1,449	99·7
AVERAGE PER ANNUM					276¼		144-9/10	

INCREASE ON ANNUAL AVERAGE

NUMBER OF CASES 131-35/100 90·6 per cent.

* *The data on which this portion of the table is calculated are taken from Mr. Elliott's Judicial Statistics, Table C.*

"2.—The above table, however, reveals a most startling circumstance which ought to occupy very serious consideration. The increase in the annual average is over 90 per cent. The total number of cases throughout the island in 1860 was 178 [ELLIOTT'S "Judicial Statistics,"] and in 1864 [as above] 346, being an increase in four years of 94.3 per cent. In other words, *crime throughout Ceylon is doubling itself in a fraction over 4 years!* Crime too, of the higher degrees and during a period in which the proportion of acquittals has been yearly diminishing.

Digitized by Google

"The population cannot be doubling itself in four years—what then is the cause of this? After making all due allowances for immigration, for increased material civilization and commerce (which, creating new wants, necessarily involve, particularly in the transition stage, an increase of crimes of Cupidity)—for an increased efficiency and perseverance in the detection of crime—and for a healthy diminution in the habit of compounding crimes [still lamentably prevalent], and for increased willingness to discharge the public duty of giving evidence and assisting justice:—there must still be some agency at work, breeding crime, which it behoves us to discover. The preceding tables conduct us to the *seat* of a large proportion of the increase, viz., the Central Province. Succeeding tables will, it is hoped, further help us to ascertain to what *class of crime* and to what *class of the population*, it is to be attributed."

As far as the figures yield conclusions it would seem that while crimes of violence are generally committed with unfair odds of weapons and persons—the tendency to crimes of violence ranks thus amongst the various races in the Kandian Districts:—

Kandians; Low Country Singhalese; Moormen; Tamils.

As regards the dishonest tendency, the order is exactly reversed.

The great increase of crime generally, however, is amongst the Low Country Singhalese and the Moormen. The increase amongst the Kandians is more in the direction of "thefluous offences" than crimes of violence. The Tamils who are undoubtedly increasing in the Central Province do not give crime in proportion.

Looking at the various Magistracies and the proportions of crime sent from them for trial, it would appear that while crime has increased in all of them absolutely, the relative increase has been greatest in Matelle and Newera Ellia: least in Gampola, Navalapittia and Pusilawa. While the tendency to crimes of violence seems decreasing in the District of Kandy; the tendency is on the increase in the more remote District of Badulla and Newera Ellia. Cases of all kinds have increased in each District in three years ending 1864 at the following alarming rates:

CRIME GENERALLY.

MAGISTRACIES.	Numbers of Cases. 1862.	1863.	1864.	Total of 3 years.	*Absolute* Per-centage of years.
Kandy	24	31	47	102	37·35
Kaigalle (part)	9	10	24	43	15·75
Gampola, Nawellepittia and Pusselawe	8	8	13	29	10·62
Matelle	3	5	21	29	10·62
Doombera Courts	3	8	4	15	5·49
Badulla	4	2	13	19	6·95
Harispattoo (part)	3	2	14	19	6·95
Nuwera Ellia and Maturatta	1	2	5	8	2·92
Dambool	1	1	3	5	1·83
Anaradjapoora	—	1	3	4	1·46
	56	70	147	273	99·54

Numerous Tables shewing composition of increase of crimes, average of annual and average per-centages, fluctuations, &c., follow; on which, ultimately, Mr. Berwick founds certain startling conclusions. These, with his suggestions, we quote:

Digitized by Google

CONCLUDING NOTES AND SUMMARY, BY MR. BERWICK.

Summing up concisely the results of these investigations, we find:—

1. An alarming increase of Crime throughout the country,—which has nearly doubled itself in four years.

2. That in the aggregate of the period under review, the bulk of this increase has taken place in the Western and Central Provinces (Table I. 4);—but latterly beyond measure in the Central Province, where the cases during the last two years have all but doubled the number during the preceding two, (96 p. c.): while in the Western Province they have been rather under a half more than in the first two, (46 p. c.)—[*See the figures in Table* I. 3.] The North Western Province latterly also shews a marked increase in its ratio to the total.

3. We have traced this increase home to those portions of the population in the Central Province which consist of Low Country Cingalese and Moormen; and have found that the proportion of Malabars committed for trial during the period under review has not increased: while the proportion of Kandians has diminished no less than 20 per cent.

4. And while we observe that the increase is pretty equally divided among all the great classes of Crime,—we have however detected a larger increase in Crimes of Cupidity than in others; and an enormous proportion of that excess to have consisted of Thefts by persons more or less entrusted with the property stolen by them.

Passing now to the general character of the Crime of the Country, and of the People, the tables shew very black results indeed:—

1. To begin with, it is proved that here people *combine together* to commit crime to an extent unparallelled in England. The average number of prisoners per case is 2¼. In a fourth of the cases prosecuted there are three or more prisoners, and no less than a tenth of crimes are perpetrated by gangs of five or more. This indicates an excessive distribution of criminality throughout the mass of the population.

2. We find crimes of the two classes of Malice and Personal Hurt,—crimes of revenge in fact—to be no less than nearly 37 per cent. of the whole; against only 10 per cent. of the same class in England:—crimes of Personal Hurt alone being 32 per cent. against 8 per cent. in England.

3. Of these crimes of Personal Hurt, we find about 65 per cent. to be wounds to the death.

4. Passing to Theftuous Offences, we find that about 34 per cent. are committed with *force*, that is to say are cases of House Breaking, violent Robbery and the like, against less than 14 per cent. of the same class in England.

5. Distinguishing all Crimes into two classes, viz., those with, and those without violence, we have seen that 54 per cent. are Crimes of Violence, against an average of 19 or 20 per cent. in England: and that if in this class malicious destruction of property be included, Crimes of Violence were more than treble the proportion in England.

6. With respect to the moral character of the various races, it would seem that the Kandians are the most violent and revengeful; exceeding the Low Country Cingalese in this respect; after whom come the Moors; and the Malabars the least. On the other hnd that the Kandians are by far the most honest, and the Malabaars the most dishonest and fraudulent.—(Table VIII.)

Digitized by Google

7. The personal character of the races has however little to do with the actual amount of Crime contributed by each, which of course is largely affected by their several proportions in the population of the Province. In point of fact, we find that the Kandians contribute one half (50 p. c.):—the Malabars 28 p. c.—then the Low Country Cingalese nearly as much,—the Moors about 8 p. c., and all other races together a little over 4 per cent. It has already been observed, that the proportion of crime by Low Country Cingalese, Moormen, [and Eurasians] is on the increase,—the proportion committed by Kandians vastly on the decrease.

8. Dividing general Crime into its several classes: we find that the highest number of *Crimes against the Person* was committed by Kandians, viz: nearly 60 per cent. of them; the next highest number by Low Country Cingalese, and the next by Malabars. But that on the other hand, with respect to *Crimes of Cupidity*, while the Kandians have of course from their excess in the general population committed most, viz: 40 per cent.,—the Malabars have ranked next to them.

9. Lastly the tables have shewn that the *Seasons* are not without their influence, both on the nature of the crimes, and the classes of the population which commit them. (Table V. Note 1.; Table VI. Note 3.)

—o—

PUNISHMENTS.—In the matter of *Sentences*, our attention has been arrested by the excessive proportion of the severer ones of Death and Transportation: and it has been urged that the latter does not appear to exercise any appreciable deterrent influence. The special object of Transportation, namely to relieve society of its worst members, would seem to be as effectually attainable by imprisonment; and though, as regards the question of comparative cost, the writer unfortunately has not the data for forming any judgment, yet it must not be forgotten that the direct cost of carrying out the sentence of Transportation is not the whole loss which the country, and perhaps the revenue, sustains. Reasons have been already given for questioning whether we had generally adopted the kinds of punishment best suited to the people we have to deal with; and it has been urged that of those now most commonly imposed by the Supreme Court, that most generally adapted to exercise deterrent influence is Labour on the Public Works; involving of course the punishment of Imprisonment. But it is not meant thereby the *kind of Labour*, nor the *kind of Imprisonment* which we now have in Ceylon.

Probably, from circumstances of climate, native character, and habit, in no degree can the punishment of Imprisonment here, ever be fully assimilated to its severity at home; but certainly so far as controul over circumstances is possible, every thing seems to be done to widen the unavoidable difference between them, and as far as possible, to annihilate any contrast between the prisoner's daily life when at liberty and in gaol; the system pursued appears indeed to have little object beyond the mere safe *custody* of the prisoner; and to reduce any disciplinary penal infliction to an absolute minimum. Here the Crank and the Treadmill never have been known, and Hard Labour is hardly attempted within any gaol in the Island, unless it be at Wellicadde in Colombo. Those whose enquiries have led them to ascertain the maximum period for which the sentence of Imprisonment with Hard Labour can be carried out in England, without risking destruction of health,—who know the reality of the punishment it inflicts,—and compare that with the bodily con-

Digitized by Google

dition in which the prisoner leaves the gaol here, at the expiration of 4 or 5 years of a punishment of the same *name*, can appreciate the difference between the penal infliction involved in the same sentence in England and in Ceylon.

IMPRISONMENT AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.—At home, *simple* Imprisonment, with the bare and monotonous routine of prison life and prison fare, violates every habit of the prisoner. Here, it is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly anything of the kind. To the European, restraint of his freedom alone has an irksomeness which gives to the word "liberty" a real meaning: he feels not merely his body, but his thoughts and desires for action to be imprisoned; and *he* longs for freedom with a wearying, to which the Indian mind, with its indolent apathy, is a stranger.

The simplicity of the Natives' ordinary habits, wants and fare, and the geniality of the climate to him, are such that, short of what would be inconsistent with health, it is difficult to devise any thing bearing on his personal comforts that he will feel: and as no form of penal discipline worth the name is enforced, it may be said that so much of the punishment as consists in Imprisonment, in no way whatever operates as a serious penal infliction.

Here also there is neither separate nor solitary confinement, nor in fact any close confinement at all to speak of, except during the hours of sleep; and then it is in a spacious room,—among a number of the prisoner's fellows,—with hardly any restraint on conversation or intercourse. No need to be marched out of a silent and cheerless cell for dreary exercise within the walls of a dreary court. The shady verandahs and large open yards in which the prisoners *lounge* (for that is the correct term,) whenever they are not asleep or outside, afford the open air they are accustomed to live in, and space for all the exercise they care for. There, or at the well, of a morning, they gregariously stretch themselves, pour the accustomed chatties of water over their heads,—and perform their simple toilet in as precise detail, and as unconcernedly as they, with their friends, matutinally assemble to do at the wells in their own villages. There they sociably squat to dine or sup *al fresco* on fare as exactly similar as possible to their messing at home, and exactly as they would in their own *pilles*. At night they lie down on mats on the floor, precisely as they would at their homes, in a building not a whit less bare or devoid of furniture, and with more companions than in their own huts. In a word, our prisoner's mind having ordinarily no great desire for action, imprisonment, as carried out, imposes little felt restraint on either his mind or body; and in entering the gaol, his mode of life and personal habits and comforts remain almost as unaltered,—his society as undiminished, as can well be possible; and probably his contentment on the whole as unaffected, unless so far perhaps, as it may be disturbed by some jealous anxieties respecting the dealings of his relations with his share of the produce of the common field or garden.

In presenting this perfectly true picture of the life of comparative indifference and ease passed *in* the gaols of this Island, and its contrast with the severity of Imprisonment elsewhere, it is by no means intended to express any preference for the Crank or the Tread-mill over remunerative industrial convict labour, when the latter can be worked out as a punishment; but only to suggest that where so many circumstances combine to create *essential* difficulties in giving a penal

Digitized by Google

sense to Imprisonment, there is the greater reason for imposing artificial adjuncts of severity. And in truth, though it may be very desirable, through the agency of cheerful and hope-yielding industrial labour, to convert gaols at Home into a sort of moral Hospitals for the benefit of the patients themselves,—here at least, present circumstances are so very different, that it is needful to look *first* to punishment, if not as a mere expiation, at least as an agency for deterring *others* from crime.

HARD LABOUR.—Speaking in a general way, any attempt that is made to carry out the "Hard Labour" portion of a Ceylon sentence, is outside the gaol walls. The writer is unwilling to enlarge on the usual nature of the so-called Hard Labour. No doubt it varies considerably in various districts; and no doubt in looking for the visible results of it, allowances must be made for the difference between the physique, endurance, and muscular ability of a European and of a Native. But still, it is impossible to witness ten or twelve prisoners perhaps repairing a bit of a mud wall, the more industrious third of them doing between them almost nothing; another lot simply staring at these; and the rest not pretending even to that interest in the job, but dreamily and disgustingly squatted and scratching themselves, the acme, to their ideas, of the *dolce far niente*, (in fact almost *nirvana* itself);—and all, including the Peon in charge, looking supremely satisfied:—it is impossible to see this,—or a gang of 30 men marching back from "work" carrying *brooms* instead of pickaxes,—without ridiculing the sentence of Hard Labour, and thinking of those who *not* having sought their living by stealing others' earnings, are by the honest sweat of their brows bearing the burden of the first sentence on the human race.

It seems a very right thing to make public scavengers of the worst convicts, provided they be selected for this work from every *caste* without distinction, and that they be turned to this account in the really sanitary requirements of the populous towns, and not merely to sweep out-station roads and Court Houses. The degradation is one which the native mind can appreciate; and with its shame and exposure, it doubly acts as a punishment to themselves and a deterrent warning to others. Neither on the other hand may there be any great objection to prisoners being employed with no heavier implements than brooms, and no harder work than "sweeping leaves," where the offence has been trifling, and the mere *exposure as a prisoner* for a short period is probably a sufficient punishment. But can any great "Public Works" be pointed to (except perhaps in the salt districts) which bear testimony to Convict Hard Labor? And can it be right that the hardened criminal whom the Supreme Court has sentenced for his crimes to a long term of punishment, and the boy to whom the Police Court has given a week's imprisonment, should be herded to the very same sort and degree of labour, disgrace and punishment, whether it be light or severe, degrading or otherwise? But it is understood that there is a little distinction made in practice: only the 2-year sentence man, and those who have got 12 months for cattle stealing are herded with the boy (who doubtless profits by their society,) to out-door labour or scavenging as the case may be. Confirmed thieves and house-breakers, and those who commit enormous frauds and therefore get *three years* and upwards, are permitted to do their work, and hide their shame within the precincts of Wellicadde!! Yet in such a case as that of Ariacootty, the late fraudulent Shroff, it is the public exposure and

Digitized by Google

disgrace to which the lesser-term prisoners are exposed, that he and his class would feel as the bitterest part of his punishment, and which would most frighten others of his caste and acquaintance from similar crimes.

SUGGESTIONS.—If, in view of the connection between deterrent punishments and the increase of crime, the writer may without presumption record his own suggestions as to the former, he would put these in the following form :—

1. The punishment should be constantly and visibly present as a warning to the population, and should involve full exposure of the disgrace and penal suffering of the Convict. Transportation does not effect this, and deprives the community of a portion of its strength.

2. The nature of Sentences should as far as practicable be retributively adjusted to the motive and criminal passions indicated by the offences.

3. The interior economy and management of the gaols should be wholly reformed, with the object of introducing into them a penal discipline which may be really felt by the inmates.

4. It is radically wrong to inflict the *same sort and degree* of punishment equally on offenders of very various degrees of criminality : and there seems as much reason for making a distinction in this respect, as in regard to the mere length of term. The sort, and degree of rigour of both Imprisonment and Labour, as well as its duration, should form a part of the sentence.

5. For persons convicted by the Minor Courts throughout the Island, the sentences of Imprisonment *with* Hard Labour, and Imprisonment *and* Hard Labour, when they cease to be confounded, may be carried out at the several local gaols ; and with severer disciplinary treatment, the out-door Labour exacted may, as now, be made dependent on local opportunities and wants.

6. But, with respect to hardened offenders and the perpetrators of great crimes, the Supreme Court, and such District Courts as may be specially authorised, should have and exercise the power either to increase the severity of the sentence, as circumstances may call for, by inflicting the additional pains of "Rigorous Imprisonment," "Solitary Confinement" (of course within the known due limits), "Labour in Chains," &c. :—or (and preferably) instead of any of these, a sentence of "Penal Servitude," which, by legislation, should involve the liability to some or all of them, and would place the convicts entirely at the disposal of the Government during the term of their sentences, wherever their services might be required ; and on such "Public Works" *properly so called*, (including perhaps Railways, Roads and Harbours), as they could most profitably be concentrated upon, under adequate task-masters and guards. Probably, say rather certainly, convict labour would shew a very different result in the out-turn, if it were enforced by overseers and superintended by Englishmen, themselves quite aware of and accustomed to exact from their coolies a reasonable amount of labour, and directly responsible for the timeous completion of their sections of work, than what it does now under peons as lazy and apathetic as the prisoners themselves,—or a few miserable overseers, as ignorant of practical work as they are indifferent to, and uninterested in the quantity accomplished, and whose notions of their responsibility seem confined to *looking* at the labourers for a certain number of hours and preventing their escape. Penal Ser-

Digitized by Google

vitude should be of a very different character from the ordinary labour demanded from minor offenders. Persons condemned to it should be kept entirely separate from other prisoners: and it would probably be found desirable to set apart one or two prisons for their special reception and discipline when employed in the chief towns. The intenser severity of the sentence would doubtless involve an enhanced expenditure in buildings and armed guards, but this expense would be, to a great extent at least, if not altogether, met by the larger quantity of labour obtained, and the better organization and concentration which would then be practicable. After all however, hardly any expenditure would out-balance the gain to the country, if it would effect a diminution of crime.

7. The introduction at some future period of a treatment of the criminal, in which the reformatory object out-weighs the punitory, should never be lost sight of. But as a rein on mere imitative or speculative philanthrophy, it is well to keep in view the difference of circumstances in England and in Ceylon. While, in England there is scope for teaching criminals trades and the means of obtaining honest livings, who never were so taught before,—here, village trades are very few; men are mostly reared from their childhood to hereditary occupations, which if they abandon, it is to become carters, coolies, or to follow agricultural or petty trading pursuits which need no teaching. To send a discharged convict back to his Kandian village (whither he is sure to return,) with a knowledge of shoe-making, masonry, or even of manufacturing coir mats by elaborate machinery, or any other "means of livelihood" beyond cultivating paddy and chena lands, or something which he and his fathers could have taught their gaolers since they could walk;—is of about as much practical use to the convict in helping him to an honest living, as teaching him Astronomy and the use of the globes would be; and till the whole habits of native village life have altered, that is to say, for a long time to come, will be chimerical. That some time or other, advanced wants and habits throughout the country will create a field for a variety of local trades and industrial occupations is probable: and doubtless a demand for blacksmiths and journeymen artificers will rapidly spring up along the lines of our railways, and high roads, and in the towns now forming in the Coffee Districts. But at present, probably the most that practically can be done for the prisoner's own future benefit, will be, in the latter portion of a long term of Penal Servitude, to remove him, if his good conduct merits it to a Government factory, where under proper securities, he will be placed within the influence and example of free and willing labour,—where he will experience a relaxation in the severity of his servitude,—and will have the encouragement of knowing that a portion of the gains from his earnings is set apart for his own use on his obtaining complete liberty. Thus, while good conduct in gaol would receive the reward and encouragement it merits, he would learn to appreciate the value to himself of honest, hearty work. Or a similar treatment might be accorded to him even on the Public Works, among the other convicts. But any thing like industrial education on any considerable scale *within* the gaols, for the present, the writer fears is futile. While the industrial occupations now aimed at in Wellicadde, where the worst criminals are sent, seem to be of a character much better suited to minor offenders who might possibly with reason and justice, be made to change places with its present inmates, if real out-door labour were provided for the latter.

Digitized by Google

8. Probably few things would be attended with greater public advantage than a full enquiry into the whole subject of Sentences,—Prison Discipline,—and Punishments in Ceylon;—the Systems pursued in India and the neighbouring Settlements;—and the changes which would be desirable to be effected here, to render the sentences of the law and their execution more effectual for the suppression of crime, and at the same time as compatible with public economy as may be practicable.

What Mr. Berwick says about combinations to commit crime is very serious. The figures shew that in the Central Province a tenth of the crimes committed are perpetrated by gangs of five or more. Not only does the fact indicate, as he remarks, an excessive distribution of criminality amongst the population, but a callousness to the moral nature of crime which renders a large proportion of the people ready to engage in lawless outrage, apparently from the mere love of excitement. How often has it come out in the trial of a case of a robbery ending in murder that persons were induced to take part in it for the slightest possible bribe for the mere chance of a share of the booty in prospective, or at the mere command of a person of influence. A common rough mode of revenge in this country is for a person to hire one or more of a gang of known robbers to go and rob the object of his dislike:—violence and often murder being the accessories of robbery. But gang-robberies, once so common in the Northern Province, have been almost entirely suppressed. In the 12 years ending 1831, there were nearly 4 persons on an average to each case tried in the Northern Province; in the 12 years ending 1843 less than 3; in the 12 years ending 1855 about 3; in the 6 years ending 1861 somewhat over 2. The annual reports from the Northern Province indicate a continual decrease of crime. Instead of 74 persons per annum tried for the 12 years ended 1831, the proportion for the 6 years ended 1861, (when the population must have been greater by perhaps one half,) was only 10. After 1861 we are not able to separate the figures of the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Mr. Dyke refers the steady decrease of crime in his Province to the full employment of the people. But much must be due to the fact that no foreign and semi-nomadic classes, such as the Tamil Coolies and Low-Country Singhalese, are intruded amongst the population; the Cocoanut enterprize, also, presents no such temptations as Coffee-Planting has given rise to; the mass of the population are in one well-roaded corner of the Province; and above all the people are not yet an arrack-drinking people. Something must also be due to the personal efforts and influence of Mr. Dyke; but we fear that even he could scarcely work much reform in the Central Province, in the face of the excessive prevalence of arrack-drinking. While serious crime is at its minimum in the Northern Province, the Central, with about one-eighth of the population, produces almost as much serious crime as the five other Provinces with their seven-eighths of the population! As regards the comparison, with cases of serious crime in England, we suppose Mr. Berwick is satisfied that there as here, all but really serious cases are summarily disposed of. If, however, the English Justices of the Peace have no more definite standard for committing prisoners for trial before the higher Courts, than our Supreme Court Judges in Ceylon have for apportioning punishment to crime, the comparisons may be imperfect. At the risk of having our humanity called in question, we must confess to a doubt whether leniency is not the fault of our Judges, with a morbid fear of resorting to the lash.

Mr. Berwick notices that while of late years heavy sentences of transportation, and imprisonment have increased, the deterrent influence has been anything but in proportion. We notice that while 38 per cent. of

Digitized by Google

the prisoners convicted are sentenced to transportation, and 47 per cent. to imprisonment with or without hard-labour: less than 9 per cent. are sentenced to receive lashes. We respect the motives of those who object to the lash; but desperate case—and the cases of the Central Provinces seems desperate—require desperate remedies. Until the Schoolmaster can do his preventive work, our belief is that the rattan and the cat-o'nine-tails, at the disposal of a courageous Judge, can be used pretty effectually to protect society. "A lashed man loses self-respect forever!" Perhaps. But we are not over careful of the self-respect of the rogue who robs his neighbour or the villain who assaults or kills him. We feel far more for the outraged honest man, robbed, maimed or murdered,—for his family—for society in general. Reform by all means if you can; but the first duty for Judges is, "not to bear the sword in vain." As the greater includes the lesser, we believe "the sword" here to include the rattan and the cat-o'-nine-tails:—punishment prompt, severe, disgraceful if you will. The object is to make crime appear a low and disgraceful thing, and the criminal the common enemy.

If prisoners can be made useful as road-makers and scavengers, so much the better. If w have heard correctly, the treadmill and other severe forms of English jail punishment are about to be introduced into Wellicadde to the supercession of coir-weaving, &c.

Of course Mr. Berwick does not refer to the great Central Gaol of Wellicadde in his "true picture" of a convict's life. We do not know that even in the Colombo prison the punishments are in all cases what they ought to be; but certainly the separate cells, built not merely on the model but on the measurements of Pentonville are not desirable abodes in this climate, and spacious and airy as the whole building is, physical and mental depression amongst the prisoners is common and the death-rate higher and higher, year by year. As regards the teaching of trades also, the results at Wellicadde have been different to those which Mr. Berwick supposes. Men who learnt a trade in the Gaol, rarely or never found their way back to it. Such is Mr. Green's testimony. But on the Wellicadde Gaol and the lessons yielded by its experiences, we must treat in a separate article. An enquiry such as Mr. Berwick desiderates, or something like it, has been ordered by the Home Government, and if crime and criminals go on increasing and transportation is abandoned,—Ceylon may require what the Indian Presidencies possess, a Commissioner of Prisons:—an officer of the Civilian class whose whole time and attention shall be devoted to the management of Prisons and their inmates. If transportation is continued, however, we should say that the large portion of the men condemned to long terms of imprisonment could be well employed in the conservancy of Colombo,—in scavenging, drain building, &c. If a tramway is to be made from the Railway station to the Wharf; if Jetties are to be extended; Docks built; Fort Walls levelled and fresh Batteries erected:—surely our criminal classes could be turned to account on such works. The difficulty, we suppose, would be the expense of overseeing and watching the convicts. But this difficulty could be overcome. In any case, the facts revealed as to the sudden and fearful increase of crime—especially in the Kandian Districts, demand instant and grave attention on the part of the Executive Government; the Legislative Council; the Judges and Magistrates; and all those who take an intelligent interest in the moral condition of the population and the progress of the Colony. Progress in material wealth will be dearly purchased, if crime is to increase far more rapidly in proportion. The figures for 1864 are startling enough: those for 1865, when completed, will tell a still more fearful tale.

Digitized by Google

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM CEYLON

FOR THE FIVE ANNUAL SEASONS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

We extract the following remarks from our summaries in the *Overland Observer* of September 30th and October 17th, 1865. We commence by giving the usual comparative abstracts of Coffee exported for the current and preceding seasons, finally corrected :—

COMPARATIVE EXPORT OF COFFEE.

		Plantation	*Native*	*Total*
Total shipments to 30th Sept.	1865	609,844	274,207	884,051
Do. 30th do.	1864	518,798	138,863	657.661
Cwt.		91,046	135,344	126,390
		Increase.	Increase	Increase.

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON FROM 1ST OCT 1864 TO 30TH SEPT. 1865.

Places :		*Plantation.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
London	Cwt.	593,165	235.875	829,040
Belle Isle	,,	978	8,938	9,916
Havre	,,	223	8,531	8,754
St. Nazaire	,,	1,011	5,454	6,465
Gibraltar for orders	,,	4,604	1,822	6,426
New York	,,	,,	9,939	9,939
Cape Town	,,	321	—	321
Sydney	,,	1.577	—	1,577
Melbourne	,,	7,905	2,391	10,296
Mauritius	,,	,,	1,257	1,257
Singapore	,,	60	—	60
Total	Cwts.	609,844	274,207	884,051

It will thus be seen that the Coffee Export of Season 1864–65, was 884,000 cwts., or only 116,000 under the million. We sent away very nearly 610,000 cwts. of Plantation, an increase of 91,000 over last season; and 274,000 Native, or very nearly twice the exports of that kind in last season. In both kinds, the aggregate increase was 226,000 cwts.

Although the consumption of Coffee has decreased in England instead of increasing, yet the vast bulk of the Ceylon Coffee crop—no less than 829,000 cwts out of 884,000—has been shipped direct for Britain. This is a change since 1859-60, when 130,000 cwts, out of 632,000—one-fifth of the whole crop—were shipped to countries other than England. Exports to France seem reviving, and we may hope that with returning peace in the United States, our shipments to America may increase. To Holland and Germany, which with the northern countries

Digitized by Google

of Europe consume the chief portion of our crop—giving a higher price for it as its quality under careful preparation has improved—we have not for the last four years sent a single cargo direct, unless some of those which cleared for Gibraltar were really landed at Dutch or German ports. Our exports to Australia, on which at one time many hopes were built, are unimportant and are rather diminishing than otherwise. The trade to Mauritius and all other ports is quite insignificant.

We give on the following page, the usual table of exports to various countries for five seasons, and we place here the abstract results:—

COFFEE EXPORTED FROM CEYLON IN THE SEASONS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER OF THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

Years.	Plantation. Cwts.	Native. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
1861	466,987	136,190	603,177
1862	414,298	170,824	585,122
1863	582,528	204,973	787,501
1864	518,798	138,863	657,661
1865	609,844	274,207	884,051
Total for 5 years	2,592,455	925,057	3,517,512
Annual average	518,491	185,011	703,502

It will thus be seen that we have now established an average of fully 700,000 cwts. in the proportions of somewhat more than 5-7ths Plantation to less than 2-7ths Native. In our crop of 884,000 cwts. just closed, we have gained on our old rival Java, and established for ourselves no mean rank when compared with our formidable competitor Brazil. The relative positions of the three great Coffee Countries of the World in season 1864-65, are displayed in the following figures:—

Brazil,	cwts.	3,000,000
Java, piculs 1,047,000	„	1,271,000
Ceylon,	„	884,000
	Total, cwts...	5,155,000

It will be seen that the out-turn of this small colony of Ceylon, where Coffee cultivation was not vigorously commenced until 1837, was not far short of one-third the export from the vast empire of Brazil where the culture had received its great spur in 1821. Our little Island is also fast overtaking the group of Islands constituting Netherlands India where Coffee was cultivated more than a century back. The Java crop is unexpectedly large this season, as only 670,000 cwts. were sent away last year—the correct figures for three years being as follows:—

Java Coffee Crops.

1862—63	...	...	...	cwts.	1,474,000
1863—64	...	...	...	„	671,000
1864—65	...	...	...	„	1,271,000

Digitized by Google

Comparative Table of Coffee Exported from Ceylon to various Countries, in the years ending 30th September 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

	Plantation.					Native.					Total.				
Countries.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Great Britain	438,607	398,444	562,149	502,463	593,165	86,945	146,961	163,206	119,346	235,875	525,552	545,405	725,355	621,809	829,040
France	4,690	2,560	3,646	881	2,212	32,043	14,737	15,085	4,000	22,923	36,733	17,297	18,731	4,881	25,135
Australia...	13,453	7,081	14,849	8,789	9,482	5,888	2,362	1,618	1,795	2,391	19,341	9,443	16,467	10,584	11,873
Holland & Gery	8,397	...	...	...	...	2,014	...	...	...	...	10,411	...	...	...	...
America	...	...	...	2	...	7,213	919	10,503	12,086	9,939	7,213	919	10,503	12,088	9,939
Mauritius.....	1,840	2,393	...	30	...	2,087	3,845	3,672	800	1,257	3,927	6,238	3,672	830	1,257
India & Burmah	...	...	...	1,786	...	...	...	...	261	...	...	...	...	2,047	...
Gibraltar ...	...	3,820	1,484	4,847	4,604	...	2,000	5,225	575	1,822	...	5,820	6,709	5,422	6,426
Cape Town	...	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Singapore	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Total	466,987	414,298	582,528	518,798	609,844	136,190	170,824	204,973	138,863	274,207	603,177	585,122	787,501	657,661	884,051

Digitized by Google

EXPORT OF STAPLES (OTHER THAN COFFEE),

FOR FIVE SEASONS 1861 TO 1865.

Having given the Coffee Exports for five seasons, we append a similar Memorandum in regard to our other *leading staples.*

Years.	Cocoanut Oil.	Cinnamon.	Coir of all sorts.	Plumbago.
	Cwts.	lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1860-1861	114,185	803,124	32,531	45,859
1861-1862	95,064	906,684	29,882	36,929
1862-1863	134,048	804,916	39,466	43,152
1863-1864	173,358	700,278	33,461	76,858
1864-1865	90,197	915,384	38,211	46,120
Total for 5 years	606,852	4,130,416	173,551	248,918
Annual Average	121,370	826,083	34,710	49,783

It will be seen that while Cocoanut Oil went far above the average in 1863-64, there was a corresponding re-action this season, the export being more than 30,000 cwts. below the average. The reverse process, almost, occurred with Cinnamon,—a very low export in 1863-64 being succeeded by one considerably above the average in 1864-65. With the exception of a low export in 1861-62, Coir has remained wonderfully steady. Plumbago, like Oil shewed an enormous export in 1863-64, but unlike Oil it did not go far below the average in 1864-65. Excluding odd numbers, the averages established by the transactions of the past five seasons for our Staple Exports are as follows:

Coffee	Cwts.	700,000
Cocoanut Oil	„	120,000
Cinnamon	lbs.	825,000
Coir	Cwts.	34,000
Plumbago	„	50,000

EXPORT OF CEYLON COFFEE, (PLANTATION AND NATIVE,)

FOR THE SEASONS ENDING 10TH OCTOBER, FROM 1849 TO 1865 INCLUSIVE.

(*From the Overland Observer, 30th October* 1865.)

We now give the table of Coffee Exports for the seventeen years ending 10th October from 1849 to 1865. This table is more strictly correct than that prepared by the Chamber of Commerce for the years ended 30th September. The latter takes cognizance only of the cargoes of large vessels which have cleared. The table now given embraces every cwt. entered at

Digitized by Google

the Customs for exportation, whether intended as part of the cargo of an 800 ton ship or an 80 ton brig; and whether the vessels have actually sailed or not. This will explain discrepancies between the two, which are not however of great importance. The absolutely correct official figures are embraced in the Table of Exports for the years ended 10th October, which are now complete for 17 years, shewing quantity and value of both kinds. To the Customs figures we have added columns, shewing the average valuations for each year of the whole series. In looking at these averages, our readers will, of course recollect that while the figures for Plantation and Native, respectively, give the Customs valuation for each,—the average total is affected by the proportions of each kind. For instance it will be observed that while for the past seven years, the standing valuations for Plantation and Native have been £2 14s. in the one case and £2 in the other (both low valuations in view of the prices obtained in the European markets),—the average of the united value has fluctuated from £2-3-8 to £2-12-3, as the proportion of the more or less valuable description preponderated. For instance, in 1863-64 the quantity of Native exported was only 12 per cent of the whole. In the season just closed although there was an unprecedented export of *both* kinds, yet the proportion of Native was so enormous that the total average was reduced to £2-10-9d. nearly 2s. per cwt. lower than in the previous year. There was no falling-off in the value of coffee but simply an immense proportion of the 40s. Coffee as compared with the 54s. kind. All Coffee not the produce of Ceylon is carefully excluded from the Table, but the small quantities entering into cargoes sailing from Ceylon are given in a separate memorandum.—The contrast between the first year of this series and that just closed is certainly striking. In 1848-49, just as the recovery from the fearful depression which had lasted since 1846 (a bushel of rice and a cwt. of coffee selling for the same price in Kandy,) was about to commence, we exported 210,000 cwts. of Plantation valued at £343,000 or only £1-12-7½ per cwt.; against 714,000 cwts. valued at £1,928,000, or £2-14s. per cwt. The quantity has thus increased considerably over three-fold: the value nearly six-fold, in the case of Plantation. As regards *quantity*, Native, notwithstanding the enormous export of last year, has shewn no such large increase. The increase in value, however, has been far greater than in the case of Plantation. The first year gave 127,000 cwts. valued at only £113,000 or 17s. 10d. per cwt.; against last season's export of 214,000 cwts. valued at £429,000 or £2 per cwt. The export of Native has thus nearly doubled in quantity, but has increased about four-fold in value. Native Coffee is now prepared after a different fashion to what it was seventeen years ago, when it was dried in the half-ripe cherry and pounded in a mortar. Now nearly all is pulped. The contrast between the total Coffee Trade of Ceylon seventeen years ago and now, indicates the material progress of the Colony. In 1848-49, we exported 337,000 cwts. against 929,000 in 1864-65, an increase not far short of three-fold. But it is in value that the real increase is seen. In the first year under review the valuation was only £456,000 or £1-7 per cwt.; in the last we reached the enormous sum of £2,358,000, an increase equal to five-fold. Finally the value of Ceylon Coffee on the spot is twice what it was 17 years ago:—and in the markets of the world still higher in proportion. Our total exports for the seventeen years are shewn by the following figures:

Digitized by Google

COFFEE:	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	AVERAGE.
PLANTATION.....	cwt. 6,563,920	£16,543,525	£2 8 6
NATIVE.....	,, 2,400,684	4,402,412	1 16 3
TOTAL.....	cwt. 8,964,604	£20,945,337	£2 4 4¾

The value in the markets of the world cannot have been much under thirty millions sterling. The following are the quinquennial averages:—

Plantation.

1849 to 1853	cwt. 218,438	£452,155	℔ cwt.	41s 4½d
1854 to 1858	,, 399,586	818,698	,,	45s 10d
1859 to 1863	,, 497,012	1,341,934	,,	54s

The progress here has been rapidly onwards in quantity and value and we are now in the second year of a quinquennial period in which an average of probably 850,000 cwts. will be reached with a value over two millions.

Let us now look at Native, which taken by quinquennial periods shews a small increase:—

Native.

1849 to 1853	cwt. 117,401	£166,975	℔ cwt.	28s 11½d
1854 to 1858	,, 148,758	285,553	,,	38s 4d
1859 to 1863	,, 154,595	309,190	,,	40s

Let us now see the averages of BOTH KINDS:

Both Kinds.

1849 to 1853	cwt. 335,839	£619,010	℔ cwt.	37s 1½d
1854 to 1858	,, 488,844	1,104,251	,,	33s 11d
1859 to 1863	,, 651,607	1,165,324	,,	43s 3¾d

In our next quinquennial period our figures will probably be "1864 to 1868—cwt. 1,000,000; £2,700,000; ℔ cwt. 50s."

This may appear over-sanguine, but what with the influx of capital, new land opened, Railway and artificial manures,—we rather suspect we shall be found below the mark. We suspect the local consumption of Coffee in Ceylon has lately increased and that cwts. 100,000 per annum ought to be added to the above figures to give total production.

The average of the past two years is close on 800,000, so that considering the quantity of young coffee which must come into full bearing by the end of three years, we feel pretty certain that the result will not be far short of our anticipations.

Taking the local consumption of coffee at about 100,000 cwts., the total production of last season was equal to the round million. Brazil is still far ahead of us as a coffee country. On Java we are rapidly gaining.

Of the five milions of cwts. exactly three-fifths are contributed by Brazil. Of the other two-fifths, Ceylon contributes a very creditable proportion, and she is fast gaining on Java. Fully seven months ago (see *Ferguson's Directory* for 1864-65, page E. Addenda), we predicted the probable out-turn of 1864-65 as follows:—

Brazil 3,000,000, (fulfilled exactly); Java 1,200,000 (the result 71,000 more); Ceylon 900,000 (the actual out-turn only 16,000 short of our figure.) As far as our information extends, the five millions of cwts. produced by the three great Coffee Countries represent five-sevenths of the total production of the World—the other two milions being yielded by San Domingo, Arabia, Costa Rica, Continental India, &c. The total production is thus about seven milions of cwts. with a consumption rapidly advancing.

Digitized by Google

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM CEYLON:

IN THE SEASONS ENDING 10TH OCTOBER, FROM 1849 TO 1865: DISTINGUISHING PLANTATION FROM ORDINARY OR NATIVE, AND EXCLUDING ALL COFFEE NOT THE PRODUCE OF CEYLON; WITH TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICES PER CWT.

Year ended Oct. 10th.	*Plantation.*					*Native.*					*Total.*				
	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £	Average per Cwt.			Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £	Average per Cwt.			Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £	Average per Cwt.		
			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1849	210,187	343,083	1	12	7½	127,339	113,580	0	17	10	337,526	456,663	1	7	0½
1850	219,137	483,350	2	4	1¼	103,623	173,768	1	13	6¼	322,760	657,118	2	0	8½
1851	197,644	444,666	2	4	11	90,267	147,750	1	12	8¾	287,911	591,816	2	1	1¼
1852	255,386	534,446	2	1	10	152,621	217,415	1	8	5¾	408,007	751,861	1	16	10¼
1853	209,838	455,232	2	3	4½	113,156	182,363	1	12	2¾	322,994	637,595	2	0	1
1854	303,908	669,803	2	4	0½	130,178	232,948	1	15	9¼	434,086	902,751	2	1	7
1855	316,373	697,046	2	4	0¾	166,832	275,416	1	13	0	483,205	972,462	2	0	3
1856	325,438	749,308	2	6	0½	113,161	222,272	1	19	3¼	438,599	971,580	2	4	3½
1857	368,047	943,416	2	11	3	161,395	353,320	2	3	9¼	529,442	1,296,736	2	3	11¼
1858	384,164	1,033,917	2	13	9¾	172,227	343,810	1	19	11	556,391	1,377,727	2	9	6½
1859	406,898	1,098,625	2	14	0	194,697	389,394	2	0	0	601,595	1,488,019	2	9	5½
1860	468,826	1,265,832	2	14	0	166,236	332,472	2	0	0	635,062	1,598,304	2	3	8
1861	483,321	1,304,968	2	14	0	130,169	260,338	2	0	0	613,490	1,565,306	2	11	0
1862	476,824	1,287,426	2	14	0	123,722	247,444	2	0	0	600,546	1,534,870	2	11	0
1863	649,194	1,752,823	2	14	0	158,151	316,302	2	0	0	807,345	2,069,125	2	11	6
1864	574,476	1,551,085	2	14	0	82,104	164,208	2	0	0	656,580	1,715,293	2	12	3
1865	714,259	1,928,499	2	14	0	214,806	429,612	2	0	0	929,065	2,358,111	2	10	9
Total for 17 years....	6,563,920	16,543,525	2	8	6	2,400,684	4,402,412	1	16	3	8,964,604	20,945,337	2	4	4¾

COFFEE, not the Produce of Ceylon, exported during the above years.

	Plantation.				*Value.*				*Native.*				*Value.*			
Year	1859	Cwt.	220	2	2	£	595	8	0	Year 1859	Nil						
	1860		795	3	0		2,148	10	6	1860	Cwt.	11,521	3	3	£	23,043	11	1
	1861		2,226	1	15		6,011	4	8	1861		65	1			130	10	0
	1862		166	2	0		449	11	0	1862		363	3	0		727	10	0
	1863	Nil								1863	Nil							
	1864		598	3	0		1616	12	6	1864	Nil							
	1865	Nil								1865		1,762	0	2		3,524	0	9

Digitized by Google

THE COMMERCE OF CEYLON FOR 1865.

(*From the "Ceylon Overland Observer," April 30th*, 1866.)

We hope, at an early date, to be able to review in detail the Customs Returns for the past year. Meantime we notice a few of the more salient items. First as to the Tonnage employed in our Trade. We give the figure for three years :—

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Inwards	3,293	537,404	3,137	523,333	3,289	577,022
Outwards	3,310	530,910	3,260	547,062	3,326	573,818
Total	6,603	1,068,314	6,397	1,070,395	6,615	1,150,840

It will be seen that while there is no very marked increase in the number of vessels employed, there is a decided increase in the tonnage, shewing that vessels of a larger class are engaging in our trade. Of course we need not tell our readers that a very large proportion of our trade with India is conducted by brigs and dhoneys of small tonnage. Thus while 97 vessels from the United Kingdom aggregated 57,898 tons: 2,845 vessels from British India made up only 378,726 tons. From Suez we had 38 vessels aggregating 48,796 tons. But these were the great steamers of the English and French Mail Companies. Besides the ports of the United Kingdom, Suez and British India, vessels have in the past three years either arrived from or sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia and New Zealand, Mauritius, Hong Kong and Macao, Aden, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Gibraltar, Brazil, Cape de Verde Islands, St. Helena, Madagascar, France, Mozambique, Belgium, French Possessions in India, Arabia, Maldives, United States, Batavia, Bourbon, Madeira, Bolivia, Peru, Johanna. Direct intercourse with the ports of Holland and Germany seems to have ceased. England takes and distributes our Coffee, to her no small profit. The trade of Ceylon which now employs tonnage equal to 1,150,000, required only 91,000 in 1825, and only 536,000 so lately as 1852.

The value of the Trade was in proportion. In 1825 it was

Imports	£291,000
Exports	224,000
Total	£515,000

In 1852,—

Imports	£1,642,000
Exports	1,350,000
Total	£2,992,000

In 1865 the increase in the value of the trade was far more than in proportion to the doubled tonnage since 1852. The figures for last year are as follows :—

Imports	£5,022,000
Exports	3,565,000
Total	£8,587,000

Digitized by Google

An increase of sixteen-fold since 1825 and nearly three-fold since 1852. The specie entering into our trade in 1865 was

Imported	£1,723,000
Exported	496,000
Total	£2,219,000

We need scarcely repeat that much of the specie exported is never entered at the Customs. Our goods trade in 1865 was,—

Imported	£3,298,000
Exported	3,069,000
Total	£6,367,000

The cause of the increase of our trade,—an increase excelled only in the Gold Colonies of Britain,—may be expressed in the one word, Coffee. In 1837 Ceylon exported 34,000 cwts. of this article valued at £106,000. In 1865 the export was 927,440 cwts.; and the Customs value (a low one) was £2,343,532. This is an increase in 29 years of twenty-seven fold in quantity and twenty-two-fold in value of our great staple. Nearly the whole of our Coffee, and the same may be said of Cocoa-nut Oil, Cinnamon and Coir, goes to Great Britain. The exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom in 1864 reached £2,420,000 out of a total value of £3,565,000; that is nearly 5-7ths of our total exports. Our imports from England were valued at only £904,000, but most of our specie comes to us from Britain through British India and Australia. In 1865 Imports from British India (mainly specie, rice and cotton goods,) were valued at £3,486,000 against exports valued at only £961,000. Our position, as regards India, is therefore the reverse of that which the figures shew in regard to Britain. But specie from India, Anstralia and Suez, on account of English merchants keeps the balance of trade fair. It is a curious fact that in 1864, when our Imports from Britain rose to the large sum of £1,651,000 instead of the average of about 1 million, there was a fall almost precisely corresponding in the value of our imports from British India. Our total trade, including specie has ranged closely at 9 millions sterling for the past three years. In 1866 it is probable that the round ten millions will be reached. It is quite certain that the round million of cwts. of Coffee will be exported. The progress of this article since the export of 34,000 cwts. worth £106,000 in 1837, is worth following. Our average annual exports for periods of 5 years have been

1837	to	1841	Cwts.	54,872	£151,320
1842	to	1846	,,	140,220	£284,873
1847	to	1851	,,	315,049	£537,848
1852	to	1856	,,	411,264	£861,269
1857	to	1861	,,	600,942	£1,506,460

For the past 4 years, the exports have been:

1862	Cwts.	605,178	£1,545,284
1863	,,	828,587	£2,126,222
1864	,,	671,164	£1,744,798
1865	,,	927,440	£2,343,532

Estimating the export of 1866 at cwts. 1,000,000 and the value at £2,500,000, the average for the five years will be cwts. 806,474—£2,031,966. The over-shadowing importance of Coffee in our Export Trade is shewn by the valuable table which follows—

Digitized by Google

QUANTITY and VALUE of FOUR STAPLE ARTICLES, the produce of Ceylon, Exported in the Eight Years since the imposition of an Export Duty of 2½ per cent. for Railway purposes, with the amount of DUTY contributed by each, the aggregate of the four, and the TOTAL EXPORT DUTY collected from all articles.

YEARS.	COFFEE.			COCOANUT OIL.			CINNAMON.			COIR.			Duty from four Staples.	Total Duties on Exports.
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.		
	Cwts.	£	£	Gallons.	£	£	lbs.	£	£	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
1858...	544,507	1,337,122	27,226	777,162	77,716	1,949	750,744	37,537	751	40,420	32,419	511	30,137	34,558
1859...	589,779	1,467,497	29,490	1,118,638	111,864	2,985	879,361	43,972	880	38,086	25,945	447	33,802	37,870
1860...	620,132	1,574,033	31,007	1,519,089	154,909	3,890	675,156	33,758	675	36,616	24,864	458	36,030	40,051
1861...	648,026	1,656,733	32,402	1,040,428	104,043	2,613	845,218	42,261	845	43,168	31,883	540	36,400	40,573
1862...	605,178	1,545,284	30,259	1,429,531	142,953	3,591	875,475	43,774	876	46,595	37,648	583	35,309	38,552
1863...	828,587	2,126,222	41,429	1,878,585	187,858	4,718	734,038	36,702	734	51,785	39,103	647	47,528	51,720
1864...	671,164	1,744,793	33,559	2,249,462	224,948	5,649	776,675	38,833	775	36,313	27,386	454	40,437	44,907
1865...	927,440	2,343,532	46,373	1,176,784	120,678	2,955	850,973	42,549	852	41,378	31,637	516	50,696	54,775
Total for 8 years.	5,434,813	13,795,216	271,745	11,219,619	1,124,969	28,350	6,387,640	319,386	6,388	334,361	250,885	4,156	310,639	343,006

This Table shews at a glance the quantity and value of our staple exports, and the ratio at which they have contributed to the total amount of Export Duties, since those duties were imposed eight years ago to meet the interest on Railway Expenditure. It will be seen that out of a total of £343,006 collected, no less than £271,745 was from Coffee, leaving but £71,261 for all other articles. Cocoanut Oil, our second staple gave £28,350; Cinnamon 6,388, (for 8 years, instead of 75,000*l.* in the one year 1837!), and Coir contributed 4,156*l.*

Digitized by Google

The four staples together gave £310,639 out of a total of £334,006. so that not quite £33,000 is to be credited to Arrecanuts, Arrack and all our other exports on which duty is levied. The figures bear out what we have more than once advanced—that Coffee from having been rated at 1s per cwt. at a time when the value of the article was low, does not now pay, and has not for some years back paid 2½ per cent. The average for the eight years has actually been rather less than 2 per cent. on the article which will chiefly benefit by the Railway, while Cocoanut Oil has paid nearly 2½ per cent. Cinnamon like Coffee paid only 2 per cent., while the average in the case of Coir is not more than 1¾ per cent., instead of the 2½ per cent. contemplated. Excepting the Cocoanut Planters of Jaffna and Batticaloa, we do not think that any parties can find a real grievance in the Export duty. Once the Railway is in operation to Kandy, the duty will be repaid to the Coffee Planters, and more than repaid, in a very short period; and if the question is to continue the exaction of the Export duty and the construction of the Railway upwards, or to stop both, we feel certain the vast majority of voices would say "go on." Our readers will notice that while Coffee steadily advanced, quantity and value, during the eight years, until it nearly doubled: Cocoanut Oil has fluctuated immensely in quantity as it has in value, although the Customs authorities have not varied their convenient figure of 2s. per gallon. We fancy 3s. has been nearer the figure for two or three years back. The rise in this article from 777,000 gallons until it culminated in an export of 2,249,000 (nearly a trebled export in seven years,) produced the enormous re-action which we notice in the figures for the last year of the series. The trade to England had been over-done—and now the drought of some years has rendered cocoanuts scarce and oil dear, as Colombo householders can tell. The retail price of Oil at present is 3s. 9d. per gallon. Of Cinnamon we need merely say that the figures for the eight years establish an average annual export of almost exactly 800,000 lbs. No fall in price, apparently can induce the world to consume more of the spice, with which no competitor can compare for a moment in delicacy and fineness of flavour. But the large mass of mankind are not careful to distinguish between coarse Cassia Lignea and fine Cinnamon. The export of Coir remains as stationary as that of Cinnamon: the average for the eight years being a little over 41,000 cwts. If the value is fairly calculated, the Export duty falls lightly on the exporters of this article. Still, we fear it does not, any more than Cocoanut Oil or Cinnamon, yield large profits. But for Coffee, the Export Trade of Ceylon would afford but little scope for enterprise. Of course the Ceylon figures give no indication of the large transactions in Tinnevelly Cotton, which have made so many (and marred a few) of our Ceylon merchants, since the outbreak of the American War. Before passing away from this return, we may as well give the figures showing the proportions of each description of Coffee exported in the past two years:—

1864.—Plantation	Cwt.—	575.717	£1,553,897
Native	„	95,448	£190,897
Total	„	671,165	£1,744 794
1865.—Plantation	Cwt.—	695.934	£1.879,012
Native	„	231,506	£464,520
Total	„	927,140	£2,343.532

The opinion being prevalent that much Native Coffee—that is Coffee grown by Natives around their huts or in small patches—was prepared and shipped as Plantation, the enormous increase in the export of Native in 1865, (far more than twice the export of 1864,) excited more surprise than the increase in Plantation, although that was considerable. But the truth seems to be that young Plantations and patches cultivated during the past six or seven years of prosperity, by Natives, seem all to be coming into full bearing together. The result will be an export rising from the million, on which we confidently rely, in 1866.—There are no distinctions recorded in Cocoanut Oil

Digitized by Google

or Cinnamon, but Coir is valued according to quality, and the following memorandum of the descriptions which made up the Export of 1865, may be interesting to some of our readers :—

Coir Fibre	Cwt.	3,428—3—26	£2,572—17—2
„ Rope	„	9,684—„— 3	12,105—2—10
„ Yarn	„	28,263—3— 7	16,958—13—7
	Cwts.	41,376—3—8	£31,636—15—7

Having thus disposed of our staple Exports we now turn to our main Imports.

And first as to Rice, which, although it does not contribute so much to the value of our trade as Coffee, yet yields nearly one half the whole Customs revenue from Imports and Exports. Grain of all kinds makes up more than one-half. The respective relations of Grain to total Import duties and Coffee to total Export duties, will be seen from the following figures :—

	Export Duties.			Import Duties.	
	Coffee	*Total*		*Grain*	*Total*
1863	£41,429	£51,720	1863	£140,090	£228,387
1864	33,568	44,907	1864	126,421	226,351
1865	46,373	54,775	1865	151,634	236,316

It will thus be seen that last year while Coffee contributed more than four-fifths of the Export duties; Grain gave two-thirds of the Import duties. But the tax, in proportion to value, fell far more heavily on Grain. We have shewn that Coffee pays only 2 per cent. on value. Taking the value of all the Grain on which duty was paid in 1865 at £1,500,000 (not the exact figures but pretty near the mark,) £151 634 duty is more than 10 per cent. on the value, 5 per cent being our leading duty. The increasing cost of rice, however, threatens very soon to make the duty a five per cent. one. As the duty on grain cannot well be abolished, we trust the period may not be far distant when a uniform duty of 3d. per bushel may suffice. That is the duty now levied on the small quantity of paddy or rice in the husk which is imported (682,072 bushels in 1865.) We should be glad at the same time to see the local grain rents reduced to a uniform rate of 5 per cent., if indeed a moderate land tax cannot be substituted. We can scarcely feel comfortable while so large a proportion of the revenue of the Colony, (more than a fifth) is derived from taxes on food,—grain imported and grain locally grown. The grain imported in 1865, exceeded 5,772,000 bushels valued at £1,617,000 as follows :—

Rice (Imported)	Bushels 4,851,413¾	£1,455,424—2—6
Rice (Entered for Home consumption)—	Bushels 4,694,119	£1,408,235 14 0
All other Grain (Imported) Bushels—	911,996¾	£ 162,431—15—6

The most important of the other grains imported, were Paddy as above; Gram 147,000 bushels; Wheat 62,000 bushels; and Peas 21,000. Of Oats less than 30 bushels were introduced, although we should think the time has come when it would pay to import this grain as horse food from Australia. Our next great staple and the article in which Europeans are principally interested, comes under the head of

Cotton Goods, respecting which the figures for 1865 are :—

Imported, Packages...8650=876,526 pieces		
„ & 86 and 206,931 „		£545,044 4 5
Entered for H.C. Pkgs. 10,463=1,059,169 ps.		
and „ 70 and 213,460 „		£629,335 10 0
Re-Exported „ 2434=150,932 pieces		
„ 63 and 70 „		£137,066 10 0

Our readers will notice the distinction of packages equal to so many pieces, and again packages and pieces. The 8,650 packages=876,526 pieces, imported, were mainly from Britain. From British India and other places, Cotton goods are imported chiefly in pieces. Our readers may well ask how with an import of 8,756 packages valued at £545,044; no fewer than 10,533

Digitized by Google

packages valued at £629,335 were entered for Home consumption ; and 2,497 packages valued at £137,066 exported. The answer is, of course, that the surplus stock of previous years was drawn upon. In 1863 there was an enormous import of Cotton goods, to the value of £790,000. But the Home Consumption in that year reached only £480,000. In 1864, the value of imported Cotton goods very nearly touched a million sterling, the exact figure being £997,272. This value represented 14,723 packages, equal to 1,363,244 pieces with 46 packages and 162,959 pieces in addition. The entries for Home consumption in 1864 were 9,568 packages equal to 1,018,371 pieces, with 48 packages and 163,119 pieces. Whereas in 1863 there was an enormous import from India, (specially from Bombay,) to supply our at one time bare market, there was a corresponding reaction in 1864. The *increase* in that year over 1863 in the value of Cotton goods from Britain was no less than £436,972; the *decrease* on Cotton goods from India on the other hand was £227,163. The Cotton goods exported in 1864 were 3,925 packages and 211,541 pieces valued at £251,274. So lately as 1850, the value of Cotton goods imported into Ceylon did not exceed £187,000. In the year of the outbreak of the American War, 1861, the value was slightly over the half million against the round million which was as closely as possible touched four years afterwards,—in 1864. The averages for periods of 5 years have been as follows :—

1837-41.....	£ 166,000
1842-46.....	190,000
1847-51.....	191,000
1852-56.....	256,120
1857-61.....	512,000

For the four years succeeding the American War, the figures have been

1862.....	£ 505,844
1863.....	790,408
1864.....	997,272
1865.....	545,044
Total for 4 years	£2,838,568
Giving an average of	£709,642

For the past 4 years of course, increase in value has been greatly in advance of increase in quantity. We shall, on a future occasion, give a table shewing quantity and value imported from Great Britain and British Colonies respectively; quantity and value entered for Home Consumption ; and quantity and value exported for a series of years. Meantime we give the values for the past four years ;—

	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Exported.
1862 ...	£505,844	£331,152	£140,560
1863 ...	790,408	480,600	355,247
1864 ...	997,272	656,300	251,276
1865 ...	545,044	629,336	137,066
Totals..	£2,838,568	£2,097,388	£884,149
Averages	£709,642	£524,347	£221,037

It will thus be seen that while in four years we imported Cotton goods to the value of £2,838,568 sterling, or about £709,000 annually, we parted with a portion of them nearly equal to one-third of the value, the figures being £884,000 for the four years, an average of £221,000. The value of the Cotton goods consumed in Ceylon in the 4 years has somewhat exceeded two millions sterling, giving an average a little over the half million. So that taking the population of Ceylon at somewhat over two millions, the people have consumed Cotton goods since the commencement of the American War equal to an annual value of 5s per head. Thirteen years ago the average was under 2s. Of course the increased value does not fully represent increased quantity, but the people are certainly far wealthier and better clothed than they were in 1853. Cotton goods will now gradually decrease in cost, unless there is a new outbreak in America, and we see no reason why an average consumption of 10s a head may not be established within the next ten years. The progress is onwards in this as in all other evidences of comfort and civilization.

Digitized by Google

QUANTITIES OF COFFEE, COCOANUT OIL, CINNAMON AND COIR, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE VALUES, EXPORTED FROM CEYLON FROM 1837 TO 1865.

Years.	Coffee.		Cocoanut Oil.		Cinnamon.		Coir of all kinds.	
	Quantity Cwt.	Value £	Quantity Gallons	Value £	Quantity lbs.	Value £	Quantity Cwt.	Value £
1837	34,164	106,999	8,976 Casks and 638,677	28,334	558,110	49,264	36,738	8,141
1838	49,541	112,642	284 „ & 242,680	16,653	398,198	30,513	24,895	9,290
1839	41,865	125,385	357,543	26,597	596,592¼	54,016	22,195	7,741
1840	68,206	214,529	475,742	32,483	389,373¼	29,583	23,441	7,399
1841	80,584	196,048	321,966	24,062	317,919½	24,857	21,643	7,146
Total for 5 years	274,360	756,603	2,036,608	128,129	2,260,193	188,233	128,912	39,717
Average	54,872	151,320	407,322	25,626	452,039½	37,647	25,782	7,943
1842	119,805	269,763	475,967	34,242	121,145	15,207	26,131	10,162
1843	94,847	192,891	726,206	43,874	662,704	66,270	22,187	9,119
1844	133,957	267,663	443,301	24,067	1,057,841	105,784	25,977	9,704
1845	178,603	363,259	286 ,186	15,945	408,211	40,821	19,540	8,258
1846	173,892	328,791	123,981	7,939	401,656	40,165	23,197	8,725
Total for 5 years	701,104	1,422,367	2,051,641	126,067	2,651,557	68,247	117,032	45,968
Average	140,220	284,473	410,328	25,213	530,311	33,649	23,406	9,194

(*Continued over.*)

Digitized by Google

STAPLE EXPORTS, QUANTITIES AND VALUE, FROM 1837 TO 1865.—(continued.)

Years.	Coffee.		Cocoanut Oil.		Cinnamon.		Coir of all kinds.	
	Quantity Cwt.	Value £	Quantity Gallons	Value £	Quantity lbs.	Value £	Quantity Cwt.	Value £
1847	293,221	456,625	197,851	18,542	447,369½	44,737	23,521	10,218
1848	280,000	387,150	8 Cks. & 311,527	24,859	491,687¾	49,169	25,199 & 10 bdls.	10,626
1849	373,593	545,545	525,646	35,629	733,781¾	73,378	26,422 & 2 ,,	12,294
1850	278,473	609,263	407,960	35,035	644,857	64,486	39,886 & 120 ,,	20,405
1851	349,957	688,156	443,699	31,444	508,491	50,849	37,512	18,285
Total for 5 years	1,575,244	2,686,739	1,886,083	145,489	2,825,187	282,619	152,540	71,828
Average	315,049	537,348	377,217	29,098	565,237	56,524	30,508	14,366
1852	372,370	692,893	4 Cks. 749,028	58,045	427,666¾	42,766	37,557 & 130 bls.	18,396
1853	328,971	655,602	1,033,974	95,990	956,280	51,040	47,624	22,982
1854	407,621	850,845	1,059,272	121,298	784,284½	45,184	58,028 & 418 ,,	43,702
1855	506,540	1,125,282	908,742	108,913	730,600	36,089	45,975 & 16 ,,	27,754
1856	440,819	981,723	1,046,326	101,591	877,547	45,370	29,564 & 183 rls.	19,028
Total for 5 years	2,056,321	4,306,345	4,797,342	485,837	3,776,378	220,449	218,748	131,862
Average	411,264	861,269	959,468	97,167	755,276	44,090	43,750	26,373
1857	602,266	1,496,645	1,679,258½	212,184	887,959	52,574	42,256 & 39 rls.	29,617
1858	544,507	1,337,122	777,161½	77,716	750,744	37,537	40,420	32,419
1859	589,779	1,467,497	1,118,637½	118,864	879,361	43,972	38,086 & 170 ,,	25,945
1860	620,132	1,574,033	1,549,089	154,909	675,155½	33,758	36,616	24,864
1861	648,025	1,656,733	1,046,427½	104,043	845,218½	42,261	43,168	31,802
Total for 5 years	3,004,710	7,532,030	6,170,574	667,716	4,038,438	210,102	200,546	144,647
Average	600,942	1,506,406	1,234,115	133,543	807,687	42,020	40,109	28,929
1862	605,178	1,545,284	1,429,531	142,953	875,475	43,774	46,595	37,648
1863	828,587	2,126,222	1,878,585	187,858	734,038	36,702	51,785	39,103
1864	671,16[illegible]	1,714,793	2,249,402	224,948	776,675	38,833	36,313	27,386
1865	927,440	2,343,532	1,176,784	120,678	850,973	42,549	41,378	31,637

Digitized by Google

(From the "COLOMBO OBSERVER," May 1866.)

We now give valuable Tables (on pages 159-160) shewing the annual Export of our main Staples, with the value of each for a period of 29 years. We have already commented on these figures to some extent in connection with a return of staples exported in the eight years during which an export duty for Railway purposes has been levied. The great point is the wonderful advance of Coffee with which nearly all other material interests in Ceylon have advanced.

Reserving for the present the similar table of Staple Imports, we give a very valuable Table (page 163,) shewing the Import and Export Trade of Ceylon for nine years with various Countries of the World. While the progress of our total commerce in the interval has been steady —the value of Imports having risen from 3 to 5 millions, and the Exports from 2½ to 3½ millions—the fluctuations as regards minor countries (minor as regards *our* trade) are striking. With a change in the Navigation Laws of France which took away certain advantages to goods imported into that country in French bottoms, came a reduction of Exports from Ceylon, from £342,000 (mainly Native Coffee) in 1857 to £8,162 in 1864. In 1865 the direct Exports rose again to £ 47,000. Trade with France has never ceased, nor did the war greatly interfere with the steady advance of our trade with the United States. They have continued sending us ice and "notions," in exchange for a portion of our Coffee, the worst of which we should think must be as good as average Brazil. But the Hanseatic Towns, with Holland, Belgium, and Austria (Trieste) have all disappeared from the list of our direct customers; while Gibraltar, the Cape, Aden, Sierra Leone, Madeira, Arabia, Dutch and Portuguese Possessions in India and China (proper) might be struck out of the table without appreciably affecting the totals. The same might be said of South America, but for large imports of Guano direct from the Chincha Islands in 1864 and 1865. South American horses do not seem to suit this market. With our neighbours of the Maldives our trade is a steadily increasing one. The value of the salt fish, cowries, &c., brought by the annual fleet is generally valued at a sum from four to six times the amount at which the cotton cloth &c., taken away is estimated, so that the Maldive boats must take a good stock of rupees each year from Ceylon. If the United States, France and more especially French possessions in India with which we drive an important but almost stationary trade—were struck out of the list of "Foreign Countries," the immense preponderance of Britain and British Possessions in regard to our trade would, at once, become apparent. For, although Suez is, geographically, part of Egypt, yet nine-tenths of the large amounts credited as Imports from that semi-French port, ought to be added to the figures opposite the head "United Kingdom." The decrease in the imports from Suez is evidently connected with the increase of imports (gold) from Australia and New Zealand. If we add together the figures which represent the trade for 1865 with Britain (including Suez), British India and Australia, it is amazing the slight dimensions which the rest of our trade assumes, respectable though the figures opposite French possessions in India be. With both Mauritius and Hong Kong our trade has declined.

Of our 5 millions of Imports in 1865, nearly 3½ came from British India; adding Suez we get nearly another million from Britain, and nearly one-fourth of a million came from Australia.

Of our Exports, exceeding 3½ millions, Britain got nearly 2½ millions, leaving but one million for all other places, and of the remaining million, British India took far more than 9-10ths. In effect all but a mere fraction of our exports went to Britain and the great Indian Empire she governs. In regard to Imports the position of India is far superior to that of Britain in the matter of Exports,—Britain here ranking far below India with her rice and rupees; while Australia, with her sovereigns and French India with her rice, take each, a respectable position.

The figures as a whole afford a very striking reply to those who ask of what benefit Colonies are to Britain: Ceylon makes Britain the recipient and distributor of produce worth 2½ millions sterling here—nearer 3½ in Britain.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR 29 YEARS.—On page 164 will be found another of the elaborate statements by which, at considerable expense and pains, we endeavour to keep our readers periodically informed of the main features in the Commercial History of this advancing Colony. The Table now before us is a very complete one giving the value of Imports and Exports and the Customs Revenue, under different heads, for the last twenty-nine years: 1837 to 1865. Marvellous has been the progress in our Trade in this period—a progress which has raised Ceylon to a pre-eminent position among British Colonies, scarcely excelled by the Anglo-Saxon communities on the Australian Continent. In 1837 we imported Goods to the value of little more than half-a-million, and so insignificant was our Export produce that the *Goods* imported were supplemented by only £39,000 of Specie: the total value of the Import Trade being under £600,000, and the average for the five years ending with 1841 only £644,000. The advance was so rapid in the following years—those in which the great rush into Coffee took place—that our Import Trade averaged very nearly double this amount, or £1,212,000 for the five years 1842-46. This increase was greatly owing to the enormous influx of Specie (to buy and cultivate land for Coffee) amounting to a total of £1,827,492 against £504,153 for the period 1837–41. Notwithstanding the check which the crisis of 1847 imposed, our Import Trade continued rapidly to expand, until in 1864, so enormously had our wants, our resources and our Commerce developed that, in addition to £3,755,911 worth of Goods, we actually introduced £1,777,053 of Specie: raising the total value of our Import Trade to £5,526,964 or nearly *ten times* that of 1837! In 1865, there was a falling-off of £500,000 in this branch, probably owing to the decline in the value of Cotton Goods which had ranged at abnormally high rates during 1863 and 1864. But calculating on Imports during the current year equal in value to that of 1865, the annual average for the period 1862-66 would be £5,049,814 against £643,698 for the quinquennium 1837-41.—In Exports our progress has been still more remarkable. Let us compare the figures for the two extremes of these returns:—

	1837.	1865.
Produce of Ceylon exported ...	£296,000 ...	2,240,000
Specie	9,700 ...	496,000
Imports re-exported	21,000 ...	829,000
Total ...	£326,700 ...	3,565,000

So that the value of the Export Trade of 1865 (although the rupees taken away by return Coolies and Native merchants are not included,) was exactly *eleven-fold* that of 1837!—On looking over this Table one cannot but be struck with the entire revolution which has taken place in regard to what was once our staple production, CINNAMON. This article has indeed fallen from its high estate as a revenue-yielder. In 1837 out of 82,000*l.* of Export duties collected, Cinnamon contributed 75,000*l.* considerably more than one-half indeed of the total Customs revenue collected, which was only 137,000*l.* In 1865, Cinnamon, although the export of the spice had increased more than 50 per cent. in the interval, gave only 852*l.*, to a total Customs revenue of 302,000*l.* The old duties on Cinnamon were at the rate of nearly two hundred per cent. on the then artificial value—before the experiments in Java blew the idea of "a natural monopoly" to the winds. To shew to what extent Coffee has, not merely succeeded, but immensely exceeded Cinnamon, we need merely remark that at the low duty of 2½ per cent., Coffee now yields to the Customs revenue a sum closely approaching that which Cinnamon gave in the monopoly times at 200 per cent.! Never was there a more striking illustration of the wisdom and benefit of the policy which has struck the fetters from trade and unlocked the lands.

The united value of Imports and Exports in 1837 was 927,000*l.* against nearly nine millions sterling in 1865—an increase of tenfold. In the interval, the Customs revenue has far more than doubled, although the monopoly duty on Cinnamon has been swept away; and high and differential duties on Imports abolished or modified, and the duties on Exports reduced to a minimum. Let those who consider figures dry and uninteresting, ponder the moral as well as the material lessons involved in such results.

Total value in Sterling of the Imports and Exports of Ceylon for the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, & 1865.

	Countries.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
		Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
	United Kingdom	631,368	1,348,614	868,094	1,129,553	938,491	1,434,820	1,043,052	1,638,994	801,491	1,724,740	836,319	1,703,574	1,011,994	2,407,578	1,651,587	2,015,326	904,255	2,420,056
	Gibraltar	...	...	...	3,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,845	...	15,666	...	5.125	...	14,650
	British Possessions in India	1,457,900	569,694	1,446,333	739,204	1,754,232	767,435	1,684,754	641,995	1,882,913	780,273	2,518,543	612,550	3,505,140	994,879	2,821,093	957,546	3,486,107	961,013
B. Colonies	The Cape of Good Hope	5,314	145	926	1,670	2,065	...	2	...	69	...	433	...	1,893	...	348	...	108	348
	Aden	...	...	27	...	32	...	15	18	35	91	...	15	11	20	30	...	40	20
	Mauritius	58,753	3,579	41,971	20,056	1,915	26,687	470	7,289	2,585	9,540	37,801	11,566	18,091	26,956	31,343	924	* 20,981	21,176
	Hongkong	21,354	79,724	24,133	21,099	40,917	11,005	7,209	1,242	8,659	333	4135	68	10,677	2,530	8,711	194	6,064	3,709
	Australia & New Zealand	387,894	79,081	675,313	56,028	332,305	33,564	515,107	40,853	738,201	47,461	570,495	34,744	552,786	19,236	629,844	52,060	330,841	37,049
	Sierra Leone & Madeira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	...	...	1	...	...	...
Foreign Countries.	Hanseatic Towns	...	11,898	...	21,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holland	14,763	85,206	2,038	57,188	...	56,799	...	40,982	...	25,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgium	...	20,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	France	3,245	342,526	3,365	211,292	2,585	143,250	4,911	10,443	1,498	70,073	835	54,573	...	30,748	87	8,162	513	47,306
	Trieste	...	...	...	36,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suez	358,420	1,823	237,441	1,857	286,608	2,004	112,888	735	66,771	1,318	74,841	1,374	168,669	10,576	135,694	9,292	85,007	1,077
	Arabia	289	...	272	...	...	...	1,253	...	...	...	11,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldive Islands	23,531	4,032	24,508	4,314	25,479	5,749	20,136	5,101	26,649	6,739	35,604	9,384	32,978	7,418	41,881	6,741	31,129	6,079
	French Possessions in India	134,563	22,790	120,374	12,824	79,501	18,922	158,068	16,550	130,527	27,235	135,951	29,427	122,049	33,554	156,551	23,076	136,518	12,327
	Dutch do.	...	6,211	...	2	1,850	...	3	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	...	5,342	...	...
	Portuguese do.	...	...	...	...	1,135	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	China	50	16	94	1	54	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	593	...	1,772	...
	United States of America	3,866	12,630	...	12,827	7,318	24,507	3,370	45,340	4,112	13,446	16,567	16,343	9,519	22,345	8,273	28,481	12,804	40,347
	South America	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	13,798	40,928	...	6,040	...
	Total £	3,106,664	2,588,460	3,444,889	2,328,799	3,474,487	2,524,752	3,551,239	2,550,586	3,663,750	2,706,207	4,243,139	2,494,120	5,433,807	3,587,234	5,526,964	3,112,269	5,022,179	3,565,157
	Deduct Specie and Bullion	1,160,105	335,079	1,415,028	405,591	1,159,780	364,249	1,182,007	312,659	1,371,290	421,922	1,510,418	288,153	1,842,974	408,050	1,771,053	450 621	1,723,667	496,002
	Total value of Goods £	1,946,559	2,253,381	2,029,861	1,923,199	2,314,707	2,160,503	2,369,232	2,237,927	2,292,460	2,284,258	2,732,721	2,205,967	3,590,833	3,179,184	3,755,911	2,661,648	3,298,512	3,069,155

* £348 of this went to Madagascar.

Digitized by Google

STATEMENT shewing the VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Island of CEYLON, and the total REVENUE collected by the CUSTOMS from 1837 to 1865.

Year.	Value of goods Imported.	Specie.	Total Imports.	Value of Goods Exported.	Specie.	Imports re-exported.	Total Exports.	Customs Duty on Imports.	Port Dues, Warehouse Rent, &c.	Export Duties exclusive of Cinnamon.	Cinnamon Duties.	Total Export Duties.	Total Revenue of Customs.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1837	556,831	39,057	595,888	296,023	9,774	21,063	326,860	51,398	3,489	7,240	75,437	82,677	137,564
1838	498,661	48,840	547,501	258,411	16,057	17,847	292,315	53,688	2,835	5,630	45,385	51,015	107,538
1839	531,428	230,492	661,920	331,697	15,222	28,689	375,608	53,233	3,492	7,084	70,201	77,285	134,010
1840	558,565	174,948	733,513	386,780	4,930	18,238	409,948	61,684	2,664	8,984	43,611	52,595	116,943
1841	568,874	110,796	679,670	344,715	2,690	20,978	368,383	65,386	3,038	8,716	33,110	41,826	110,250
Total for 5 years.	2,714,359	504,133	3,218,492	1,617,626	48,673	106,815	1,773,114	28,5389	15,518	37,654	267,744	305,398	606,305
Average.	542,871	100,826	643,698	323,525	9,734	21,363	354,622	57,077	3,103	7,531	53,548	61,079	121,261
1842	622,447	172,312	794,759	421,413	13,026	29,006	463,445	67,230	3,216	10,175	12,124	22,299	92,745
1843	720,145	314,387	1,034,532	400,039	880	20,164	421,083	78,336	3.662	8,276	35,486	43,762	125,760
1844	848.243	517,795	1,366,038	502,464	13,448	15,674	531,586	88,638	3,493	9,768	53,197	62,965	155,096
1845	1,053,971	441,157	1,495,128	530,145	1,7096	35,859	583,100	111,898	4,060	12,151	20,410	32,561	148,519
1846	990,861	381,841	1,372,702	497,810	87,402	94,074	679,286	106,205	4,077	11,407	20,082	31,489	141,771
Total for 5 years.	4,235,667	1,827,492	6,063,159	2,351,871	131,852	194,777	2,678,500	452,307	18,508	51,777	141,299	193,076	663,891
Average.	847,133	365,498	1,212,631	470,374	26,370	38,955	535,700	90,461	3,701	10,355	28,259	38,615	132,778
1847	966,815	454,973	1,421,788	646,498	198,567	116,052	961,117	108,264	4,543	15,151	22,368	37,519	150,326
1848	875,488	359,956	1,235,444	601.976	512,040	334,885	1,448,901	94,845	4,475	10,564	9,481	20 045	116,365
1849	928,808	418,741	1,347,549	781,544	302,434	122,171	1,206,149	102,359	4,604	Nil	12,229	12,229	119,192
1850	1,030,296	458,382	1,488,678	855.330	272.612	119,014	1,246,956	114,022	4,687	„	10,747	10,747	129,456
1851	993,482	1,004,967	1,998,459	938,637	727,311	139,927	1,805,875	110,966	4,402	„	8,474	8,474	123,842
Total for 5 years.	4,794,889	2,697,019	7,491,918	3,823,985	2,012,964	832,049	6,668,998	530,456	22,711	25,715	63,299	89,014	642,181
Average.	958,977	539,403	1,498,383	764,797	402,592	166,409	1,333,799	106,091	4,542	5,143	12,659	17,803	128,436
1852	1,000,474	641.095	1,642,169	948,400	197,739	204,529	1,350,669	112,922	4,856	Nil	7,127	7,127	124,905
1853	1,181,142	2,346,040	3,527,182	979,874	1,824,619	457,071	3,261,565	120,456	5,119	„	1,285	1,285	126,860
1854	1,225,350	1,371,975	2,597,325	1,236,938	682,807	325,542	2,245,288	109,775	4,997	„	Nil	Nil	114,772
1855	1.457,770	930,419	2,388,189	1,350,410	297,368	326,998	1,974,776	143,040	5,315	„	„	„	148,355
1856	1,673,584	1,040,981	2,714,565	1,308,409	203,954	154,524	1,666,887	149,397	5,909	„	„	„	155,306
Total for 5 years.	6,538,320	6,331,110	12,869,430	5,824,031	3,206,487	1,468,664	10,499,185	635,590	26,196	„	8,412	8,412	670,198
Average.	1,307,664	1,266,222	2,573,886	1,164,806	641,297	293,732	2,099,837,	127,118	5,239	„	1,682	1,682	134,039
1857	1,946,559	1,160,105	3,106,664	1,983,091	335,079	270,289	2,588,459	156,690	6,461	„	Nil	Nil	163,151
1858	2,029,861	1,415,028	3,444.889	1,678.496	405,591	244.703	2,328,790	148,253	6,643	33,808	750	34,558	189,454
1859	2,314,707	1,159,780	3,474,487	1,868,890	364,249	291,612	2,524,751	178,915	7,066	36,990	879	37,869	223,850
1860	2,369,232	1,182,007	3,551,239	1,979,861	312,659	258,066	2,550.586	176,837	7,588	39,376	675	40,051	224,476
1861	2,292,459	1,371,290	3,663,749	2,035,034	421,921	249,222	2,706,207	192.566	7,966	39,727	845	40,572	241,104
Total for 5 years.	10,952,818	6,288,210	17,241,028	9,545,402	1,839,499	1,313,892	12,698,793	853,261	35,724	149,901	3,149	153,050	1,042,035
Average.	2,190,563	1,257,642	3,448,205	1,909,080	367,899	262,778	2,539,758	170,652	7,144	29,980	629	30,610	208,407
1862	2,732,721	1,510,418	4,243,139	1,929,112	288,153	276,855	2,494,120	195,525	7,533	37,676	876	38,552	241,610
1863	3,590,833	1.842,974	5,433.807	2,602,376	408,050	576,806	3,587,232	228.387	10,139	50,986	734	51,720	290,237
1864	3,755,911	1,771,053	5,526,964	2,250.946	450,622	410,701	3,112,269	226,361	9,134	44,132	775	44,907	280,392
1865	3,298,512	1,723,667	5,022,179	2,240,072	496,002	829,083	3,565,157	236:316	10,623	53,923	825	54,775	301,714

Digitized by Google

COFFEE EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS:

Distinguishing Plantation and Native.

(From the "Colombo Observer," June 16th, 1866.)

We now give Tables (pages 167—169) shewing the Export of the different descriptions of Coffee to different Countries for the past five years. The whole of our Plantation crop may now be regarded practically, as sent in the first place to England. In 1865 only 17,000 cwts. out of a total of 696,000 were diverted from Britain, and probably the 5,426 cwts. down against Gibraltar went really to England. But for the shipment of this kind to Australia, averaging about 10,000 cwts. for the past five years, we might say that all the Plantation Coffee exported from Ceylon goes to Britain. The case is somewhat different with Native, a respectable quantity of which is taken direct to France and the United States,—the exports to France falling off and those to the United States increasing. But even in the case of Native, only 44,000 cwts. out of 231,000 exported in 1865 were diverted from Britain. It has come to this, that of the Plantation Coffee exported from Ceylon 97½ per cent goes to British ports and 2½ per cent, to all others; of the Native 80 per cent. goes to Britain and 20 per cent. to other place; while our aggregate export of both kinds gives the following results:—93 per cent. to British ports and 7 per cent. to all other places. The total export of 1865 was 927,000 cwts. of which 865,000 went to Britain leaving 62,000 for all other places. In 1857, before the change in the French Navigation laws took place, out of a Crop of 602,000 cwts. no less than 211,000 or more than one-third of the whole quantity went direct to places other than Britain. Now we send nearly the whole of our staple to that country which, financial panics notwithstanding, is the centre of the world's commerce and wealth. Of course the vast bulk of the Native Coffee and a great deal of the Plantation is distributed from England over the Continent of Europe. The consumption of England itself is about 30 millions of lbs.—or less than one-third of our production which now exceeds 100 millions of lbs. (nearly 104 millions in 1865.) We do not recollect seeing any figures shewing the proportion of Ceylon Plantation and Native consumed in England; but out of the 30 millions of lbs., let us say 20 millions for Ceylon kinds, of which 15 millions Plantation, 5 millions Native. Except Mocha, very little foreign Coffee is consumed in England, so that our random figures are probably rather under than over the mark for Ceylon Coffee. In any case, it is now a great fact that Ceylon produces Coffee more than equal to three times the consumption of Britain. We have good reason to hope that the war which impends while we write, may not seriously circumscribe (it cannot close) the market our staple so readily finds on the Continent of Europe,—especially in the Northern countries.

STAPLE IMPORTS FOR 29 YEARS.

We add (page 170), the Table of Staple Imports, which is now complete for the period extending from 1837 to 1865 inclusive. The articles included in this Table are Cotton Goods, Rice, Fish, and Cattle.—It will be seen that the value of Cotton Goods imported rose from an average value of £166,000 in the first five years of the series to £512,000 in the five years ended 1861. In 1862 the value went down somewhat, but in 1863 and 1864 not only were the imports large in quantity, but the value had increased enormously. The effect of the American war is shewn in the fact that 18,000 packages imported in 1859 were valued at only £606,000, while in 1863 about 11,500 packages were valued at £790,000. After 1863, the value of Cotton Goods compared with quantity began to sink and for the past three years we get the following figures (Pieces approximately reduced to Packages)

	Packages imported.	*Value.*
1863	11,500	£790,408
1864	15,000	997,272
1865	8,800	545,044

The figures representing the value of Cotton cloth would give a false estimate of the requirements and consumption of our two millions of inhabitants,

Digitized by Google

if left unexplained. We have accordingly, through the courtesy of the Collector of Customs, obtained the following memorandum which shews since 1856, the quantities actually taken for Home consumption of our great staples:—

COTTON GOODS.	RICE.	
Value.	Quantity. Bushels.	Value.
1856.....£ 285,966	3,132,526	£ 548,192
1857..... 300,743	3,224,942	644,988
1858..... 369,834	2,851,969	570,394
1859..... 442,214	3,311,684	662,337
1860..... 381,251	3,237,111	647,422
1861..... 341,975	4,157,246	831,449
1862..... 331,152	4,300,271	1,290,081
1863..... 480,606	4,244,061	1,273,218
1864..... 656,300	3,857,484	1,157,245
1865..... 629,346	4,694,119	1,703,235

Prior to 1856 the accounts were not kept so as to afford the information. Ceylon is the emporium of a considerable trade with Southern India, to which we export Cotton Cloth and Cotton Twist in yearly increasing quantities. Hence it is that against Cloth imported to the value of more than half a million in 1862, we have a Home consumption of only £ 331,000; and in 1863 only £ 480,000, out of £790,000. In 1864 our Home consumption, £656,000, reached more than two thirds the value of the unprecedented import, and last year we drew heavily on reserve stocks for with imports valued at only £545,000, the value of Goods locally consumed was £ 629,000. An average consumption of more than half a million sterling is now established for the past four years. And the fall in value is shewn by the fact that while 9,636 packages and 163,619 pieces retained for Home consumption in 1864 were valued at £ 656,300; the valuation of 10,533 packages and 213,460 pieces in 1865 (nearly 1,000 packages and over 50,000 pieces more than in 1864) was only £ 629,000, or £ 27,000 less. The annual consumption of our population with high prices, having reached fully 10,000 packages, we may expect a considerable increase in quantity as value falls; so that a consumption of 4s. per head in 1866 may represent a larger quantity and a better quality of cloth used than does 5s. per head, the figure established by the past four years as against 1s. 11½d. in 1858. In the case of Cotton Goods we regularly export as nearly as possible one fourth of our Imports.

The case of Rice is very different. It will be observed that we consume very nearly all we introduce. The increase in the Rice trade is enormous. The cultivation of Rice in the Colony has not stood still; but it is clear that, at present the more profitable course for Ceylon is, to grow Coffee and import Rice. The import of this grain has risen from 650,000 bushels valued at 149,000*l* in 1837, to 4,694,000 bushels worth 1,703,000*l*. in 1865. The increase in this import, notwithstanding the existence for the whole period of the objectionable but necessary duty of 7d. per bushel, has been only second in magnitude to the increase in the export of Coffee—on which indeed it is dependent.

Fish has risen from a value of 6,000*l*. to 60,000*l*, but has been curiously stationary for some years.

The import of Cattle, on the other hand, has taken a great and surprising spring, from 4,000 head in 1862 to 14,000 in 1863, going down again in the past two years. The increase in the whole period has been from a value of 1,800*l*. in 1837 to 46,000*l*. in 1863. The commencement of the Railway works can scarcely explain the great rise in 1863. With increased means and in view of the enormously increased crops, the bandymen, doubtless took to replacing Cattle lost in previous years. Our doubts whether Southern India could supply us have certainly received a sufficient answer. When the Railway is once open we may not have to draw so largely on Southern India for Cattle, although with increasing crops, there will be ample employment for bullock bandies in the Coffee districts. The great point is to get roads for cattle traffic. The existence of such roads make all the difference generally, between paying and non-paying estates.

Digitized by Google

EXPORTS OF PLANTATION COFFEE FROM CEYLON TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 AND 1865.

	Countries.	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
		Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £
	United Kingdom	490,753	1,325,032	458,313	1,237,447	658,792	1,778,738	554,977	1,498,437	678,110	1,830,899
	British Possessions in India ...	41	113	35	95	46	125	1,153	3,112	56	151
B. Colonies.	Mauritius ...	321	867	330	891	126	340	,,	,,	,,	,,
B. Colonies.	Hongkong ...	2	5	2	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	10	27
B. Colonies.	Australia ...	12,837	34,661	11,508	31,073	5,925	15,998	13,962	37,696	11,109	29,983
B. Colonies.	Gibraltar	,,	,,	3,822	10,319	2,284	6,168	1,903	4,758	5,426	14,650
F. Countries.	Hanseatic Towns	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
F. Countries.	Holland	8,623	23,282	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
F. Countries.	Belgium	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
F. Countries.	France . .	2,695	7,277	4,522	12,209	2,895	7,816	,,	,,	1,223	3,302
F. Countries.	Trieste .	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
F. Countries.	French Possessions in India	,,	,,	100	270	,,	,,	224	449	,,	,,
F. Countries.	United States of America .	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3,498	9,444	,,	,,
	Total——	515,272	1,391,237	478,634	1,292,312	670,068	1,809,185	575,717	1,553,896	695,934	1,879,012

Digitized by Google

EXPORTS OF NATIVE COFFEE FROM CEYLON TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, DURING THE YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 AND 1865.

	Countries.	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
		Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantit Cwts.y	Value. £
B. Colonies	United Kingdom	90,679	181,358	102,922	205,845	119,793	239,586	79,643	159,285	187,499	374,998
	Gibraltar	„	„	2,003	4,006	4,225	8,450	75	150	„	„
	British Possessions in India	404	808	979	1,958	1,560	3,120	398	797	95	190
	Mauritius	1,706	3,412	2,980	5,960	4,835	9,669	„	„	2,244	4,488
	Hong Kong	„	„	„	„	„	„	25	50	25	50
	Australia	5,197	10,384	993	1,986	223	447	2,619	5,239	502	1,004
F. Countries	Hanseatic Towns	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Belgium	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Holland	788	1,576	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	France	28,235	56,470	16,271	32,544	11,254	22,508	4,081	8,162	19,887	39,774
	Trieste	„	„	„	„	3	6	„	„	„	„
	Suez	„	„	,	„	„	„	„	„	10	20
	French Possessions in India	27	54	5	10	55	110	17	34	1,305	2,610
	United States of America	5,717	11,434	919	1,838	10,505	21,061	8,590	17,180	19,939	39,878
	Pernambuco	„	„	„	„	6,064	12,127	,	„	„	„
	Total...	132,753	265,496	127,074	254,149	158,517	317,034	95,448	190,897	231,506	463,012

Digitized by Google

TOTAL EXPORTS OF PLANTATION AND NATIVE COFFEE FROM CEYLON TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES DURING THE YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 AND 1865.

	Countries.	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.	
		Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £	Quantity Cwts.	Value £
B. Colonies.	United Kingdom	581,432	1,506,390	561,237	1,443,323	778,585	2,018,324	634,620	657,72 2	865,609	2,205,897
	B. Possessions in India	445	921	1,014	2,053	1,606	3,245	1,551	3,909	151	341
	Mauritius	2,027	4,279	3,310	6,851	4,961	10,009	,,	,,	2,244	4,488
	Australia	18,034	45,045	12,502	33,060	6,148	16,445	16,581	42,935	11,611	30,987
	Hongkong	2	5	2	5	,,	,,	25	50	35	77
	Gibraltar	,,	,,	5,825	14,326	6,509	14,618	1978	4,908	5,426	14,650
F. Countries.	Hanseatic Towns	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,	,,
	Holland	9,411	24,858	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Belgium	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	France	30,930	63,747	20,798	44,754	14,149	30,324	4,081	8,162	21,,0	43,076
	Trieste	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	6	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Suez	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10	20
	Fr. Possessions in India	27	54	105	280	55	110	241	483	1,305	2,610
	U. S. of America	5,717	11,434	919	1,838	10,505	21,011	12,088	26,624	19,939	39,878
	Pernambuco	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,064	12,127	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Total	648,025	1,656,733	605,709	1,546,461	828,585	2,126,219	671,165	1,744,793	927,440	2,342,024

Digitized by Google

COTTON MANUFACTURES; RICE; FISH (DRIED AND SALTED); AND CATTLE: IMPORTED INTO CEYLON, FROM 1837 TO 1865.

Years.	Cotton Goods	Rice.		Fish.			Cattle.		
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity		Value	Number		Declared Value
	£	Bushels	£	Cwts.	Pieces	£	No.		£
1837	220,873	650,042	149,503	5,980	29,523	6,719	Described as Live Stock, quantity not specified in Customs Returns		1,801
1838	137,931	860,012	168,972	9,527	227,542	7,301			820
1839	128,607	884,628	182,300	8,581	107	5,674			1,156
1840	158,326	1,043,064	202,333	6,949	72,000	3,946			1,270
1841	184,691	1,106,152	183,483	9,996	...	4,709			1,727
1842	173,333	1,102,192	191,958	9,050	...	6,913			5,131
1843	160,365	1,594,114	279,123	7,981	...	6,179			7,596
1844	192,936	1,700,136	296,943	16,950	...	14,670			22,885
1845	238,554	2,167,334	379,835	23,023	...	16,297			25,557
1846	185,590	2,162,206	372,940	34,033	...	17,479	47,237		23,745
1847	178,064	2,121,022	372,109	29,352	...	16,480	61,594		28,914
1848	182,767	1,910,585	329,420	36,291	...	36,343	47,265		26,425
1849	190,911	1,985,752	347,502	24,457	...	24,457	8,895		17,884
1850	187,567	2,355,763	412.261	35,705	...	35,705	8,507		17,120
1851	216,274	2,221,466	388,777	29,026	...	29,026	8,994		17,693
1852	189,078	2,331,796	408,065	30,670	...	30,670	7,951		16,363
1853	228,226	2,574,580	462,870	31,000	...	31,000	9,295		18,886
1854	262,082	2,161,706	379,994	42,118	...	42,118	12,524		25,268
1855	286,621	2,852,178	499,137	34,788	...	34,788	16,534		33,280
1856	314,596	3,157,385	552,543	56,800	...	56,800	11,317		23,515
1857	355,429	3,254,623	650,924	53,396	...	53,396	10,575		21,635
1858	466,962	2,856,124	571,224	48,934	...	48,934	11,228		25,119
1859	630,936	3,511,768	702,354	58,275	...	58,275	10,776		26,608
1860	540,284	3,182,204	636.423	55,989	...	55,989	10,514		24,741
1861	567,464	4,181,096	836,219	61,382	...	61,382	9,753		23,730
1862	505,844	4,218,601	1,265,581	61,042	...	61,042	4,490		12,095
1863	790,408	4,415,821	1,324745	60,905	...	60,905	14,085		46,883
1864	997,272	3,943,396	1,183,019	75,248	...	75,248	7,607		23,509
1865	545,044	4,851,414	1,455,424	66,970	...	66,970	8,326		22,785
Total quantities and values, of above articles imported, for periods of five years:									
1837-41	830,428	886,591	4,543,898	41,033		28,349			6,774
1842-46	950,778	1,520,799	8,725,982	91,137		61,538	47,237		84,914
1847-51	955,583	1,850,069	10,594,588	154,831		142,011	135.255		108,036
1852-56	1,280,603	2,302,609	13,077,645	195,376		195.376	57,621		117,312
1857-61	2,561,075	3,397,144	16,961,965	277,276		277,276	52,846		121,833
Averages for above quinquennial periods:									
1837-41	166,086	177,318	908,779	8,206		5,669			1,354
1842-46	190,156	304,159	1,745,196	18,027		12,307			16,983
1847-51	191,116	370,014	2,118,971	30,966		28,402	27,051		21,607
1852-56	256.120	460,522	2,615,529	39.075		39,075	11,524		23,462
1857-61	512,215	679,429	3,392,393	55,455		55,455	10,369		24,366

Digitized by Google

THE IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE IN THE LONDON MARKET.

(*From the London Grocer*, Jany. 6, 1865.)

It may seem an anomaly to our readers that an article so important as Coffee in the imports and exports of this country should be gradually diminished in home consumption; yet such is the case, whether it be the growing taste for tea and cocoa, the former being brought into more severe competition with coffee by the important reduction in duties during the past three years, or whether it is the difficulty in obtaining really well-made coffee that precludes many from indulging in a beverage that is highly stimulating and at the same time nutritious. Our readers would do well to consider the preparing of the different varieties of this article to suit the public taste, and thereby increase consumption.

At this period last year the markets opened with a strong feeling, and for Java higher prices were anticipated, but the opening prices were not even maintained, and prior to February they had declined 1/ per cwt. The Dutch Company's sale passing off better than was expected in the middle of February, and advices from Rio of a more favourable character, a little animation was imparted to the market, which soon passed, and from that time to the end of April there was a flatness and want of business. At the end of that month there were heavy arrivals, which caused the market to recede 2/ to 3/ per cwt. Notwithstanding the excess of supply over demand, prices were recovered, and stood at about the same quotations as the opening prices in January. This enhanced position did not last long, for the large quantities offered induced great caution on the part of buyers, and prices gradually receded 2/ to 3/ per cwt. before the end of August, at that period the lowest point was reached. Supplies in September were brought forward liberally, but not forced, and although the rate of discount was advanced 3 per cent. in October prices were improved, and by November had risen 3/ per cwt., great strength being given to the market by the advance at the Dutch Company's sale. But little animation was manifested during last month, and prices of low to medium sorts declined 1/, the supplies being liberal for so late a period of the year.

CEYLON.—The two past years have produced extraordinary crops in this Island, the 1864 crop, till then unequalled, being eclipsed by the returns of the past season. Prices of Native and Plantation have varied very little throughout 1865, notwithstanding large supplies and slight decrease in deliveries. The heavy arrivals have been taken off for export, thus favouring merchants, and precluding the market from being glutted at any one time, and thereby enabling them to keep up prices. At the latter part of August—the only period throughout the year that there was an approach to our supplies—seventeen cargoes arrived in three days, and within four weeks afterwards of 10,000 casks were offered at public auction, which resulted in forcing a decline of about 3/ on middling qualities, and causing exporters to act with more caution; but before the whole was disposed of the market rallied fully 1/ per cwt., and from that time to the present there has been a strong tendency upwards and every prospect of higher prices for middling and fine qualities, if the export continue on anything like the same scale as last year. One feature in the imports of Ceylon coffee is noteworthy—viz., the large proportion of casks over bags; the latter being most in demand, prices for the same quality have varied 1/6 per cwt. At present casks are not in so great a supply, consequently prices for both are about the same.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS OF COFFEE INTO LONDON DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

	Imports.		Or equal to
	Casks.	Barrels.	Bags.	Tons.
1865	71000	6700	163000	38000
1864	60000	9500	117250	30800
1863	63200	9170	142300	33000
1862	42000	5880	112902	24000
1861	45600	8100	96000	24600
1860	47289	10453	103033	26000
1859	33145	8852	90810	19000

Digitized by Google

	Home Deliveries.			Or equal to
	Casks.	Barrels.	Bags.	Tons.
1865	17700	5750	57000	10500
1864	22300	6000	65600	11350
1863	19440	4758	62580	10900
1862	19740	5390	69220	11000
1861	24400	6000	64500	12715
1860	23370	7500	61446	12485
1859	19510	6600	56940	11000

	Export Deliveries			Or equal to
	Casks.	Barrels.	Bags.	Tons.
1865	49600	4280	102000	27000
1864	39000	3420	59400	20800
1863	39257	2676	59129	18700
1862	23967	1727	50368	12000
1861	22650	2150	29000	10900
1860	21182	2644	50342	11500
1859	11140	1925	48880	7000

	Stocks end of December,			Or equal to
	Casks.	Barrels.	Bags.	Tons.
1865	13500	1250	33000	7350
1864	9800	3600	29465	6600
1863	12262	3522	38100	7800
1862	7794	1901	15886	5100
1861	9650	2350	23000	5800
1860	11460	2230	20012	6400
1859	8820	1780	30665	5500

MOCHA.—Imports of this description have been very light, and the stock at present is only one-half what it was at this time last year, and over 8000 packages less than at the end of December, 1863. Prices of Short-berry have, contrary to former years, realised better rates than Long-berry sort, which is attributable to the very short supplies of the former. At public auction the highest price obtained was 102s., and 95s. for Long-berry.

	Landings.	Deliveries. Home Con.	Export.	Stocks.
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.
1865	3652	2465	2406	1450
1864	3161	6310	3217	2600
1863	19133	9218	7302	9640
1862	9653	5400	2372	7197
1861	7851	6132	920	3920
1860	9720	6822	2107	4021
1859	4465	10838	5851	3921
1858	18741	12376	3075	11061

OTHER EAST INDIA.—Advices from India to the early part of 1865 led to anticipated short supplies. Such, however, has not been the case, for the arrivals were earlier than usual and deliveries heavier by 1700 tons than in the year previous, 500 tons being entered for home use, and 1200 for export; and the stock is about 400 tons deficient of the quantity at the same period last year. The imports of bags exhibit an increase of 800 over last year; but cases show a slight deficiency. Prices of the good hill-grown descriptions have mostly equalled those obtained in 1864, Neilgherry and Tellicherry of the class A having generally sold within the range of 82/ to 86/, the finer kinds of Mysore Plantation at 94/ to 104/, the pale kinds of Cochin, &c., having chiefly sold at 73/ to 75/, and Native Madras has fluctuated between 71/and 73/6. The imports have included some quantities of Manila and Singapore, the better qualities of which have found buyers at the relative value, but generally selling less readily than Colonial kinds.

Stock.	Cases & Casks.	Bags	Equal in Tons.
1865 Decr. 30	8600	34800	2800
1864 „	11931	39650	3200
1863 „	7510	24640	2000

Digitized by Google

BRITISH WEST INDIA.—Imports are double what they were in 1864, the sorts principally consisting of Jamaica. The deliveries have not kept pace with arrivals, and consequently stocks are heavier.

	Imports.			Deliveries.			Stock end of Dec.
			Brls. &	Brls. &	Brls. &		
	Cks.	Bgs.	Cks.	Bgs.	Cks.	Bgs.	Cks.	Bgs. &c.
1865	1037	11319	385	3540	615	6[illegible]0	354	2541
1864	956	3784	459	2942	501	2033	314	1179
1863	2145	12041	744	6354	1274	4440	314	2170
1862	1160	7030	792	5195	408	1994	211	957
1861	2210	10313	1320	5835	944	4291	253	1016

FOREIGN.—Imports of Costa Rica were heavier last year than they have been since 1859; but the deliveries for export and home consumption being in excess of the past four years, stocks are considerably smaller than they have been for several years. At the latter part of the last week a cargo of 6000 bags arrived, but was not landed, consequently is not included in the following table of stocks, &c., in London:—

	Imports.	Delivered Home Con.	Export.	Stock end of Dec.
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
1865	29566	18400	11141	3750
1864	27881	16047	11854	6937
1863	22900	11854	7988	6950
1862	27684	16884	4219	12542
1861	21609	18774	6146	5961
1860	27575	20158	15595	6210

The landings and exports of BRAZIL have increased, but the home trade generally has been very slow, and for low qualities prices have declined 4/ per cwt., whilst Colony washed sorts have advanced about the same amount. The dull and downward tendency still continues.

	Landed.	Delivery. Home use.	Exports.	Stock end of Dec.
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
1865	58685	4160	48550	23073
1864	56132	4688	45615	23073
1863	50820	4780	41848	17943
1862	70214	13365	63764	14000
1861	49615	6070	28380	18831
1860	20980	4200	11310	4330

The total Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks of Coffee in the United Kingdom during the last 10 years are as follows:—

	Imports.	Deliveries. Home use.	Exports.	Stock end of Dec.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1865	60000	14000	44500	16000
1864	48826	14103	35405	14325
1863	52390	14725	31878	15796
1862	42058	15475	25401	10523
1861	37291	15792	20893	10078
1860	36949	15926	20384	11961
1859	29175	15398	13208	10712
1858	27096	15726	12939	8500
1857	26300	15410	7050	10900
1856	25442	15683	12382	8700

The imports of 1865 are about 12,000 tons in excess of 1864, and 8000 tons more than 1863, the increases being proportionate in Colonial and Foreign.

Digitized by Google

CONSUMPTION OF THE NON-SPIRITUOUS STIMULANTS IN BRITAIN.

(*From the Colombo Observer, June 14th*, 1866.)

The *Grocer* contains some tables of much interest, shewing the consumption in Britain, for the twenty years ended 1864 of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa and Chicory. We quote the figures referring to our staple, regretting that, in view of our limited space we can only refer to the others. First in order, as first in importance, comes Tea. In 1809, we find this article was taxed 6 per cent. Customs, and 90 per cent. Excise per lb, close on 100 per cent. in all. In 1829 the impost on Tea was "if sold by the East India Company, at or under 2s. per lb, 96 per cent.; if above 2s. per lb., 100 per cent." Then under the head of "special Duties" we have the following information:—

"On March 16, 1855, by 18 Vic., cap. 9, the duty until the expiration of 12 months from April 5 which should first happen after definitive treaty of peace with Russia, was fixed at 1s. 6d. per lb; for the ensuing 12 months, 1s. 3d.; thence, 1s. No draft allowed. On May 25, 1855, by 18 Vic., cap. 21, duty raised to 1s. 9d.; for the following 12 months 1s. 3d.; after, 1s. On August 14, 1855, 18 and 19 Vic. cap. 97, the same duties."

In 1815 the duty was 2s. 1d. and 5 per cent. and the consumption was 44,193,000 lbs. Under the same rate of duty the consumption went on steadily increasing until 1852, shewing a consumption ten millions of lbs. in excess of 1845. In 1853 the duty was reduced to 1s. 10d. and the consumption rose to nearly 59 millions. Next year the duty was reduced to 1s. 6d. and the consumption rose to 62 millions. In 1855 the duty was 1s. 3d. (no draft) and the consumption reached nearly 63½ millions. In 1856 with a duty of 1s. and no draft, the consumption slightly exceeded 63½ millions. In 1857 the Russian war necessitated a duty of 1s. 5d. and yet the consumption rose to 69,132,000 lbs. With the same duty, the next two years shewed 73,195,009, and 76,303,000 respectively. In 1860 the same duty with 1d. "unit of entry" and ½ per cent. added, gave 76,816,000 lbs.; 1861 shewed 77,927,000, and 1862 gave 78,793,000. In 1863 with the duty reduced to 1s. and the unit of entry repealed, the consumption rose to 85,183,000 lbs. Finally in 1864 the duty was lowered to 6d. and the consumption rose to 88,599,000, just double the figure of 1844. Of course population and wealth increased in the twenty years, but the impetus given to consumption by lowered duty is fully shewn in the figures for 1865, viz., 97,921,000 lbs. In 1866, there can be no doubt that more than 100 millions of lbs. of Tea will be consumed in England.

Turn we now to Coffee, which instead of doubling in twenty years shewed an actual decrease of 3 millions of lbs. in 1864 as compared with 1845, and of more than 5 millions as compared with 1847 when coffee reached its culminating figure in a consumption of 37,441,000. Changes of duty seem to have but slightly influenced the consumption of coffee, for a larger quantity was consumed in 1847 (1.33 lb. per head.)—when the duty was 6d. on Foreign and 4d. on British Possessions with 5 per cent. in each case,—than in 1864 (1.06 lb. per head,) when the uniform and sole duty was 3d per lb. In 1848 although the actual consumption was less than in the preceding year, the proportion per head stood higher—this can only be accounted for by the decrease of the population of the United Kingdom, through the Irish famine in 1846 and 1847. In 1863,

Digitized by Google

as will be seen from the table refering to the consumption of Chicory, the duty on the article which was supposed specially and injuriously to affect coffee was raised from 12s to 26s. 6d per cwt., and yet the quantity retained for home consumption increased by four millions of lbs., while coffee, though relieved from the 1d. unit of entry, absolutely receded by 1,400,000 lbs. Whatever, therefore, may have been, the case some score of years ago, it is evident that now the formidable competitors of coffee in Britain is not cheap chicory but cheap tea. With fluctuating duties the consumption of imported chicory has certainly gone on increasing since 1860, but 1,091,000 lbs. is not, after all, a formidable quantity. We suppose however that the table quoted below takes no account of British grown chicory on which an excise duty is charged; and that a good many millions of pounds of chicory are annually consumed in England. In 1848 it was estimated that while the consumption of Coffee was 36,850,000 lbs., the quantity of Chicory consumed was equal to one-third of this amount or 12,280,000 lbs. It seems likely, therefore, that with all the restrictions placed on the mixing of chicory with coffee, and the enhanced Excise and Customs duties, the consumption of chicory cannot be in much less proportion to coffee than in 1847,—say 10,000,000lbs. to about 30,000,000 of coffee*. The tables referring to Coffee and Chicory are as follows:—

COFFEE.

	Quantity retained for home consumption [lbs.]	Duty Levied.	Special duty.	Duty in 1809.	Duty in 1829.
1845	34203190	August 4, 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 90, foreign 6d; British possessions 4d, with 5 per cent.	Russian war.	4d. per lb. Customs, 6d. per lb. Excise.	1s. 3d. per lb. foreign; 9d. Sierra Leone; 6d. British possessions in America; 9d. British possessions in East India Company's charter; 1s. from places in the East Indies not British possns.
1846	36754554	Ditto.			
1847	37411373	Ditto.			
1848	37077546	Ditto.			
1849	34399374	Ditto.			
1850	31116378	Ditto.			
1851	32504545	April 15, 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 22, roasted 6d., raw 3d.			
1852	34978432	Ditto.			
1853	36983122	August 4 & 20, 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 54 & 106, raw 3d; ground, roasted, or kiln dried, 4d.			
1854	37350924	Ditto.			
1855	35764564	May 25, 18 Vic., cap. 21, raw 4d., roasted 5d.			
1856	31991914	Ditto.			
1857	34353123	Ditto.			
1858	35208932	Ditto.			
1859	31328876	Ditto.			
1860	35497960	August 28, 23 and 24 Vic. cap. 110. raw 3d., roasted or ground 4d., with 1d. unit of entry & ¼ p cent.			
1861	35202040	Ditto.			
1862	34451766	Ditto.			
1863	32763095	July 1, 26 Vic., cap. 22, 1d. unit of entry repealed.			
1864	31361975	Ditto.			

* Since the above was written we have seen figures which seem to prove that the consumption of chicory in 1865 in Britain was nearly 13 millions of lb. to 32 millions of coffee. In 1864 the proportions were coffee 31¼ millions; chicory 11 millions. In 1863, coffee 32¼; chicory 10¼.

Digitized by Google

Table showing the Consumption or Quantity Retained for Manufacturing Purposes of the Leading Articles of Commerce in the United Kingdom, Compiled by Messrs. F. Reed & Co., Liverpool.

Year.	COFFEE. lbs.	COFFEE. Per head.
1843	29,979,404	1·10
1844	31,352,382	1·14
1845	34,293,190	1·23
1846	36,754,554	1·30
1847	37,441,373	1·33
1848	37,077,546	1·37
1849	34,399,374	1·24
1850	31,166,358	1·14
1851	32,504,545	1·18
1852	34,978,432	1·27
1853	36,983,122	1·34
1854	37,350,924	1·34
1855	35,764,564	1·28
1856	34,935,944	1·24
1857	34,367,484	1·21
1858	35,338,111	1·24
1859	34,492,947	1·20
1860	35,674,381	1·23
1861	35,375,675	1·21
1862	34,664,155	1·18
1863	32,986,116	1·11
1864	31,591,122	1·06
1865	30,917,018	1·03

The figures for 1865 are for 12 months ending November 30, the Board of Trade Returns for the year not being yet published. [We have now the exact figures for 1865, viz. 32,748,000 lbs. It will be seen that in some cases the figures in the tables differ, but not to any serious extent.—Ed. C. O.]

CHICORY.

	Quantity retained for home consumption (lbs.)	Duty levied.	Special duty.	Duties in 1809 and 1829.
No returns until 1860	744,611	August 1, 1845, 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 20, roasted or ground 6d. per lb., raw £1 per cwt., and 5 per cent.	* Russian war.	The amount of duty paid in these periods was probably levied upon the article as "goods manufactured."
		August 4 and 20, 1853, 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 54 and 106, roasted or ground 4d per lb., raw 4/ per cwt.		
		May 25 1855, 18 Vic., cap. 21, roasted or ground 5d., raw free.*		
1861	9,795,906	May 15, 23 Vic., cap. 22, roasted or ground 4d. per lb., raw or kiln-dried 6s. per cwt., 1d. unit of entry, and ¼ per cent.		
1862	1,108,005	April 16, 24 Vic., cap. 20, raw or kiln-dried 12/, per cwt.		
1863	10,593,191	Ditto.		
1864	10,912,226	June 8, 26 Vic., cap. 22, raw or kiln-dried £1 6s. 6d. per cwt.; unit of entry repealed July 1, 1863.		

Digitized by Google

Cocoa, unlike Coffee has increased in the 20 years: the rise being from 2,579,000 in 1845 to 3,862,000 in 1864. In 1854 the figure went up to 4,452,000, and in 1858 it was down to 2,860,000. Between that year and 1864 there was a gradual increase, until the latter year gained 1 million on the former.

Cocoa is supplied as a ration in the Royal navy, we believe. It is almost exclusively derived from the one Island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. The "Illustrated News," some years ago, contained a very interesting account of the culture, with engravings. The changes of duty on this article have been as follows. In 1809 4d. ℔ lb. Customs and 2s. ℔ lb. excise. In 1829,—1s. 3d. ℔ lb. foreign; 6d British possessions in America; 9d. British possessions with the East India Company's charter: 1s. from places in the East Indies not being British possessions.

In 1845 and to 1853,—Foreign 2d. British possessions 1s., and 5 per cent. Then a uniform duty of 1d. from 1853 to 1860. From 1860 to 1863, 1d. unit of entry and ¼ per cent. were added. The unit of entry was repealed in 1863 and the duty since then has been 1s. per lb. and ¼ per cent.

This information will be valuable and interesting to the mass of our readers, and it may be convenient if we here repeat the rates of duties now in force, on the leading non-alcoholic stimulants imported into England:—

Tea	... ... per lb	6d.
Coffee, *raw*	... ... do.	3d.
Do. *roasted*	... ... do.	4d.
Cocoa	¼ per cent. and do.	1d.
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried, per cwt. 26/6.		

Of course there is an equivalent excise on English grown Chicory.

CONSUMPTION OF BEVERAGES, &c.—In 1865 the quantity of Tea retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom, ever advancing, rose to 97,835,600 lbs., averaging 3·29 lbs. per head of the population, and bringing to the revenue an average contribution of 2/1¾ per head; but the duty is now reduced to 6d per lb. The consumption of Coffee, which has been declining for some years, fell to 30,505,872 lb., averaging 1·02 lb. per head, and a contribution of 3·1 per head to the revenue. The consumption of Sugar increased, and averaged 89·39 lbs. per head, and a contribution of 3/5¾ per head to the revenue. Of Tobacco 1·31 lb. per head, and 4/2 to the revenue. Of Malt 1·587 bushel per head, and 4/2¾ to the revenue. The consumption of Wine and Spirits increased. 11,993,760 gallons of foreign and colonial wines were retained for consumption, averaging 0·40 gallon per head, and 11d per head to the revenue. Foreign and colonial spirits 6,732,217 gallons, averaging 0·23 gallon per head, and 2/1 per head to the revenue. Home-made spirits 20,711,155 gallons, averaging 0·695 gallon per head, and 6/11¾ per head to the revenue. Therefore, on Tea, Coffee, and Sugar the year's taxation amounted on an average to 5/10½ per head of the population; on Spirits, Wine, and Walt, to 14/5½; on Tobacco, 4/2.—*London Times.*

Digitized by Google

IMMIGRATION RETURNS FROM 1843 TO 30TH JUNE 1866.

We append Immigration Returns shewing details of Arrivals and Departures of Immigrants, from 1843 to 1865 inclusive, giving for the first ti e the per centages of men, women, and children to the total arrivals in each year. This subject has lately attracted considerable attention, in reference to the discussion on Estate Expenditure.

One of the points chiefly dwelt on has been the alleged inferior quality of the labour employed, from the increasing influx of women and children. To shew how this increase has gone on and to shew the periodical ratios of the various classes of labour, we have had the percentages referred to computed and added to the table of Arrivals and Departures. This table will be found on page 182, and it will be observed that with a few striking irregu'arities, (for instance the immense discrepancy as regards women and children between 1854 and the two years above it and below it), the increase in the arrivals of women and children as compared with a corre-ponding diminution in the proportion of men, has been steadily onwards, until from one or two per cent. of women and one per cent. of children in the first years of the series,—we get nearly 19 per cent. of women and over 7½ per cent of children in the last. Or to put it in a more striking light: of the Immigrant labourers who came to Ceylon in 1845 nearly 99 out of every 100 were able-bodied men: practically the whole. In 1865 more than one-fourth of the whole were women and children, the proportions being: men 73·66; women 18·80; and children 7·54 per cent. It is possible too that amongst the so-called men, a larger proportion of mere lads may be included than was the case in former years. The results brought out by the figures accord with the general impression as to the class of labour [differences of opinion as to its quality aside] which now reaches the country. Still, on every ground on every moral ground certainly, the increased proportion of women to men coming over, is a desirable result. Nor ought the children to be objected to. The boys, if spared, will grow up to be men; the girls to be women. Meantime, there is much work on Estates—certainly much work in Colombo Coffee Stores in which women and children can be usefully employed. The process of settling in the country—of addition to its permanent and producing population is going steadily on. Of late years the accounts have been carefully kept, and there has been but slight sickness and mortality to account for the discrepancy between arrivals and departures. This granted, let us see what results we get from the total figures for the past five years :—

Years.	Total Arrivals.		Total Departures.
1861	53,432	.....	37,202
1862	68,896	.....	41,909
1863	70,718	.....	61,765
1864	81,800	.....	67,279
1865	89,957	.....	64,539
	364,803		272,694
Deduct Departures.....	272,694		
Difference.....	92,109		

Now supposing we allow for deaths and departures not recorded, 12,000 in the five years. We still have 80,000 out of 364,000, or not far from one-fourth of the whole arrivals remaining in the Island for lengthened periods or for permanent settlement. The conclusion is irresistibly forced on us that the *settlement* of Indian coolies with their wives and children in Ceylon is going on—has been going on for many years at the rate of 10,000 a year. A process like this explains the large and unexpected increase in the returns of Native Coffee exported, and it cannot but tell materially on the elements and character and gradual increase of our population.

As we are writing the Mauritius *Commercial Gazette* reaches us, shewing that the proportions of women to men in the immigration to that Colony is

Digitized by Google

very nearly 50 per cent. To Mauritius the emigration of Indian coolies is regulated, because in the case of that Island, extended residence is always contemplated. Our case is very different. The Coolies have but a narrow channel to cross going or returning. Allowing for this difference the proportions of the sexes in our returns would seem to shew that ultimately Ceylon like Mauritius will be largely peopled by immigrants from Continental India: immigrants primarily attracted by the wages offered by European cultivators of Sugar and Coffee, but induced to remain by the general inducements offered. In the case of Ceylon the question may well arise, if a good and cheap process of manuring Coffee estates is not discovered, shall not the Tamils and Singhalese ultimately continue to grow in patches that shrub which the Europeans grew in plantations until profit ceased to reward capital and enterprise? Let us hope, however, that all the races will continue to increase and prosper side by side.

Mr. Wall, in the course of the Estate Expenditure discussion, contends that, in physical strength, the very women who now come to seek employment in Ceylon, are equal to the emaciated men of former days,—walking skeletons as so many of them looked on their arrival.

With the single exception of 1858, when an extraordinary and unprecedented influx of coolies took place, the returns for last year are the largest in our table. For the whole Island they give:—

Arrivals	89,597
Departures	64 539
Excess of Arrivals	25,058

Of the total arrivals, 58,470 entered the Island by ports in the Northern province; while of the 64,539 departures, 36,387 were reported from ports in that province. To the table giving the details of Immigration for 1865, we add the return for the first half of 1866 with which we have been favoured by the Collector of Customs. As our readers are aware, the bulk of the departures take place in the first quarter of the year, while the arrivals commence in reality about June and then go on increasing for three or four months. Up to the 30th June the arrivals in 1866 were 48,000 against 39,000 departures, a difference of 11,000 in favour of arrivals. The difference will be much greater in proportion at the end of next quarter, for coolies are said to be pouring in at a rate almost unprecedented. Indeed, usually, the Return for the first half of the year shews a difference in favour of departures—so that there can be no doubt that the influx of immigrants in 1866 will exceed 100,000 or probably approach 120,000. With the large if not unprecedented, Coffee crop to be gathered this season, —with Railway works to be pushed on to completion,—and the numerous roads to be opened up by Government: we hope and believe that full and remunerative employment will be found for all who come to our island as well as for the large settled Tamil population. Even with all the appliances now adopted to supersede or supplement human labour, the increasing wants of our Roads Department and our Coffee Planters must require an extraordinary influx of labourers this season to meet them.

The totals of Arrivals and Departures reported in the 23½ years from 1843 to 30th June 1866 inclusive, are represented by the following figures:—

Arrivals	1,363,625
Departures	785,215
Excess of Arrivals	578,410

Our readers must bear in mind, in looking at the large deficiency, that till within a few years ago the departures were imperfectly reported: while it is perfectly certain that the Immigrant Coolies now in Ceylon, at work on Estates or settled to other employments are not under 300,000. In this view, the large proportion of women and children in the returns for late years must be regarded as a healthy feature. If the settlement of Tamil immigrants goes on at the rate noticed above, it may not be quite a dream to believe that ultimately Ceylon may, by the agency of these people, become a great rice-growing country.

Digitized by Google

The following extracts from our *Directory* for 1864-65, will be found interesting on the question of mortality among the Coolies and their settlement in the island:—

"That an immigration of 70,000 coolies in 1863,—only 2,000 more than arrived in 1862,—should have sufficed to enable the Planters and Merchants of Ceylon to gather, prepare and despatch a crop large beyond all precedent, seems to prove conclusively, either that a very large proportion of labourers are now settled on Estates and in the country generally, whose labour is constantly available, or that year by year, the adoption of mechanical appliances, such as intelligent and scientific Planters are continually inventing—enables the Planter and the curer of Coffee to dispense with a considerable amount of manual labour employed in former years. And it must not be forgotten that, while despatching the largest crop ever gathered in the Island, the proportion of new land opening up is enormous. How the contending claims of bearing land and new cultivation have been met during the past two years would be to us an astonishing phenomenon, were we not so cognizant of the ceaseless activity and never-failing fertility of resource of our countrymen engaged in the various operations connected with Coffee-planting.

"There is a favorite Scottish song which says:—

We've aye been provided for,
And sae will we yet!

"We have little doubt that the sentiment at least affords consolation to many a puzzled Planter when driven almost to extremity by the ever-recurring fears of a short supply of labour. This fear has stalked like another Frankenstein over the hills and through the vales of the Coffee regions of Ceylon, ever since we can remember,—with the exception indeed of one year when the Planters besought Government to find employment for crowds of people driven from Southern India by famine. And we can well understand an accession to the apprehensions of reflecting men as they see the rate at which the demand for labour is increasing. Here we have the Railway Works going on, just when there is a fresh and a great start in the cultivation of forest land. And on the neighbouring continent the rush is tremendous. Not only is Coffee being cultivated in Southern India, on the high slopes of the Neilgherries, in Wynaad, in Coorg, and Mysore, and on the Ghauts of Travancore; but the men of the West are bestirring themselves, and cultivators of Coffee as well as of Cotton are occupying large tracts of land under the Portuguese Government of Goa. For all these enterprises labour is wanted: and we leave our readers to judge what Continental India is coming to when five millions sterling are in one year devoted to Public Works other than the great Railway Lines carried on by Companies. The fact that, in the face of such competition, immigration to Ceylon continues, proves that our Island has the strong attractions of a fair climate, good lodgings, and adequate wages. Men come here who *will* not go to Wynaad or Mysore. We trust our Island will still be the cynozure of rupee-seeking coolies. But this is no time for employers of labour to sleep.

"We need not inform our local readers, that for the larger portion of the period referred to, (in the table), there were many circumstances which prevented the returns from being correct. In the case of departures especially, the temptation to embark at places along the coast, after vessels had cleared out for India, and after the number of passengers had been recorded by the Ceylon Customs authorities, was strong, and yielded to so extensively, as to call for an addition to the figures representing Departures of considerably more than 25 per cent:—probably from 30 to 40 per cent. Still there can be no question that the mortality in some of the earlier years of Coffee Planting was large. Indeed this was inevitable. The labourers came from a flat country and a dry, hot climate, to a region of cold and wet, the effects of which, from deficient stamina and previous habits, the poor creatures were ill able to cope with. We may add here a remark we offered when commenting on the returns up to the end of 1858:—'The great start from 34 560 arrivals in 1843 to 76,745 and 73,401 in the following years, would not prove that the returns for the previous year were erroneous, for, of 50,000 acres of Coffee Land returned in 1848, as

Digitized by Google

planted, one-half was planted between 1845 and 1847. It is equally easy to understand the falling-off in 1846-47, and '48, the years of Commercial disaster and internal disturbance. Planting and immigration then remained at a low ebb until 1852. Since that period the progress has been onwards, until we have had nearly 100,000 arrivals in a single year.—Our readers will notice the large proportion of women amongst the arrivals of recent years. This is for many reasons a satisfactory feature in the returns."

"According to a wide and cumulative concurrence of testimony it would appear that we have been in the habit of greatly under-rating the number of Tamil Immigrants settled in Ceylon. It is said by good authorities to be much nearer 250,000 than 120,000; the Tamils who originally came in as Estate labourers being now spread over the face of the country as Gardeners, Cart Drivers, House servants, store and wharf Coolies,—in fact in every possible relation of life. We cannot doubt that this is the case, and it is believed that a regular Census would shew that a multitude of the Coolies of Southern India, look on Ceylon not merely as a place of temporary sojourn but as a permanent home. Ere long we trust to have authentic official figures proving that the "persistent discrepancy" between arrivals and departures, is the result not of excessive mortality, but of the excessive attractiveness of our Island. The Immigrants never die from the effects of famine here--except such of them as leave their own country with vitality sunk too low for reaction. Many who would inevitably die if they remained at Home are saved by coming hither; and with the exception of the period immediately after arrival and the cases of a few unfavourable localities, the belief of competent authorities is that the standard of health amongst the Tamil Coolies is far higher than it would be in India and high as compared with the state of the labouring classes in England."

We may mention that the fares for the conveyance of Coolies between India and Ceylon in the Government Schooners at the Manaar Ferry are 6d. a head. By the "Bombay Coast & River S. N. Company," under contract with Government, the rates are:—To & from Colombo & Madras 10*s*. each coolie; Negapatam 6*s*; Paumben, Davypatam, or Madapanear 4*s*; Kelecare, or Tutocoreen 3*s*. The same rates for women as for men—Children under 10 years to be charged half rates. These charges to be exclusive of food, but inclusive of a reasonable amount of water & fuel. The charge for Coolies in gangs of not less than six in number, on the Ceylon Railway is ¼*d*. per mile or 1*s*. 6½*d*. between Colombo and Kandy.

The following are the tables referred to in our remarks:—

Memorandum of the Arrivals and Departures of Coolies during the year 1865, and the Quarter and Half-year ended 30th June, 1866.

	In 1865.		*2nd Quarter.* In 1866.		*Total Half-year.*	
Ports.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures
Colombo. Men ...	22,858	22,684	6,793	7,917	10,135	16,219
Women.	3,727	2,449	1,204	522	1,855	1,321
Children	4,362	2,884	745	452	1,001	1,382
Negombo. Men...	59	80	0	39	88	93
Women.	1	21	0	10	4	11
Children	13	4	0	10	4	20
Calpentyn. Men.	80	24	0	0	58	0
Women.	20	3	0	0	6	0
Children	7	3	0	0	0	0
Manaar. Men...	97	51	90	43	141	82
Women	2	0	0	1	0	2
Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pesalle. Men ...	37 296	11,085	20,074	3,646	20,674	3,646
Women	11,597	2,274	7,878	674	7,878	674
Children	2,050	675	1,519	188	1,519	188
Vengalle. Men ...	5,687	17,580	615	1,175	3,959	12,718
Women	1,484	3,733	180	229	1,300	2,769
Children	327	989	53	81	298	618
Total...	**89,597**	**64,539**	**39,151**	**14,987**	**48,315**	**39,543**

Digitized by Google

PER CENTAGES OF ARRIVALS.				ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	YEAR.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
96.16	2. 61	1. 22	1843	35195	957	448	36600	15868	914	436	17218
97.52	1.539	. 94	1844	74840	1181	724	76745	38337	825	535	39697
98.81	. 95	. 24	1845	72526	698	177	73401	24623	145	36	24804
98.92	.779	. 3	1846	41862	330	125	42317	13833	48	23	13904
95.54	3. 55	.903	1847	44085	1638	417	46140	5897	79	33	6009
93.07	5. 23	1. 7	1848	29936	1685	551	32172	22680	557	152	23389
94. 2	4. 9	. 9	1849*	27732	1430	268	29430	10497	335	84	10916
94.28	4. 61	1. 11	1850	37155	1818	449	39422	20758	548	303	21609
95.68	3. 4	. 92	1851	28224	1003	273	29500	16775	419	191	17385
94.44	4. 13	1. 43	1852	50843	2226	770	53839	22564	780	284	23628
93.14	5. 2	1. 16	1853	36582	2042	653	39277	27129	981	378	28488
80 22	13. 28	6. 4	1854	54014	9006	4301	67321	21640	1422	479	23541
89.23	8. 61	2. 16	1855	51979	5018	1270	58267	23130	573	313	24016
87.16	9. 32	3. 52	1856	59263	6342	2399	68004	32148	1502	659	34309
86.63	10. 06	3. 31	1857	60048	6974	2298	69320	36887	2278	772	39937
78.26	16. 83	4. 91	1858	75172	16172	4718	96062	45747	3277	1416	50440
80.79	14 45	4. 76	1859	32397	5797	1911	40105	43900	3722	1193	48818
79.16	16. 89	3. 95	1860	41906	8946	2093	52945	21279	1874	721	23874
80 70	15. 3	4	1861	43147	8175	2110	53432	32636	3487	1079	37202
75.28	18. 14	6. 58	1862	51859	12503	4534	68896	35577	4691	1641	41909
76.13	16. 76	7. 11	1863	53828	11858	5032	70718	50334	7804	3627	61765
77.13	17· 37	5. 50	1864	63087	14214	4499	81800	54724	8526	4029	67279
73.66	18. 80	7. 54	1865	66007	16831	6759	89597	51504	8478	4555	64539
66.21	26. 87	6. 92	1866	58188	23,723	6117	88328	38997	6717	3515	49229
			Total ...	1,190,175	160,567	52,896	1,403,638	707,464	59,982	26,455	793,901

* Opposite 1849 are figures for the Northern Province only.

Digitized by Google

IMMIGRATION:
Memorandum of the Arrivals and Departures of Coolies from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1866.

Ports.	*Arrivals.*	*Departures.*
Colombo:		
Men ——	12,014	15,449
Women —	4,006	1,997
Children -	2,116	1,883
Negombo:		
Men ——	83	93
Women—	4	11
Children-	4	20
Kalpitiya:		
Men ——	162	
Women -	16	
Children	4	
Manaar:		
Men ——	159	103
Women -	2	5
Children		2
Pesalle:		
Men ——	40,136	7,794
Women -	17,671	1,477
Children	3,604	576
Vengalle:		
Men ——	5,934	15,558
Women -	2,024	3,227
Children	389	1,034,
TOTAL—	88,528	49,229

NOTE.—Our remarks were written with reference to the figures for the series of years ending 1865 and those for the first half of 1866. The printing having been delayed we are able to complete the table with the figures for the whole of 1866, in publishing which we stated :—

"Now that the returns are made up for the twelve months, we find that the promise of the months of May, June and July has not been fulfilled—that the immigration of coolies in 1866 though large is by no means unprecedented. It is, in fact, less by 1,000 than the influx in 1865. The figures for the year just closed are

Arrivals	.....	..... 88 528
Departures.....	.....	 49,229
	Excess of arrivals	39,299

"The great contrast to the return for 1865 is in the small proportion which departures bear to arrivals this year. There was evidently little attraction to return to Southern India in 1866. Only 49,000 went back against 88,000; while in 1865 there were 64,000 departures against 89,000 arrivals.

"The total figures since 1843, are

Arrivals.....	.....	.....1,403.838
Departures.....	.....	 793,901
	Excess of arrivals	609,937 "

We added that many of the Planters at the commencement of 1867 were urging government to provide employment for the surplus labour. One feature in the Immigration returns for 1866 requires to be specially noted, viz., the increased proportion of women and children to men in the arrivals. Some years ago this was thought to be very a satisfactory sign as indicating the increasing popularity of their Ceylon Estate homes with the Immigrant Coolies; but the recent discussions on Estate Expenditure throw new light on the subject, and shew that one chief cause of the increased working expense is owing to the number of weak hands, women and children, among the coolies. A certain proportion is useful for light work; but the fact that the percentage has increased from 2.61 of women and 1.22 of children in 1843 and 5.2 women and 1.16 children in 1853—to 16.76 women and 7.11 children in 1863 and still further to 26.87 women and 6.92 children of children 1866—seems to prove that this ground of complaint is well-founded. The average proportion for the four years—1862 to 1865—was 75 per cent. men, 18 of women and 7 of children; but 1866 showed as already stated, 27 per cent. of women and 7 of children to 66 of men!

Digitized by Google

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CEYLON.

Introductory Remarks.

In the last issue of the Directory the writer of this article gave, under this head, a lengthened description of the material prosperity of Ceylon, by making copious references to many interesting facts connected with the past and present state of the Colony in its various aspects. It is not necessary, therefore, to repeat such observations again, particularly those which relate to Soil, Climate, Area and Population—as these subjects will be discussed under their legitimate heads by the Editor, whose general Summary of Information respecting the Island, appearing elsewhere in this volume, can be read as an introduction to these remarks.

REVENUE.

After dwelling at great length on the causes of the increase in the different branches of our Revenue from 1854 to 1860, Sir Henry Ward in his farewell despatch, addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, on leaving Ceylon for Madras, in June, 1860, said:—"I have, I trust, been enabled in these few pages to lay before your Grace proof, that I shall place in the hands of my successor, a peaceful, loyal and thriving community, with a revenue adequate to its wants, and capable of a large increase, if employed, as it has been for the last five years in giving to Agriculture and Trade, those facilities without which no exertions can command success. I claim no other credit for the prosperity, which, I think, I may say that I leave behind me, than that of having carefully studied the wants of the Island, and of having seen from a very early date, that if these were met in a liberal spirit, the revenue would take care of itself. With a large and enterprising European population, capital ready to be invested, whereever there was a chance of a fair return; water available for irrigation, land in abundance, the undoubted property of the Crown: it was only requisite to turn these elements of prosperity to account by improving the communications, and facilitating the acquisition of proprietary rights. And the result of all these increased facilities for conducting business, is, that the revenue has nearly doubled itself, without any other effort, or merit on the part of Government than that of giving fair play to the latent energies of the community. The Government has removed obstacles. The Colony has done the rest."

It would be well for us if Sir Hercules Robinson, who is evidently endeavouring to follow in the footsteps of Sir Henry Ward, should keep these facts and principles in view. We firmly believe that the Revenue of this Island will, within a few years, considerably exceed £1,000,000, if the policy above indicated be strictly adhered to. Everything will depend on a *judicious* use of all available means, and there is no reason to doubt the applicability to Ceylon of the well-known axiom that a wise liberality will be found the best economy in the end.

It will be seen from the following figures that our Revenue has increased from £504,175 in 1856, to £978,492, in 1865: shewing an increase

Digitized by Google

of £474,317 or over 95 per cent, within *ten years*, certainly a satisfactory rate of progress:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1856 ...	£ 504,175 ...	£ 457,137
1857 ...	578,028 ...	535,304
1858 ...	654,961 ...	594,333
1859 ..	747,036 ...	698,268
1860 ...	767,100 ...	705,440
1861 ...	751,997 ...	635,230
1862 ...	759,135 ..	626,654
1863 ...	952,790 ...	738,194
1864 ...	867,728 ...	843,291
1865 ...	978,492 ...	838,193

For 1866 the estimates were:—Revenue £915,275 (the actual collections will not be short of a million); Expenditure £921,585 or, £911,585 after calculating as usual on a saving of £10,000 on the Estimates with the addition of £60,028 unexpended balances on Public Works. Including £59,500 collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, the Revenue of Ceylon for 1865 exceeded one million, the exact figures being £1,038,000. Adding for Thoroughfares the Expenditure reached £882,000,

The estimates of general revenue for 1867 shew a total of £981,000, exclusive of the direct tax for Thoroughfares and that portion of the revenue diverted to Municipalities. Adding £60,000 Road money and £30,000 Assessment Taxes, Tolls, &c., made over to Municipalities, we get a total of £1,071,000. But as for years back the estimates of general revenue have been always exceeded, we may safely take it for granted that the aggregate Government, Municipality and Thoroughfares revenue of 1867 will not be under £1,100,000, or at the rate of about 10s. a head for the population. Including balances on Works, Surplus Funds and Loan Board balances, the total sum available for expenditure in 1867 is taken at £1,225,000. The estimates for expenditure are on the same scale. The ordinary expenditure (including £178,971 fixed Civil expenditure; £116,585 Military impost and £50,000 Railway liabilities,) is taken at £991,258 or, deducting £10,000 savings, at £981,258. Adding £37,000 balances of Works; £170,000 Surplus Funds, and £36,150 unclaimed Loan Board balances,—the total expenditure is down at £1,224,700, of which nearly half a million is appropriated for roads and other public works. But as much of the money appropriated for jails and new works of an extensive character cannot possible be expended in 1867, there will be considerable balances for expenditure in future years. With such resources at its disposal, the Ceylon Government can well afford to push forward roads and railways while they need not forget the suggestion of the Home authorities in the correspondence as to the appropriation of "balances," that the time has arrived for lightening the taxes which press on industry or enterprise.

It will be seen, on looking at the above figures that there was a decrease of £85,062 in 1864 as compared with the previous year, but it should be recollected that in 1863 there was a very successful Pearl Fishery amounting to £51,017 while in 1864 there was a sad disappointment; just as operations were about to be commenced, the announcement was made to our Government that the Fishery had totally failed, the oysters having disappeared from the banks —and that there was no prospect of its recovery for *years to come*. Various speculations have been afloat regarding the cause of this inauspicious and unexpected news, and we are glad to observe that a sum of £1,500 was provided for in the Supply Bill for 1865 being the salary of a Naturalist and allowance for conducting enquiry into the cultivation of the Pearl Oysters. Mr. Holdsworth has since arrived, but we regret to say that his researches as yet have but confirmed our worst fears as regards the

Digitized by Google

Pearl Fishery. Shoals of skates furnished with tremendous crushing grinders, seem to have almost exterminated the Pearl Oysters in the Gulf of Manaar. We learn that he is preparing a Report shewing the results of his investigations. As we write he is about to visit the Pearl Oyster nurseries established by the Madras Government at Tuticorin.

The loss of £51,000 from this source added to the large decrease of nearly £30,000 from the grain revenue will go a great way to explain the above deficiency of £85,062 in 1864. It will, however, be seen that though our revenue in that year was not so great as might have been expected, yet the expenditure was £105,097 more than in the preceding year. It is true that this expenditure includes our annual contribution to the military chest which increased from £24,000 in 1863, to £54,000 in 1864, and our Railway Liabilities which have likewise proportionately increased, yet it is satisfactory to know that after making provision for all these heavy items, there was still a small surplus of £24,437 left. We hope Sir Hercules Robinson will introduce such a system in our finances as to do away with these so-called surpluses, which we do not hesitate to say, have been the cause of the additional burden the Colony has lately been called upon to bear.—[Since the above was written, the Colonial Secretary has stated in Council that there was no surplus in 1864, the draft against balances having absorbed the available money.] A correspondence with the Home Government on the subject of the disposal of balances has since settled the question and left the local Government to deal with them as with other funds.

The first item of receipt in our Island Accounts is **Arrears of Revenue of former years.** The instalments due in December are not paid in by the renters till January following. Hence all payments made in the latter month are classed as arrears. The amount derived from this source varies, but the average of five years gives @ £17,518 a year.

Customs.—Our greatest source of Revenue is Customs, and we have reason to hope that it will continue its elasticity with the increasing demands made upon it. The increase in the Customs during the past two years must be ascribed chiefly, to large importations of rice and other grain from India, in consequence of a deficient harvest at home, and but slightly to an increase in the trade of the Island generally. The expansion of the Coffee enterprise doubtless encourages a larger introduction of every article of European produce; but the advance of 1865 over 1863 was (in imports) from increased introduction of grain and cotton cloth; of 1865 over 1864 from increase in grain imports alone. In exports, the advance has been in coffee exported almost to the exclusion of other articles, cocoanut oil, our second staple, shewing a considerable decrease.

The following figures will give a summary view of our Trade and Navigation for the last 5 years:—

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTS INTO CEYLON FROM 1860 TO 1865.

YEAR.	VALUE OF GOODS.	SPECIE.	TOTAL.	DUTY ON IMPORTS, PORT DUES, &c.
1860	2,369,232	1,182,007	3,551,239	184,139
1861	2,292,459	1,371,290	3,663,749	200,532
1862	2,732,722	1,510,418	4,243,140	203,073
1863	3,590,833	1,842,974	5,433,807	238,517
1864	3,755,911	1,771,053	5,526,964	235,501
1865	3,298,512	1,723,667	5,022,179	246,939

Digitized by Google

These figures would be highly satisfactory, but for the reflection that an immense proportion of the whole Revenue and of the increase, must be traced to the heavy duty on rice. [Out of £236,316 of import duties collected in 1865, grain yielded £151,634; leaving £84,682 for all other articles. The total Customs collections of the year, import and export, amounted to £291,091, of which grain gave £151,634 or considerably more than one-half.] In 1864, there was a slight decrease on grain, as compared with 1863, owing to the cyclone at Calcutta which took place in October of that year. On this occasion many cargoes destined for this Island were lost. Of the increased value of the Imports from Great Britain in 1864, cotton goods amounted to £436,972, cotton twist £36,472, and Railway materials £42,315.

But for the unprecedented import of grain in 1865, that year would have shewn a decrease on 1864. In all the main imports from Britain there was a decrease. [To shew how easily the at present cumbrous and complicated Ceylon Tariff may be simplified we need merely mention that of £236,316 Import duties collected in 1865, three classes of articles, viz: grain; cotton manufactures; with malt liquor, wines and spirits—contributed £204,730. Out of £54,755 Export duties collected, three classes of articles, viz: coffee, produce of the cocoanut tree, with arecanuts gave £51,605. So that out of £291,000 of Customs revenue, 6 articles contribute £256,000, or within 14 per cent. of the whole. It seems plain that with the grain duties reduced 1d. all round and only 100 articles retained for duty in our Tariff (12 exports and the rest imports) a revenue of £250,000 rising to £300,000 could be raised far more conveniently and inexpensively than at present. We do not know however, that the relief of 1d. per bushel would be greatly appreciated. We still want roads and railways, and when our system of communications is completed, we trust it may be found possible to dispense with grain duties altogether: meantime the Tariff ought to be revised and simplified.]

We may add that the amount derived from the importation of rice, which pays a duty of 7d per bushel, is equal to nearly *two-thirds* of the entire Import collection, as the following memorandum will shew:—

Year.	Quantity entered for Home Consumpn.	Duty Paid.		
	Bushels.	£	s.	d.
1860	3,237,110	94,425	3	5
1861	4,157,246	121,263	18	11
1862	4,300,270	125,432	19	0
1863	4,244,061	123,793	0	0
1864	3,857,484	112,519	16	2
1865	4,694,119	136,919	15	4

As already stated, the decrease on rice in 1864 was owing to the cyclone which caused great losses to the Native Merchants.

The tax on Grain, essentially a bread tax, is doubtless a violation of the recognized principles of political economy—an unhappy necessity at the very best, and from the days of the Commissioners of 1832, to those of the Commissioners of 1847, and from the time of Sir Emerson Tennent's Financial Report until now, proposals have constantly been made to abolish or modify the food tax. The Legislature took evidence and fully considered the subject in 1841, and the resolution they arrived at was, that it would be impolitic at that time to make any reduction; because they conceived the population would be benefitted to a greater extent if the money raised by the rice duty were laid out

Digitized by Google

in the improvement of the means of communication, than if the tax were reduced or abolished. They stated moreover, what is undeniable, that the rice duty is collected with very little expense, while any system of direct taxation would involve considerable expense, and cause greater dissatisfaction than the continuance of that duty. The entire abolition of the Grain tax, we believe to be for the present simply impossible. The substitution always proposed has been a Land-tax; but a Land-tax pre-supposes a general survey, and from that prospect we are still far removed. But we need not say that we should be glad to see a reduction of the tax on imported rice, and the abolition of the "tythes" taken from grain internally grown. The collections from both sources exceed £200,000 or equal to one-fifth of the entire Island revenue.

The following figures will shew the quantity of RICE IMPORTED from 1861 to 1865, according to Provinces:—

Province.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Western	3,564,705	3,431,746	3,593,627	3,304,610	4,084,230
Southern	506,373	675,477	688,744	486,998	590,050
Northern	43,959	62,000	77,467	90,902	111,364
Eastern	66,059	49,378	55,982	60,886	65,770
Total	4,181,096	4,218,601	4,415,820	3,943,396	4,851,414

A very large portion of the rice imported into the Western Province, is removed to the Central and North-Western Provinces, to feed the Coffee estate coolies. The Railway laborers must also consume a considerable quantity. The larger portion of the rice imported into the Northern Province is in the shape of paddy (unhusked rice) two bushels of which give one of clean rice. This fact explains the lowness of the figures. Adding at least 300,000 bushels of rice the equivalent of paddy, we get more than 400,000.

The following table shows our EXPORT TRADE for the same period of six years. This branch it will be seen, is steadily progressing:—

Abstract of EXPORTS from Ceylon from 1860 to 1865.

Year.	Value of Goods, Ceylon Produce	Specie.	Imports Exported.	Total.	Duty on Exports.
	£	£	£	£	
1860	1,979,861	312,659	258,066	2,550,586	40 051
1861	2,035 064	421,922	249,221	2,706,207	40 573
1862	1,929,112	284,153	276,855	2,494,120	38,552
1863	2,602,379	408 050	576,806	3,587,234	51,720
1864	2,250,946	450,622	410,701	3,112,269	44,908
1865	2,736,074	496,002	333,081	3,565,157	54,775

The decrease on the value of the Exports for 1864 is mainly attributable to coffee shipments to the United Kingdom being nearly cwts. 144,000 less than in 1863. It will be seen that nearly *six-sevenths* of the duty levied on Exports in 1865 were derived from coffee. The crop for 1863 was quite unprecedented, and this may account to some extent for the decrease in 1864. In 1865 the large crop of 1863 was considerably exceeded.

EXPORT DUTIES.—These Duties are levied under the Ordinance No. 2 of 1856, to pay the Interest due on Debentures on account of the Ceylon Railway. The following is the amount of Export Duty collected in each

Province of the Island from 1858 (in which year they were first exacted) to 1865:—

Years.	Western.			Southern.			Northern.			Eastern.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858.....	31,590	7	4	1,784	4	1	993	7	1	190	10	9	34,558	9	3
1859.....	35,094	2	5	1,780	11	10	848	12	5	146	8	10	37,869	18	6
1860.....	37,398	1	8	1,810	4	7	724	19	10	117	17	11	40,051	1	0
1861.....	37,697	0	7	1,713	5	5	978	16	11	183	13	9	40,572	16	8
1862.....	35,737	5	10	1,761	5	9	915	17	4	137	17	1	38,552	6	0
1863.....	48,042	15	2	2,503	16	11	957	9	0	216	7	6	51,720	8	7
1864.....	41,788	2	7	2,117	1	0	841	6	10	161	1	1	44.907	11	6
1865.....	51,427	0	10	2,168	14	6	1022	6	10	157	4	0	54,775	6	2
Total....	318,776	16	5	15,634	4	1	7,282	16	3	1,311	0	11	343,007	17	8

The following Memorandum gives the Export Duties collected for the same period, distinguishing the amounts derived from Coffee alone, and from all other articles in the aggregate:—

Years.	Coffee.	Other Exports.	Total.
1858.....	27,256	7,302	34,558
1859.....	29,489	8,380	37,869
1860.....	31,007	9,044	40,051
1861.....	32,401	8,171	40,572
1862.....	30,259	8,293	38,552
1863.....	41,429	10,291	51,720
1864.....	33,569	11,338	44,907
1865.....	46,373	8,402	54,775

We must confess that to a moderate Export Duty especially for so important an object as the attainment of Railway communication, we can see no valid objection. The anomaly pointed out by Sir Emerson Tennent that Grain alone of all our Island produce is taxed is, to some extent, thus obviated. For nearly all the Coffee and Cinnamon grown in the Island, with much of the produce of the Cocoanut, Areca and Palmyra Palms are exported. A Land-tax would be the fairest mode of raising revenue, but there are serious difficulties in the way, and it may be better after all to bear "the ills we know, than fly to others that we know not of."

Our next table gives an ABSTRACT OF THE TONNAGE engaged in our external trade from 1860 to 1865:—

Year.	Shipping Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1860	3,116	382,550	3,116	407,699
1861	3.331	419,413	3.352	417,808
1862	2,788	447,481	2,791	441,511
1863	3,293	537,404	3,310	530,910
1864	3,137	523,333	3 260	547,062
1865	3,289	577,022	3,326	573,818

The increase in 1864 is in Outward Tonnage only,—the Shipping Inwards shews a decrease of 14,071 tons. American Tonnage, owing

Digitized by Google

to the late war, has decreased from 51,269 tons in 1861 to 9,895 tons in 1864.

We may here notice that the vessels belonging to Ceylon, Brigs and Dhoneys, the latter mainly employed in the Coasting Trade, number 378 with a tonnage of 20,000. The value of the Coasting Trade in 1864 was £332,000, for 1865 £336,000.

The aggregate Value of our Trade with the Duties collected both on Imports and Exports since 1860 are as follows:—

Years.	*Value of Trade.*			*Duties collected.**		
1860	Imports £3,551,000	£6,102,000	Import duties	£184,000	£224,000
	Exports 2,551,000		Export do.	40,000	
1861	Imports 3,664,000	£6,370,000	Import duties	200,500	£241,000
	Exports 2,706,000		Export do.	40,500	
1862	Imports 4,243,000	£6,737,000	Import duties	203,000	£241,500
	Exports 2,494,000		Export do.	38,500	
1863	Imports 5,434,000	£9,021,000	Import duties	238,500	£290,200
	Exports 3,587,000		Export do.	51,700	
1864	Imports 5,527,000	£8,639,000	Import duties	235,500	£280,400
	Exports 3,112,000		Export do.	44,900	
1865	Imports 5,022,000	£8,587,000	Import duties	247,000	£301,700
	Exports 3,565,000		Export do.	54,700	

* Including, under the head Imports, from £8,000 to £10,000 from Port Dues, Warehouse Rates, &c.

PORT DUES.—Port Dues are payable at 2d per ton for entry inwards and 2d for clearance outwards with certain limitations. Under this head all sums collected on account of Boats and Mooring and Pilotage are also brought to account. These sums are recovered under the Ordinance No. 2 of 1847 and the new Master Attendant's Ordinance passed in 1865. The duty on Pilotage is only payable at the Ports of Colombo, Trincomalie and Galle. The Revenue derived from these two sources does not exceed on the whole £1,300, a year.

Land Revenue.—The term "Land Revenue" includes the following receipts, viz:—Paddy and Fine Grain Tithes, Gardens, Rent of Lands, Royalty on Plumbago dug in Government Lands, Royalty on Cabook Stones cut in Crown Lands and Paddy Tithes redeemed. But the principal sources are the Grain Rents which yield above £70,000 a year.

The Paddy Tax.—(Paddy is the term for unhusked Rice) is levied on the authority of immemorial usage, and is particularly recognized by the proclamations of 3rd September 1801, the 22nd April 1803 and the 21st November 1818. The Ordinance No. 14 of 1840 provides for securing the due collection of the Duties or Tax upon Paddy and *Dry Grain*. —This ordinance was amended by No. 9 of 1865 which defines the term "Dry Grain" (Indian Corn, Corakan and various species of Millet grown on unirrigated lands.)

It has now been ascertained that several hundreds of square miles adapted to the growth of Rice bear incontestable evidence of their having at a remote period, been covered by its cultivation. Tanks of vast dimensions are to be found in some parts of the Island, constructed for the purpose of irrigating Rice fields, long since abandoned and in decay, and it has been calculated that if those lands could once again be brought into cultivation, the produce would be more than sufficient to supply the demands of the Colony.

Mr. J. Bailey, the late Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, writing on the ruinous condition of irrigation works says:—"We have ourselves to blame for this; for not only has the Government never devoted a fair portion of the revenue towards the restoration of those works, but, by inattention to the details of the agricultural system of the people, has tacitly permitted the national customs, which under the native

Digitized by Google

Government, were the means of keeping all works of irrigation in repair, to fall into disuse."

The attention of the Government, we are glad to observe, has of late been directed to this subject and a Committee of the Council was appointed last session to inquire into the matter. In the Eastern Province the result of irrigation works has been most cheering, the tithe having nearly quadrupled during the last few years. The increase is no doubt chiefly owing to the works executed at Batticaloa during the period of Sir H. Ward's Government, under the able superintendence of Capt. Philpotts of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. Birch, the then Assistant Agent.

The following figures taken from the "Ceylon Blue Book" for 1865, shewing the produce of Paddy and Fine Grain in each Province, will be interesting:—

Produce 1865.

	Paddy. *Bushels.*	Fine Grain. *Bushels.*
Western	1,401,986	91,703
North-Western ...	1,195,886	222,764
Southern	961,225	29,597
Eastern	615,960	1,274
Northern	579,658	180,214
Central	1,731,116¼	164,166
Total Bushels...	6,485,831¼	689,718

It will be observed that of all the Provinces, the Central yields the largest quantity, more than 1¼ million of bushels. But although the Central produces nearly two millions bushels, the revenue derived from the tax is comparatively small, as a considerable portion of Paddy lands have, between the periods of 1835 and 1843, been redeemed from tax in pursuance of the scheme of the late Mr. Turnour. It should also be recollected that large tracts of Paddy lands in the Central Province are free from tax, being the property of the Budhist temples.

On the now highly interesting subject of grain cultivation in Ceylon, we quote the following extracts from late articles in the *Colombo Observer*:—

"Premising that it is impossible to get exact figures and that ours are rather liberal approximations, we take 600,000 acres as the area of cultivated Rice lands in Ceylon; and 250,000 acres as the extent in which "Dry Grain" (Corakan and various species of millet, Indian corn &c.) is grown with coloo and other legumes. Supposing that the whole 600,000 acres are cultivated with rice and yield 20 bushels of unhusked rice per acre: this is equivalent to 12 millions of bushels of paddy or 6 millions when husked and converted into rice. This is an outside estimate, we believe, of what Ceylon grows of rice even in a good year. The average we get for dry grain is 7 bushels per acre of unhusked grain and as the quantity of legumes locally grown is not large we take this figure for the whole 250,000 acres under grain other than rice. This gives us 1,750,000 bushels of grain other than rice, and as the proportion of husk is not so great in "fine grain" as in paddy, we count the equivalent as 1 million bushels of clean grain other than rice grown annually in Ceylon, or 7 millions of all kinds.

"Let us now look at Imports. In 1866 we had an unprecedented import of rice no less than 4,851,000 with 682,000 bushels of paddy equal at 2 of paddy to 1 of rice to 341,000 more; so that the import of rice alone last year was no less than 5,192,000. Gram 147,000 bushels; Wheat 62,000 bushels; and Olondoo and other grain 21,000, brought up the round total of grain imported to,

Digitized by Google

Rice	Bushels	5,192,000
Other Grain	„	230,000
Total	Bushels	5,422,000

"Or very nearly 5¼ millions of bushels, of which 160,000 bushels were again exported. In ordinary years, all but the most insignificant quantity of the grain imported is consumed, and for all practical purposes, the figures which represent imports represent also consumption. Taking the *average* of 1863, 1864 and 1865 we get,—

Rice (husked)	Bushels	4,400,000
Paddy, (unhusked rice) 720,000=	„	360,000
Total Rice	Bushels	4,760,000
Other Grain	„	210,000
		4,970,000

"Or in round numbers 5 millions of bushels per annum. So that Ceylon with a population of 2¼ millions seems to consume 12 millions of bushels of grain, of which 7-12ths are locally produced and 5-12ths imported,—thus:

Locally produced	Rice,	bushels,	6,000,000	7,000,000
	Other Grain	„	1,000,000	
Imported	Rice	„	4,760,000	4,970,000
	Other Grain	„	210,000	
Total		Bushels		11,970,000

The proportions of rice and other grain consumed being,—

Rice	*Locally produced*	Bs.	6,000,000	10,760,000
	Imported	„	4,760,000	
Other Grain	*Locally produced*	„	1,000,000	1,210 000
	Imported	„	210,000	
Total		Bushels		11,970,000

"Let us strike off 1 million of bushels as devoted to the feeding of horses, draft cattle, poultry, &c.; and, for feeding about 2¼ millions of human beings there remain 11 millions of bushels, or at the rate of 5 bushels per annum for each man, woman and child. Were our population a normal one, we should take one-fourth the number to be adult males and one-fourth adult females, but we must remember that of the 250,000 to 300,000 immigrant labourers resident in the Island, 200,000 at least are adult males whose allowance in ordinary times is 1 bushel a month and to whom three-fourths are issued even in these hard times. Having no gardens with fruit trees and growing scarcely any vegetables for themselves, these labourers, apart from the question of exhaustive work, require a larger proportion of rice than the Natives of the Island. We may, then, take the grain consumed by the immigrant portion of our population to be,—by

200,000 adult males at 12 bushels per annum each	Bushels	2,400,000
100,000 women and children at 6 bushels do. do.	„	600,000
Total	Bushels	3,000,000

"So that 3 millions out of the 5 are imported directly for Tamil immigrants, the rest going to supplement what is locally grown; or, we may fairly say, to feed traders, contractors, carpenters, carters, Native coffee-growers, and others who find it more profitable to follow pursuits which enable them to buy imported grain rather than engage in local culture. Of

Digitized by Google

course we do not forget that there are many in the Island who never eat rice—or to whom a meal of that grain is a luxury. There is much room for increase of grain cultivation, therefore, although we must not leave out of sight the fact that in many parts of the Island the food of the people consists, largely, of the produce of the cocoanut and palmirah palms, with plantains, yams and other fruits and vegetables; not forgetting fresh fish which is a very important article of diet all along the sea-borde and which the completion of the railway will enable the inhabitants of the interior to use alternately with salt fish as an ingredient in their curries. The question of the growth of rice is, after all, one of the returns of produce and profit in proportion to labour bestowed. We know that the Natives are not insensible to the value of manure. They go miles for the contents of bat caves, and they purchase bone-dust in considerable quantities from the European merchant. They thus endeavour to improve a naturally poor soil, but the results are often uncertain and never large: nothing like the yield of 40 to 100 bushels per acre, of which we read in works on India and Java. We quote here what we wrote on the subject of grain returns in our "Summary of Information regarding Ceylon":—

RETURNS OF CROP.—From rice and grain lands generally range from 5 to 30 bushels per acre, the average for rice being about 20 bushels in the husk or 10 bushels clean. [The Government returns give averages of under 10 bushels for rice, and a fraction over 7 bushels for "dry grain," in both cases unhusked grain. But these low averages arise from the defective mode in which the accounts are made up. An acre is about "2½ bushels sowing extent"—the average return 20 bushels; in favourable positions twice that quantity.]

Grain cultivation cannot even at present high prices offer any inducement to European enterprise, and the Natives persevere in the pursuit only for the reasons thus stated by the experienced and intelligent servant of Government who administers the Western Province:—"You are right in your conclusion that the cultivation of Paddy is the least profitable pursuit to which a native can apply himself. It is persevered in from habit and because the value of time and labour never enters into his cultivation. Besides this, agriculture is in the opinion of a Singhalese, the most honourable of callings. I do not think that the average yield of our field is as low as 5¼ bushels to the acre—twenty is nearer the mark; but all arable lands are not cultivated at once, or even in the same year, and the estimates of a season's sowing often include crops abandoned immediately after the seed has been sown either on account of drought or flood. The uncertain climate of the maritime districts and a poor soil are both causes of the comparative smallness of our returns. In India, i. e. both in Bengal and the grain-producing districts of the Madras presidency, they have extensive tracts of alluvial lands on the banks of their rivers, the like of which, even on a small scale, cannot be found here." Of course all the Grain grown in the Island is consumed within its limits.

The statement that Ceylon at one time grew grain enough to feed a population of 5 millions seems open to questions. Some of the great Tanks appear never to have been completed. At present Ceylon grows COFFEE (with Cocoanuts and other very secondary products), and gets grain, cloth, specie, and nearly all she wants in exchange.

"So that not only is the soil poor and the returns scanty, but whole harvests are liable to destruction from such constantly occurring contingencies as too much moisture or too little. Even if the estimated return of 10 bushels clean rice per acre were always realized, what is the cultivator's return for labour specially hard and hazardous? Of the 10 bushels Government takes at least one, and another may be subtracted for the exactions of the renters and headmen. The remaining 8 bushels would vary in value according to locality, and we certainly must not estimate the value by the present abnormally high prices. Perhaps 5s. per

Digitized by Google

bushel on the spot is a pretty fair approximation. We have thus £2 sterling per acre, to pay rent and return the value of the seed (2½ bushels of paddy equal to one of rice) to the owner of the land and to pay labourers, hire or support of cattle, &c. When we look at figures like these and remember the uncertainty of any returns at all, and when we see the very different results yielded with little expenditure of labour, by patches of coffee, topes of cocoanuts and palmirahs, and gardens of jack and bread fruits; plantains, pine-apples, yams, sweet-potatoes, &c.,—our surprise ought to be that rice culture, with the small returns it yields, and the vexatious impost to which it is subjected, is not more extensively abandoned for pursuits less laborious and far more profitable. Happily there is the traditional feeling in favour of rice farming, and the pleasing duty of an enlightened Government ought to be to foster this feeling by every possible encouragement, instead of dwelling on the inertia which is more physical than moral in its origin, and which (leaving a radical cure to time and the influences of education and religion,) Government with the power it wields over an oriental people, could do much to transform into life and action."

Great encouragement is now afforded for the Commutation of the Paddy tax, whenever the native proprietors are willing to adopt that course. So far as can be ascertained there is a general agreement amongst the Government Agents as to the abstract merits of the Commutation system. But the great objection to the general adoption of the system is the want of a general survey.

The following Memorandum shews the proportion of Revenue from Paddy Commuted, and Paddy Rented, (i. e. the Government share farmed out) for the last 5 years:—

	Rented.	Commuted.
	£	£
1860... ...	50,824	11,980
1861... ...	54,367	12,619
1862... ...	51,682	10,982
1863... ...	74,927	10,141
1864... ...	49,848	6,586

It will be seen that compared with the previous year there was a decrease in 1864 of £25,079 in the rented Revenue, and £3,555 under the Commutation system. But it should be recollected that the rich harvest of 1863 was quite unprecedented. The abnormal weather in 1864 also prevented the cultivation of a large extent of land, and the excessive drought resulted in a great failure of the crops.

It may be well here to repeat that while Paddy is grown on irrigated land, the various species of millet, coorakan &c., known in Ceylon as "Dry Grain" are cultivated chiefly on dry lands known as chenas, and yielding often only one crop in 3 or 4 years. For this purpose much valuable forest has been destroyed by the Natives, which might otherwise have been available for Coffee and other profitable and permanent cultivation.

The tax on Gardens is derived from the produce of Government gardens, either rented or collected in kind, and does not yield more than £1,500 a year.

Rent on Lands.—The receipts under the head are collected from the Rental of Government lands, leased at will, and a fixed rate per acre on Crown lands encroached upon by private individuals. The receipts scarcely exceed £500 a year.

Tithes Redeemed.—This was a measure adopted by Government in 1813 under the the conviction that proprietors of Paddy lands would cultivate them more carefully and with greater advantage to the public if subjected to one-tenth only, instead of one-half or one-fourth. The

Digitized by Google

redemption is effected by the owner paying the estimated value of the difference of Tax for 8 or 10 years at one payment. The cases of redemption of this nature are however few in number, and the permission to redeem the tax altogether, which was at one time granted on the application of the owner has been suspended.

Royalty on Plumbago and Cabook Stones.—A Royalty at the rate of 16s is charged for every ton of Plumbago dug from Crown lands in certain Korles of the Western Province, and a payment of 7s. 6d. is levied on every 1,000 Cabook Stones cut from the Government pits in Colombo. Cabook is a species of laterite (owing its origin to decomposed gneiss) very common near Colombo and very valuable for building purposes.

Land Sales—The sale of Crown Lands (waste) is regulated under the Governor's Minute of August 1st 1861 and 26th September 1865. The sales are held, when practicable, at the several Cutcheries, twice a month, after six weeks' public notice in the "Government Gazette" and in the local papers. On the day of sale the usual fees with ten per cent of the purchase amount should be paid, and the balance within one month from that date. Under certain circumstances a further extension which is called "ten days' grace" is usually allowed. Lands already occupied are sold under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 for half the improved value. The purchase amount on Building lots in the Colombo Cinnamon Gardens is allowed to be paid in three equal instalments, the last being due within 12 months from the day of sale.

The conditions of sale for Lands in the Irrigation Districts are still more favourable. The purchase money and the survey fees are payable in *four* equal instalments the first to be paid at the time of sale; the three others after the lapse of *one year* between each payment. From 1837 to 1844, the upset price of Waste Lands was 5s. an acre, but by the Governor's Minute of 29th June 1844, it was increased to £1 an acre, which price still continues the minimum. Lands are put up according to value, building lots in or near towns, being occasionally valued as high as £50 an acre. About 650,000 acres of waste lands have been sold since 1833.

The Revenue derived from this source is steadily progressing. The total receipts for the last six years, have been as follows :—

	£
1860	40,701
1861	41,058
1862	39,054
1863	66,272
1864	67,719
1865	64,795

Military and Naval Officers, proposing to settle in the Colony are allowed a remission on the purchase of lands, according to the undermentioned scale, authorized by the Governor's Minute of 25th August 1853:

Field Officers	of 25	years	service and upwards	£600
do.	of 20	do.	do.	500
do.	of 15	do.	do. or less	400
Captains	of 20	do.	and upwards	400
do.	of 15	do.	or less	300
Subalterns	of 20	do.	and upwards	300
do.	of 7	do.	do.	200

Rents exclusive of Land.—Under this head is brought to credit the amount for which the Government farms out the privilege of collecting the Tolls leviable at the different Roads, Bridges, Ferries, and Canals under the Ordinance No. 22 of 1861, Nos. 6, 11 and 16 of 1862, and No. 14 of 1863. This tax is imposed to meet the annual cost of

Digitized by Google

repairs and upkeep of roads, which owing to the violence of the monsoon-rains, are more than usually expensive in Ceylon.

The Toll Rents are annually put up to public sale; and as the spirit of speculation generally urges the competitors to very high offers, the slightest fluctuation in the actual amount of traffic upon the roads is certain to influence more or less the regularity of the Revenue which Government draws from this source.

There has been for many years a large and increasing traffic along the Kandy road (between the Bridge of Boats and Peradenia) and the Tolls situated on this line of road have realized upwards of £43,000 a year, but the completion of the Railway (in July 1867,) and the establishment of the Municipalities of Colombo and Kandy will reduce the revenue under this head very considerably. There will, however, be a corresponding reduction in the expenditure on Roads, as the Railway will relieve the Kandy road from most of the heavy traffic which has for years rendered its upkeep so difficult, and as all repairs within the limits of each town will under the Ordinance be effected by the Municipal Council. The Railway too has commenced to yield considerable returns.

The following is a statement of the sale of the six Tolls situated along the Kandy road for the five years ending 1865 :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Bridge of Boats	£7,231	£7,910	£8,500	£9,000	£9,893
Allootgame	4,871	5,184	5,601	6,200	6,977
Ambepusse	4,650	5,012	5,505	6,050	7,662
Anguruwelle	4,445	4,723	5,110	5,705	6,026
Mawenella	4,121	4,456	5,000	5,000	6,456
Peradenia	4,355	4,405	5,025	5,115	6,500
Total... ...	29,673	31,960	33,741	37,070	43,519

It is necessary to explain that the rent for the first three Tolls was collected in *aumony* for the 2nd has-year of 1865, that is to say, the Government Officers collected the Tolls instead of the Renters, to whom the Tolls for the *first half-year* were sold.

The total amount realized for all the Tolls in the Island does not exceed £70,000 a year. It will be seen that nearly two-thirds of this amount is derived from the Tolls on the Kandy road. This shews that the bulk of our inland traffic is on this one road. The large increase in the Coffee crop from 278,473 cwts. in 1850 to 927,440 cwts. in 1865, explains the increase in the sale of Tolls on this road. From the middle of 1867, it is hoped that all but a fractional portion of the traffic will be shifted to the railway. The revenue from tolls will be lessened in proportion; but besides the saving of expenditure on the Kandy Road, the benefit to the country will be immense.

Licenses.—The following receipts are classed under the head "Licenses" viz:—"Arrack, Rum and Toddy, Stills, Wholesale Dealers in Arrack, "Retailers of other Spirits, Retailers of Salt, Chanks, Fire arms, Carriers and "Carriages for hire." The most important of these, is the Arrack Rent which is a monopoly in the hands of the Government. The distillation and sale of arrack are regulated by the Ordinance No. 10 of 1844.* The exclusive privilege of retailing arrack is annually sold by auction, and the purchasers are at liberty to buy arrack from the distiller and wholesale dealers on the best terms in their power, but they are authorized to retail it at 4s 8d per gallon or 1¾d per gill. Within 30 days from the day of sale, the purchaser is required to mortgage title deeds of landed property, to the amount of *one-half* of the Rent or deposit in cash *one-third*, and also enter into a bond with one or more securi-

* This Ordinance was amended by No. 3 of 1866.

Digitized by Google

ties at the discretion of the Government Agent. The Rent is payable in 12 equal monthly instalments, and in case of any delay the Renter is bound to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum on the amount overdue.

The revenue derived from the sale of the "ARRACK FARMS" has increased from £59,000 in 1853, to £130,297 in 1864, the amount having more than doubled within 12 years. (The Rents are always sold from 1st July of one year to 30th June of the other.)

Under the head "STILLS" are brought to account sums received for Licenses issued to Distillers of, and wholesale Dealers in Arrack under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1844. The License is granted by the Government Agents on the payment of the sum of £3 and is in force from the date of such grant until the end of the year. The revenue from this source does not exceed £2000.

LICENSES TO RETAIL WINES AND SPIRITS are granted on the payment of the sum of £2, and are in force for one year.

Under the head CHANKS are brought to account sums received in consideration of permission granted to individuals to dig for dead Chanks in Crown Lands, being equivalent to one-fifth of the shells procured. This branch of Revenue which is peculiar to the Northern Province, is protected by the Ordinance No. 4 of 1862. A great many of these shells are collected in the Jaffna lake by men who wade into the water and pick them from the bottom: nearly 1,300,000 were collected of the shells in 1864, and in the last twenty-four years, nearly 40,000,000 of the value of £48,800, and paying to the Government a Royalty of £5,200.

CHANK FISHERY.—Under this head are brought to account sums received for permission granted for the employment of Boats and Divers in the live Chank Fishery under the Ordinance No. 5 of 1842.

LICENSES TO POSSESS AND USE FIRE ARMS should be on a stamp of 2s 6d each, but whenever they are transferred by sale or otherwise they should be registered again and another license obtained on a stamp of 1s only. Those who make, repair and sell Fire Arms should obtain a license on a stamp of £1 under the Ordinance No. 22 of 1848.

* CARTS, BOATS OR OTHER CARRIAGES licensed to carry goods or passengers for hire under the Ordinance No. 23 of 1848 and No. 14 of 1861, pay 6s each per annum.

PALANQUINS OR OTHER CARRIAGES let to hire by the job in the Towns of Colombo, Galle, Trincomalie, Jaffna, and Kandy pay £1 each per annum.

The total amount derived under the general head of Licenses in 1864 and 1865 was as follows:—

	1864	1865
Arrack, Rum and Toddy ...	£130,297 10 11¼	£146,158 3 9¼
Stills	2,037 0 0	2,211 0 0
Wholesale Dealers	138 0 0	129 0 0
Retailers of other Spirits ...	164 0 0	205 0 0
Retailers of Salt	3,870 0 0	Nil
Chanks...	482 0 0	527 7 6
Fire Arms	669 17 6	1,190 17 0
Carriers	4,188 6 0	4,230 2 0
Carriages for hire	379 0 0	306 0 0
Butchers	0 0 0	35 0 0
Total.....	£142,126 2 9¼	£154,922 9 3¼

* It may be necessary to observe that under the Municipal Ordinance No. 17 of 1865, every carriage of whatever description other than a Cart or Hackery owned within the bounds of such Municipalities, pays 10s. a year. Every Cart or Hackery 6s. For every Horse, Pony or Mule 5s. For every Bullock or Ass 2s. Children's carriages not exceding 24 inches in diameter are exempted from tax.

Digitized by Google

Stamps.—Stamp duties are levied under the Ordinance No. 11 of 1866, which is a consolidation of all former scattered enactments on the subject. Although *Judicial* stamps are shown separately in the accounts, and distinguished from *Blank*, yet no proper system has been introduced to ascertain with correctness the sale of Judicial and non-Judicial stamps. It is well known that a large quantity of Blank Stamps is used for judicial purposes, and the amount thus sold is brought to credit as *Blank Stamps*. The Treasury Commissioners so far back as 1846, pointed out the great importance of separating the one from the other. They say —"The sale of the Judicial and non-Judicial Stamps should be kept entirely separate; and Blank Stamps for Judicial purposes might be stamped with the word *Judicial*, so as to be refused for other than Judicial purposes." *Composition for Stamp duty* on Bank Notes in circulation, recognized by the Ordinance No. 2 of 1861, is brought to account under the head Stamps. The Bankers pay every half year a composition for such privilege at the rate of 10s for every hundred Pounds in circulation. The composition duty amounted in 1865, to £2609 4s 9d. We observe that on the 11th July 1866, the Notes of the three Chartered Banks in circulation were reported as follows:—

Oriental Bank Corporation.....	£175,690
Chartered Mercantile Bank.....	47,759
Asiatic Banking Corporation.....	4,148
Total.....	£227,597

Since writing the above the Asiatic Bank has ceased to exist. In December 1866, the Bank note circulation was:—

Oriental	£226,652
Mercantile	44,132
Total.....	£270,784

THE RECEIPTS UNDER THE LAND REGISTRATION ORDINANCE, amounting to £3000 a year, also come under the general head of "Stamps." It is satisfactory to observe that in a great measure this excellent scheme is self-supporting. We have not however heard of any steps taken for the commencement of the cadastral survey on which the Registration scheme was originally based.

POSTAGE STAMPS are likewise accounted for under this head. The following Memo: shews the different items accounted for as Stamps during the last three years;—

	1863.			1864.			1865.		
Judicial	6,857	8	11½	6,939	17	4½	7,209	10	6½
Blank.....	41,180	0	1	48,627	18	8	54,463	6	9½
Postage.....	9,214	6	5	10,021	7	4½	10,693	17	5
Composition	2,155	6	3	2,656	7	3	2,609	4	9
Total.....£	59,407	1	8½	68,245	10	8	74,975	19	5½

These figures shew that much truth is contained in Sir Emerson Tennent's remark that from the love of litigation which characterizes the Singhalese, the duty on Stamps is a singularly productive source of revenue.

POSTAGE AND POSTAGE STAMPS.

Under the general head of "Stamps," the revenue derived from the sale of "Postage Stamps" has already been noticed, but postages on

Digitized by Google

unpaid letters and sums recovered as insufficient or deficient stamps and other similar items are still brought to credit under the head "Postage Collections."

The Revenue derived from this source is regulated by the Ordinance No. 27 of 1865. A review of the Ceylon Postal Rules and Regulations for the last quarter of a century leads to the conclusion that the Colony has considerably advanced in the scale of civilization. In 1837, when the coffee enterprize was in its infancy, the rates of postage were regulated according to distance. For example the postage on a single letter from Colombo to Kandy (72 miles) was fixed at 6d; to Jaffna (221 miles) 1/6! This exorbitant rate continued till 1846, when the postage on such letters was reduced to 3d and 9d respectively. In April 1857, the great reform of "*Penny Postage*" came into operation. So that a letter under half an ounce may now be sent to *any* part of the Island for the trifling sum of *one penny*. As a step in the right direction the Registration fee was reduced in May 1866 from *six-pence* to *four-pence* for any letter or book.

While the Postage receipts continued to increase as the result of such reforms, there was a corresponding increase in the expenditure, as will be seen from the following statement shewing the receipts, expenses and profits or loss of the Post Office, for the undermentioned quinquenial periods viz:—

	Gross Receipts.	*Expenses.*	*Excess of Receipts.*	*Excess of Expenses.*
	£	£	£	£
1839	3,496	5,015		1,519
1843	5,978	5,416	562	
1847	7,600	7,746		146
1851	7,573	8,622		1,049
1855	6,284	8,606		2,322
1859	7,830	13,328		5,498
1863	10,751	15,669		4,918
1865	12,691	17,716		5,025

It is necessary to observe that the total expenditure includes the amount paid to the Packet Agent in London and to the Indian Postal Department, for the proportion of the value of Postage due to each place which is collected in the Colony and included in the Gross Receipts, the particulars of which may be seen from the following statement: shewing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Post Office for the last five years:—

Year.	*Gross Receipts.*	*Cost of Establishment & Conveyance of Mails.*	*Amount paid to the Post office London.*	*Amount paid to the Indian Postal Dept.*	*Total Expenditure.*	*Excess of Expenditure over Receipts*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861	8,301	11,039	2,308	127	13,474	5,173
1862	9,438	11,567	2,446	151	14,164	4,726
1863	10,751	12,641	2,850	178	15,669	4,918
1864	11,948	13,128	3,361	152	16,641	4,693
1865	12,691	13,896	3,557	263	17,716	5,025

The Official Report of Mr. Cairns, lately the able and energetic Acting Post Master General of Ceylon, contains much interesting and valuable matter. The following statistics shewing the number of letters, newspapers, &c., received and despatched in 1865 are taken from that Report:—

Digitized by Google

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Provinces.	Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Parcels on Service.	Parcels Private.	Registered Letters.	Newspapers.
Western	104,856	442,688	26,741	3,563	6,061	28,837	47,070
Central	65,541	513,647	47,539	6,715	10,512	8,547	185,768
Northern.....	29,577	101,980	5,746	2,659	1,828	5,399	21,904
Eastern	13,288	33,724	4,316	434	619	927	15,472
Southern.....	30,800	141,010	10,965	2,365	1,184	4,285	35,862
North Western*	16,946	38,421	4,382	342	1,056	648	12,748
Total Received.	261,008	1,271,470	89,689	16,078	21,260	48,643	318,824
			LETTERS DESPATCHED.				
Western	95,594	435,650	40,915	7,630	10,849	9,430	161,805
Central	55,974	554,946	40,576	4,399	14,545	18,810	114,358
Northern.....	29,886	100,102	7,652	1,793	1,588	3,664	22,293
Eastern	16,831	33,101	3,519	462	441	1,583	3,695
Southern.....	32,889	121,068	29,101	1,530	937	3,679	9,013
North Western	15,991	29,732	1,656	363	333	1,506	462
Total Despatch.	247,165	1,274,599	123,419	16,177	28,693	38,672	311,626
Genl. Total...	593,173	2,546,069	213,108	32,255	49,953	87,315	630,450

The total Revenue derived from the Post office in 1865, was above £12,000, but it should be recollected that official correspondence which is bulky and rapidly increasing, passes free of all charge. The postage on this correspondence may be probably estimated at £10,000 a year. So that the Post Office instead of being a charge on the Colony to the extent of £5,000, yields a profit of that amount.

Fines and Forfeitures.—This head includes the amount of Fines levied and the proceeds of articles confiscated to the use of the Crown by orders of the Courts of Judicature, as also all sums realized by the seizure of crops grown on Crown lands without permission, and confiscated timber cut or carried without license. Forfeitures of Contracts, Security Bonds, &c. in the Civil and Revenue Departments are also brought to credit under this head.

In 1841 the amount derived from this source was only £1048. In 1851 it rose to £4727; and in 1865, it reached £6804. But this amount will gradually dwindle away in the course of a few years, as the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle will impose and levy a large proportion of these fines. The Municipalities are also entitled under the existing laws to a certain class of fines from the General Revenue. These fines are imposed by the respective Police Magistrates within the Municipal Districts.

The offences for which Fines are generally imposed, may be thus briefly summed up:—

1st.—Assault, gambling and disorderly conduct.

2nd.—Committing nuisances, throwing rubbish, beating toms-toms, and careless and furious driving.

3rd.—Petty theft, cattle trespass, and breaches of the Timber and Arrack Ordinances.

4th.—Exposing goods for sale in the streets, not keeping gardens and houses clean, injuring the roads and throwing stones on them.

* The figures for this Province are for 1864—the Returns for 1865 being incomplete.

Digitized by Google

5th.—Refusing to pay the Road Tax, possessing Guns and having Carts plying for hire without license, and breaches of the Salt Ordinance. It may be necessary to observe that—"*keeping shops open on a Sunday*" in breach of the 35th clause of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1844, is an offence and any party so offending is liable to a fine.

Assessment Tax on Houses &c. within Towns.—Under this head is brought to account an Assessment Tax of 5 per cent. on the annual value of all landed property, within the towns of Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Kornegalle and Trincomalie,* and within the gravets of Negombo, Pantura, Caltura, Matelle, Badulla, Nuwera Ellia, Matura and Gampolla, for the purpose of providing a fund for the maintenance and keeping of a Police Force. This tax is now levied under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 which amends and repeals all former laws on the subject and consolidates them into one. The Ordinance No. 5 of 1867 grants an appeal against Assessment by Municipal Councils.

In cases where the tax shall fall below the sum of *six-pence* per quarter, that amount and not a lower is assessed and payable on all immoveable property. Buildings appropriated to religious worship and those protected by the Military force are exempted from this tax.

Previous to 1846 the Assessment tax was 7½ per cent, but the collection was so unpopular that it was reduced to 5 per cent at which rate the tax still continues to be paid.

It may be necessary to observe here that the tax collected on buildings within the Municipal districts of Colombo, Kandy and Galle will now be appropriated by the Municipal Councils. The tax may be recovered by distraint in case of default, and when any property is seized the cost attending such seizures may be recovered from the defaulters. But any tenant who is not liable to the tax on the terms of his lease or agreement may, to avoid seizure of his property, pay the amount due and deduct the same from his rent.

The salaries of the Chief Superintendent of Police and of the Provincial Inspectors, the cost of barracks, hospitals, medical attendance and arms will be defrayed by the Government. All other expenses must be borne by the inhabitants of each Police town. In rural districts the expenses must be defrayed in equal shares by the Government and by proprietors of Estates.

For *facility* of reference we give below a Memorandum of the Ordinances repealed by No. 16 of 1865 vizt.

Ordinances No. 17 of 1864; No. 10 of 1848; No. 4 of 1852; No. 4 of 1853; No. 5 of 1853; No. 5 of 1863; No. 8 of 1864. Regulation No. 6 of 1813; and No. 6 of 1815.

The following figures shew the amounts collected under this head since 1859:—

Year.		Amount.		Year.		Amount.
1859	...	£ 7,328	...	1860	...	£ 7,074
1861	...	7,159	...	1862	...	7,725
1863	...	8,473	...	1864	...	9,355
				1865	...	9,517

It will be seen that the revenue derived from this source falls far short of the amount expended for Police purposes which is estimated at £ 15,000 a year, but it must be confessed that much remains yet to be done in the direction of improvement before the public can appreciate the advantages of the Police.

* Since the above was written, the Police Ordinance has been introduced into the town of Jaffna.

Digitized by Google

The following remarks on the new Indian Constabulary are equally applicable to Ceylon:—"Associated with them (the landholders) in the protection of the more active criminals, are the equally corrupt members of Police. This was no new discovery. Warren Hastings had as clear a perception of the act as any Superintendent of Police in the present day. But although the Indian constabulary force has been modelled and remodelled —though first one system has been tried and then another, every description of organization that has yet been attempted has been found to be equally inefficacious for the protection of life and property, and the detection and punishment of crime." The Police, we suspect will only improve when a better class of men become available as Constables. Until this radical change can be effected all attempts at reformation will utterly fail.—We expect great things from Mr. Campbell, the new Chief Superintendant, and we have reason to believe that under his supervision and guidance, with the better salaries allowed, a reformation will take place.

The Salt Monopoly.—The fullest information on this subject is contained in a very able and elaborate Report by Messrs. Braybrooke and Lee, dated 1st May, 1857.

The following is a brief description of the Salt Monopoly as at present constituted:—"The principal depositories of salt are the shallow, sandy lakes on the South-eastern shores of the Island, 14 or 15 in number, between Hambantotte and Kirinde (known by the colonial term of *Leways*) which are occasionally overflowed by the sea, leaving a rich saline deposit, and this being crystallized and dried in the sun, is collected off the surface by hired labourers and stored for sale without any necessity for purification or further process. Similar *leways*, but inferior in the quantity as well as quality of the salt, exist in Government property in the Northern end of the Island, between Trincomalie and Batticaloa on the Eastern coast, as well as at Jaffna and Chilaw on the North and West. At the latter places salt is found in great abundance in solution and about 400 or 500 pans for its evaporation and preparation (which are the property of Government) are hired out to speculators who are licensed to manufacture the salt on the condition of its being delivered at the Government Stores at *four-pence* per cwt."

The Ordinance No. 3 of 1836 regulates the sale and manufacture of salt, and No. 14 of 1857 provides for the importation of salt on payment of a duty of 4s. 3d. per cwt., the equivalent of the monopoly profit. When salt can be spared for export it is sold at 8s. 6d. per ton, paying like all other exports, 2½ per cent duty. The quantity exported to India is of the naturally formed salt at Tondemanaar, in the Northern Province, the only place from which salt is available for export. The weight of manufactured salt is about 65 lbs. per bushel, that of the naturally formed about 75 lbs.

The revenue derived from salt is brought to account under two heads of receipts, viz:—1st., Sale of Government property; and 2nd., Rent of the Monopoly of the Retail sale. The sums received under the first head are for salt sold from the Government stores for home consumption at 4s. 8d. per cwt. The amount realized under the 2nd head is paid by the Renter who purchases the salt at 10½d. per cwt. and retails it at 4s. 8d., leaving a profit of 3s. 9½d. per cwt. which he is authorized to exact. This exclusive privilege which is called the Rent system is sold annually by public auction and the amount realized is brought to credit under the head "Licenses." This system obtains only in the Northern Province, and is confined to the district of Jaffna, but the rent does not exceed £3,800 a year.

Digitized by Google

There is no fixed principle to regulate the rates of wastage in store, and the practice has been to allow 3 or 3½ per cent to Store-keepers in cases of deficiency arising from natural causes. By a Circular letter from Government dated *25th September* 1863, it is notified that *two per cent* only will in future be allowed for wastage on the *removal* of salt from one store to another.

It has been well said that "few things are more indicative of the growing prosperity of Ceylon than the gradual increase in the consumption of salt which has taken place within the last 50 or 60 years." We cannot have a safer guide than the Salt-tables if we wish to ascertain whether the masses are richer in our day than they were when our grandfathers ruled over them. In 1840 the revenue derived from this source was only £25,929. In 1865 it rose to £68,401. The increase, it will be seen, is nearly 170 per cent within 25 years.

Taking the population of Ceylon to be 2,250,000 persons (including aliens) and the home consumption cwts. 300,000, which is the approximate average for the last 5 years, we arrive at the conclusion that the annual consumption of salt per head is about 15 lbs which is considered much beyond the quantity of salt absolutely necessary for a full-grown man. But from the quantity given above as home consumption, about 50,000 cwts. should be deducted as used for salting fish &c. which would then reduce the consumption to nearly 12½ lbs. per head per annum,—or a little more than 1 lb. per head per mensem.

The cost to Government including the expenses of Establishments, transport, commission to retailers, wastage and deficiencies, may be put down at

	d.	
Northern Province	7 5-6ths	per cwt.
Southern	6⅛	,,
North-Western	5	,,
Eastern	5⅛	,,

The Government retails this salt at 4s. 8d. per cwt.

The following Statement shewing the quantity of Salt sold and the amount realized from this Monopoly from 1857 to 1864, will be found useful and interesting:—

Year.	*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Amount realised.*
1857	233,638	£ 53,755
1858	324,637	61,156
1859	318,451	69 012
1860	256,475	57,466
1861	288,828	60,190
1862	289,890	65,849
1863	323,764	68,047
1864	325 981	69,208

The above Statement includes the quantity of salt sold in the Northern Province for exportation from the Island. In order to ascertain the home consumption the following figures shewing the salt sold for export should be deducted:—

Year.	*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Year.*	*Quantity.* Cwt.
1857	1,500	1861	31,012
1858	92.321	1862	8 300
1859	20,840	1863	45,500
1860	8,950	1864	32,020

It will thus be seen that the revenue derived from salt is nearly £ 70,000 while the expenditure including establishments, does not exceed on the whole £ 11,000 shewing a net revenue from this source of £ 59,000. If exceptions could be made in favour of fishermen and of those who use salt as a manure, there would be little ground of complaint against this monopoly.

Digitized by Google

Weights and Measures.—The sale of Weights and Measures is regulated by the Ordinance No. 2 of 1836, which provides that the Government Agents of the several Provinces shall preserve at their Cutcherries a model of each standard weight and measure, and that every person shall be at liberty, on giving reasonable notice, to inspect the said standards and to compare any other weight and measure therewith, and in order to accommodate the public with standard weights and measures, the Government Agents are always provided with a sufficient number for sale, at rates notified in the *Government Gazette*. The receipts from this source scarcely exceed £350 a year.

The following table shewing the rates at which some of the principal weights and measures are sold, may be useful:—

Iron weights:—56 lbs. 7s 6d, 28 lbs. 5s, 14 lbs. 3s 6d, 7 lbs. 2s 9d, 4 lbs. 1s 10d, 2 lbs. 1s 6d, 1 lb. 1s 3d, ½ lb. 9d.

Brass weights:—56 lbs. £5 5s, 28 lbs. £4, 14 lbs. £2 5s, 4 lbs. 12s, 2 lbs 6s 6d, 1 lb. 3s 6d, 4 oz. 1s 3d, 2 oz. 1s, 1 oz. 8s.

Copper measures:—4 Gallons £2, 2 Gallons £1 7s 6d, 1 Gallon 16s 6d, ½ Gallon 12s, Quart 16s, Pint 9s 9d, ¼ Pint 9s 2d, Gill 7s 9d, ½ Gill 7s 2d.

Wooden measures:—Double Bushel with striker 10s 6d, Single Do. 6s 9d, Half Do. 4s d, Peck 8s 4d, Strikers without measure 3d each.

Cast Iron measures:—Half Bushel 7s, Peck 4s 9d, Half Peck 8s 9d, ¼ Peck 2s 3d, ⅛ Peck or Quart 1s 8d, Pint 1s 3d, Half Pint 11d.

Pearl Fishery.—The revenue derived from this source is of a very uncertain and precarious nature. We have had no fishery for the last three years; the oysters having suddenly disappeared from the banks; but Mr. Holdsworth, the Officer appointed to conduct the enquiry into the cultivation of the Pearl Oyster, will perhaps soon be able to submit the result of his investigations. He has already ascertained, we understand, that no good end would be answered by getting shells from the Persian Gulf, the species there existing and so prolific being identical with the *Placuna placenta* found in the Tamblegam Lake or inlet near Trincomalie of which a small fishery occasionally takes place. The Pearl Oyster of the Aripo Banks is the *Meleagrina margaritifera*.—It has been said with some degree of truth that "few fisheries of the kind exist in the world, and none are supposed to be so rich or to present so favorable a field for research, as those of Ceylon." It is only hoped that the causes of destruction and failure of the Oyster beds may be fully ascertained, and effectual remedies adopted to prevent the recurrence of such serious disappointments as those experienced lately as well as in former periods. For a very clear and comprehensive history of the Pearl Fishery we refer our readers to Mr. Vane's interesting Report on the Pearl Banks of Ceylon.

These Banks are believed to extend all along the North-Western Coast from Negombo to Manaar, but the larger portion of these have never yielded Fisheries, either to the Dutch or English Governments. *The Cheval and Modregam Paars* have been heretofore as now, the sources whence the large, although precarious, Pearl Revenues have been derived. Ceylon has during the last 70 years, derived from her Pearl Fisheries more than a million of money viz:—

1st Series	1796 to 1809	——	£517,481	4	1
2nd Do	1814 to 1816 & 1820	——	89,908	16	7
3rd Do	1828 to 1837	——	227,131	13	3
4th Do	1855 to 1860	——	117,453	10	10
From the Fisheries of	1863	——	51,017	17	5
		Total.....	£1,002,993	2	2

Digitized by Google

From 1833 to 1854, we had no fishery at all. The Dutch had no fishery for *twenty-seven* years, from 1768 to 1796, and they were equally unsuccessful from 1732 till 1746. But it is hoped that the scientific enquiries now being made may lead to the conclusion that the Pearl Oyster of Ceylon may be brought within the domain of pisciculture.

The Fishery usually takes place in the month of March when the sea is calm and the currents least perceptible. The boats assembled, are numbered and divided into two squadrons—the Red and the Blue—each consisting generally of 60 or 70 boats. The squadrons fish alternately. Each boat has its cangany, five diving stones, and two divers to each stone. The squadron starts, usually, between 11 and 12 P. M.—so as to reach the fishing ground by sun-rise—the banks are about 12 miles from the shore. The Adigar (a native stationed at Manaar) who is allowed a boat with five stones, as his share of the fishery, acts as Commodore. As the boats reach the beach, they let go their anchors opposite the Government "Kottoo." When the Oysters are landed they are divided into four heaps. In two hours the whole of the 75 boats are unloaded, the diver's share removed; and *three-fourths* belonging to Government left in the Kottoo, divided into heaps of 1000 each—the doors are locked, guards stationed and every thing is in readiness for the Cutcherry sale.

The following statement shews the result of the Pearl Fishery from 1838 to 1866 :—

Year.	No. of Oysters Fished.	Sold for Govt.	Average Rate per 1,000.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.	No. of Fishing Days.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1838 to 1854	No Fishery	....	....	...	8,639 0 0	...
1855	6,743,762	5,051,818	2 3 3	10,922 1 0	2,632 0 0	20
1856	No Fishery	... .	....	...	905 11 7	..
1857	32,453,053	24,380,308	0 16 8½	20,363 6 6	4,428 0 0	23
1858	16,484,861	12,353,049	1 19 0	24,120 0 2	4,741 16 2¼	18
1859	4,191,465	3,143,402	6 3 9	48,215 18 10	4,830 10 0	18
1860	3,644,994	2,743,467	12 17 10	36,681 12 4	3,828 0 0	14
1861	No Fishery	....	....	...	1,297 13 2	.
1862	Do	....	....	...	2,476 3 8½	...
1863	11,695,794	8,779,414	5 16 0	51,017 17 5	5,019 0 0	22
1864 1865 1866	No Fishery					

We must not omit to mention that there is a small Pearl Fishery at the Tamblegam lake in Trincomalie, the rent of which yields the insignificant sum of £89 a year.

Ration Stoppages.—These recoveries are made from Her Majesty's troops stationed in Ceylon. Each soldier is required to pay 3½d for his daily rations. The daily ration served to each soldier is as follows :—

Digitized by Google

1¼lb. Fresh Meat or 1 lb. of Salt Meat.
1lb. of Bread or ¾ lb. Biscuit.
¼ pint Rice, 1 oz. Salt, 1½ oz. Sugar.
½oz. Tea or 1½ oz. Coffee. 3 lbs. Firewood.

The value of the above rations being 9½d per diem it appears that the Colony pays 6d more than what the soldier contributes for his rations. It has been asserted by a competent authority that the soldiers in Ceylon enjoyed greater advantages than those elsewhere. In England the daily ration served to the soldier was ¾ lb. Meat, and 1 lb. Bread, without Rice, Coffee or other sundries. For this a reduction was made from his pay of 3½d per day. Here he receives 1½ lb. Meat, besides all kinds of other small necessaries, while the charge is exactly the same.

The following sums were recovered under this head during the last 6 years :—

1860	£4381	1863	£3820
1861	4349	1864	4388
1862	4141	1865	4228

The following extracts from the Report of the Military Commission on this subject corroborates the above statement as to the improvements made in the Rations of European soldiers :—

(*See Report, page* 57, *Question* 697.)

"Is it not the case that within the last ten years a very great improvement has been made in the European soldier's rations? At whose instance was this change made?—A very great improvement has taken place in the soldier's rations since 1858. It was introduced at the urgent recommendation of General Lockyer, founded upon a recommendation of Dr. Atkinson, who was then the Principal Medical Officer. Between 1851 and 1858, the price of all articles of a soldier's diet had so much increased that he was unable out of his remaining pay, after the stoppage of 3½d. was deducted, to provide himself with sufficient nourishment to keep him in a state of health, for, by the Queen's Warrant of 1850, the soldier only got 1-lb. of beef and 1-lb. of bread daily for his 3½d.; the other articles of his diet were ordered to be supplied under regimental arrangements out of the balance of his pay. Dr. Atkinson then recommended that the soldier's ration should be improved, of course at the expense of the local Government. Major-General Lockyer's representaion upon that subject had so great weight with Sir Henry Ward, that he at once sanctioned, on his own authority, the issue of the existing ration for the same stoppage that the soldier previously paid—3½d. The history of the soldier's ration in Ceylon is this:—In 1822 a general table of rations was published, according to which the European soldier got no bread, but he got a quart of rice, 1-lb. of beef, (either fresh or salt), or else salt fish, and if there were no rice, he got two and a quarter measures of paddy, (*i. e.* unhusked rice,) and if there were no meat or fish, he got three fanams (*i. e.* 4½d.) in money, he also got two drams of arrack, to assist digestion, and for that ration he paid 6d. out of his pay of 8½*d.* In 1830, by Royal Warrant, the ration was fixed in all garrisons and stations abroad at simply 1-lb. of bread, and 1-lb. of meat, without spirits, for which the soldier had to pay 5*d.*; but the local Government desirous to improve the soldiers' position, voluntarily gave to him, instead of the above ration, 1-lb. of beef, ½-lb. of bread, and a pint of rice daily, with five ounces of coffee and nine ounces of sugar weekly, for the same stoppage. That ration began to be issued on the 1st January 1832, and continued without alteration until 1851. The penny difference between the new stoppage of 5*d.* and old stoppage of 6*d.*

Digitized by Google

was intended as a compensation for arrack not issued in cases when the soldiers did not draw it; for it was optional with him to draw it and pay for it, or not to draw it and not pay for it. There was always a profit on the ration, whether the stoppage was 5*d.* or 6d. which of course went into the general revenue: on the other hand, the loss on the present ration for the European soldiers amounts to an average of £14 per man."

Electric Telegraph Messages.—Under this head are brought to account all collections made for messages sent and received as authorized by the Rules framed by the Governor and the Executive Council, under the 6th Clause of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1857. The advantages of Telegraphic communication in all matters connected with commercial, political and general intelligence are incalculable and it cannot be doubted that its establishment in Ceylon has conduced much to the prosperity of the Colony. Moreover the progress of science and civilization, with commercial and general enterprise and intercourse render it as essential to bring the principal stations of the Island within instantaneous communication, as in former years it was to bridge rivers and facilitate transport.

We are glad to find that the receipts under this head are steadily progressing, and that in 1865, the collections amounted to £7514. We observe that the amount estimated by the Colonial Secretary for 1867, is £12,000. The new scale of charges and the extension of the line to Newara Eliya will doubtless add a considerable sum to the Revenue under this head. But the increase, we believe, is chiefly owing to a more extensive use of the Telegraph by merchants and traders in their commercial intercourse with India. The following figures showing the results of Telegraphic operations in Ceylon, will be found interesting:—

Statement shewing the Expenditure including the cost of Construction of the Electric Telegraph; and the Receipts derived from it from 1857 *to* 1865:—

	Cost of Construction.	Working Expenses, &c.	Total Cost.	Receipts excluding the proportion paid to the Indian Govt.
1857	£4,840	Nil	£4,840	Nil
1858	3,708	£1,250	4,958	£ 706
1859	9,065	6,306	15,371	2,471
1860	386	5,086	5,472	3,305
1861	Nil	4,757	4,757	3,359
1862	3,521	5,003	8,524	3,884
1863	Nil	4,929	4,929	7,178
1864	1,661	5,768	7,429	6,675
1865	304	5,555	5,859	7,544

We hope to see the Newara Eliya line (for which a vote of £2,500 has been taken) in full operation before the 1st May next.

Telegraphic intercourse between Galle and Colombo 72 miles by a single line was opened on 1st January 1858. [A second line was opened early in May 1865.]

The line from Colombo to Kandy, 72 miles, was opened in June 1858. The line from Kandy to Manaar, through Mehintella, 163 miles, was completed in October 1858, and the Island connected with India by submarine cable between Manaar and Paumben, 26½ miles, on 17th September 1858. The line from Dambool to Trincomalie was opened in November 1864.

The first message from England by the Indo-European Line was received at Colombo on 2nd March 1865; and on 9th October 1866 the first

Digitized by Google

message direct from America by the Atlantic Cable and Indo-European Line at Galle from San Francisco,—7 days only in transmission.]

A new Submarine cable was successfully laid between Ceylon and Continental India on 18th January 1867. It was hoped that the old cable might be susceptible of repair, but examination shewed it to be so much damaged that it had to be abandoned. It is stated (see *Observer*, January 21st, 1867,) that, in

"Laying the new one, a detour Northwards from Ramisseram beyond the reef and into deep water was made, so that the length of cable laid between the coast of Ramisseram and that of Talamanaar is, we believe, equal to twenty-seven miles in length. By bringing the cable ashore close to the town of Ramisseram, the land-line to Paumben is very considerably shortened."

In 1866 a line, 40 miles long, from Kandy to Newera Ellia was sanctioned and is expected to be in operation by 1st May, 1867. A line from Manaar to Jaffna 71 miles, remains in abeyance for the present. It is certain to be completed ere long, probably in 1868.

In 1866 the Railway Telegraph was completed as far as Ambepusse 34½ miles, and by the time the Railway is open to Kandy the Telegraph also will be open for the whole distance of 74 miles. From a recent article in the *Colombo Observer* (of 21st January 1867,) we quote as follows:—

"Looking at the iron posts on which the Railway line is supported, the question naturally suggests itself 'Why should not similar posts be substituted for the wooden ones used all over Ceylon.' The answer we understand is that the iron posts are too slight to support the thick and heavy wire, which has been adopted for the India and Ceylon Lines: adopted in view of the difficulty of securing perfect insulation. As soon as the Railway is completed the present Government line between Colombo and Kandy will be abandoned and the wire, thus set free will be used to construct a properly insulated line from Colombo to Galle—placed on posts by the side of the road—in no instance to be hung on growing trees. The abandoned line between Colombo and Kandy will be replaced by a wire of small diameter placed on the Railway Telegraph posts. Improved batteries are now in use, and with these and the better insulation which is to be secured in improving the lines, we may hope for the regular and satisfactory working of this great instrument of modern progress."

The same article stated:—

"The Indian lines are to be made double and we have little doubt that ere long our own main line from Talamanaar to Galle, will consist of two wires."

Pending the fulfilment of this expectation, we may calculate that the Lines of Telegraph in operation in Ceylon on 1st July 1867 will be as follows:—

	Miles.
Galle to Colombo, 72 miles, double	142
Colombo to Kandy, Government and Railway Lines, each 74 miles,	148
Kandy to Newera Ellia	40
Kandy to Manaar, via Mehintella	163
Dambool to Trincomalie	70
Submarine Cable (½ of 27 miles)	13½
Total	576½
When the 71 miles to Jaffna are finished the extent will be	647½
If all the lines are doubled the mileage will be	1,005

Reimbursements.—The following receipts are brought to account under this head, viz. :—

Hospital Stoppages.—These sums are recovered from Civil and Military Hospitals. In the North-Western and Central Provinces an allow-

Digitized by Google

ance at the rate of six-pence a day for each patient treated in the Government Civil Hospitals, is recovered from the person who sends the patient to Hospital, in aid of the expenses incurred for his subsistence; and in the Western Province contributions by families to the subsistence of Lunatics are brought to account under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1840. These receipts scarcely exceed £200 a year on an average.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, &c.—Receipts accruing from the sale of the *Gazette*, Colonial Office Lists, Ceylon Civil Lists, Maps, Ordinances, &c., and from Advertisements inserted in the *Gazette* are brought to account under this head. The subscription to the *Gazette* is 3s. a quarter. The circulation does not exceed 410 copies weekly. Heads of Departments, Members of Council, Colonial Chaplains and Public Institutions receive the paper free. The publication of the Government *Gazette* commenced in 1802. In 1865, the amount received from this source was £238.

VALUE OF TOOLS LOST.—Public officers are responsible for the tools under their charge and are required to make good any lost. Twenty-five per cent. is usually added to the original value, as the Commissariat supplies the tools at prime cost. The receipts in 1865 amounted to £238.

SCHOOL FEES.—The receipts under this head in 1865 were £1,977, which is £86 in advance of the preceding year. The following abstract statement shewing the number of schools, &c., will be found interesting :—

	Number of Scholars :		
Abstract.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
111 Public Schools.....	4,495	796	5,291
2 Orphan do.	20	21	41
14 Regimental Schools	657	52	709
419 Free Schools	10,808	3,938	14,746
252 Private Schools ...	5,564	412	5,976
Total...	21,544	5,219	26,763

The cost of educating each pupil for one year is as follows :—

	By Receipts.			*Cost to Govt.*			*Total.*		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Q.'s College & Col. Academy...	7	13	8	15	8	7	23	2	3
Do. Lower School	1	12	2	4	1	1	5	13	3
Female Seminary.....	0	8	9	5	11	2	5	19	11
Colombo Girls' School.....	0	14	5	4	3	0	4	17	5
Galle do.	0	13	5	7	9	8	8	3	1
Jaffna do.	0	11	2	9	5	0	9	16	2

The expenditure according to the last Report of the School Commission was as follows :—

Cost of Government Schools.....	£12,327	14	5
Grants-in-aid.....	805	5	9
Cost of General Management ...	480	5	2
Inspection Expenses.....	1,060	7	9
Total...	£14,673	13	1

MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS IN JAILS.—These sums are recovered from Criminal Prisoners under the 14th clause of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1844. The receipts do not on an average exceed £300 a year.

PRISON LABOUR.—These receipts are the proceeds of the sale of different articles manufactured by the prisoners in the Wellicadde Jail.

Digitized by Google

Few leave the walls of the Jail without learning some useful trade. The amount derived from this source amounted in 1865 to £1,789.

Barrack Damages.—These are small receipts recovered from the troops stationed in Ceylon for articles lost or broken, and also for sundry damages to the doors and windows of the barracks they occupy. In 1865 the amount realized was nearly £100.

Survey Fees recovered.—These fees are recovered from purchasers of Crown Lands under the Governor's Minute of 1st August 1861. The amount recovered in 1865 was £7,108, which is £815 more than the sum realized in 1864.

School Books.—These books are for sale at the several Cutcherries. The sales in 1865 amounted to £521.

Passage Money of Immigrant Coolies.—These receipts are on account of passage money received from Immigrant Coolies at the Manaar Ferry. In 1865 the amount recovered was £2,245.

Miscellaneous Receipts.—Under this head the following items are brought to credit, viz. :—"Over-payments and Surcharges recovered"; "Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund"; "Incidental Receipts and Discount on Bank Bills."

The first item is recovered under the 29th clause of the Instructions of 16th October 1847, which authorises the Auditor General to exclude from the accounts, any entry which may be found to be incorrect. The amount so excluded is stopped from the next issue of the personal pay of the party, who made the irregular payment. These over-payments sometimes amount to a very large sum. In 1864, it was £3,497; in 1865, it reached £5,475.

The second item is contributed by the Covenanted Civil Servants under the Minute of 1st January 1850. The Rule is that each married subscriber should pay during the term of his natural life an annual subscription of £24, and each unmarried subscriber £10 a year. On the death of any Civil Servant, his widow becomes entitled to a pension of £300 a year. The following widows receive Pensions from this Fund :—

Mrs.	Harvey.....	£300	Mrs.	Brownrigg...	£300
„	Rodney.....	300	„	Twynam.....	300
„	Blair.....	300	„	Moir...	300
„	Templer ...	300	„	Granville ...	300
„	Eden.....	300	„	Anstruther...	300
„	Twynam ...	300	„	J. Rodney...	300

There are only two gentlemen in the Colony, who are entitled to the privileges of this fund, viz., Messrs. C. P. Layard and P. A. Dyke. With them will disappear the provision made for the widows of "Covenanted Servants." Incidental Receipts speak for themselves and need no explanation. The amount received for "Discount on Bills" in 1865, was £260. There were no receipts under this head in previous years.

Interest.—This is derived from three sources :—1st. On Suitors' monies lent out by the Loan Board. 2nd.—On Arrears of Revenue. 3rd.—On Public Funds, (chiefly Export Duty.)

The Loan Board gives Government *one-third* of the interest recovered which is taken as a contribution towards the expenses of the Establishment. The funds of the *Wees Kamer* (Orphan Funds) and *Boodel Kamer* (Estate or Testamentary Funds) are kept separate, the interest derived therefrom being wholly paid to Government. The Loan Board funds are now regulated under the Ordinance No. 4 of 1865. It appears that upwards of £36,000 of the unclaimed balances have been appropriated

Digitized by Google

for the repair and completion of Court Houses and the erection of new Gaols and Lock-up Houses. (For particulars see Ordinance No. 3 of 1867.)

The rate of Interest recovered on arrears of revenue is 9 per cent. These sums are due by the Renters when their instalments are not paid within the stipulated period.

The interest on Export Duty funded is paid by the Oriental Bank Corporation at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The following sums were recovered under the head "Interest" in 1865:—

Loan Board	£1,337	9	3
Arrears of Revenue ...	1,552	12	3
On Public Funds	0	2	0

Government Vessels.—The receipts under this head in 1865, amounted to £3,777; but as the steamer *Pearl* has now been sold for £5,000 to the *Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited,)* no receipts are expected under this head in future. This steamer including insurance &c., cost Government nearly £20,000, while the working expenses nearly reached £5,000 a year.

Special Receipts.—The revenue from this source hardly calls for any observation. The following sums were recovered in 1865:—

Fees for preparing Title Deeds.....	£1,106	15	9½
Fees for issuing copies of Notarial Deeds.....	1	5	3
Do. for issuing Thombo Extracts.....	2	17	0
Do. for testing Weights.....	5	12	1½
Do. under the Inventions Ordinance.....	1	15	0
	£1,118	5	2

It may however be necessary to observe that the fees for registering inventions are received under the Ordinance No. 6 of 1859 which provides that "a book shall be kept in the Colonial Secretary's Office wherein shall be entered every such petition and specification. Such book shall be open at all convenient times for the inspection of any person upon a payment of a fee of 5/. It also requires that every petition for leave to file a specification, or for the extension of the term of exclusive privilege shall be written or printed on a stamped paper of the value of £10.

Receipts by the Agents in London.—The following sums were recovered under this head in 1865:—

Subscription to Widows' Fund.....	£384	13	7
Drawbacks, Incidental Receipts, &c. ...	125	9	1
	£510	2	8

Here we must close our remarks on the Revenue of Ceylon as detailed in the accounts of the Colony, but the collections under the *Thoroughfares Ordinance* demand a few observations. In the Ceylon Blue Book these receipts are classed as "Local Revenue," that is to say Revenue collected and appropriated by Municipal Institutions:—

The Road Ordinance Contribution.—The following are the present rates of commutation in the several Provinces of the Island:—

In the Western, Southern and Central Provinces*...0 3 0

* In the Western Province the rate was increased from 2/3 to 3/ from 1st January 1866. (See Proclamation of 23rd September 1865.) In the Southern and Central Provinces the increased rate commenced from 1st January 1867. (See Proclamations of 23rd July and 8th September 1866.)

Digitized by Google

"*In the Central Province* the following Divisions will continue to pay the present rate of 2/3, viz:—*Gandeke, Gampahe, and Kandapalle Korles in Upper Doombere Bulate, Wedirata, Wellewaye, Kongaha-Bintenne, Bintenna, Wegampattu, Nilgahapalatu and Maha Wederatta situated in Badulla. Laggala Udasiyapattu, Lagalla Pallesiyapattu, Gangaha, Udasiapattu and Gangalu Pallesiapattu of Matale East. Kandupolle Korle, Inamaduwa, Wagapanaha, Udasiapattu and Wagapanaha Pallesiyapattu, of Matale North.*"

In the North-Western Province	0	2	3
In the Eastern Province	0	2	0
In the Jaffna District of the Northern Province	0	1	8
In the other Districts of the Northern Province	0	2	3

This tax is recovered under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861: the original enactment was No. 8 of 1848. It cannot be doubted that the Road Ordinance is one of the most useful measures ever passed in the Island. The country has been overspread with a network of Roads calculated to benefit all classes of the people. The Ordinance states that all "Householders are bound to fill up lists of inmates in their houses on the requisition of the Division Officer, and every male inhabitant between 18 and 55 years shall be liable to perform *six consecutive days' labor* in each year on the roads &c., but the whole of such labour may be commuted by a money payment. The following persons are exempted from this tax, viz:—"The Governor, the Military, Budhist "Priests, Pioneers in the employ of Government, and Indian Coolies in search "of or employed in agricultural labour." Any person who has not elected to commute may perform such labour by a substitute, and the District Committee may pay subsistence money in certain cases, but the parties receiving it will be required to perform labour for 12 instead of 6 days. The tax should be paid on or before the *1st day of April* in each year. In case of default a further sum of 6d will be demanded, and if the same be not paid immediately it is demanded, an order will be issued for the summary recovery of double the amount of commutation.

The amount annually contributed under this Ordinance is nearly £60,000 including Rest House collections and Miscellaneous Receipts. Two-thirds of the labour (less two-thirds of the necessary expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance,) are available for the up-keep of the Principal Roads: the remaining one-third is employed by the District Committee in making, repairing &c. Minor Roads.

The amount collected in each Province as Commutation in lieu of labour for the year 1865, including arrears, was as follows:—

	Receipts.	*Amount apportioned to Government on account of Principal Roads.*
Western Province	£20,732 4 2	£7,161 15 0
North-Western do	8,919 17 7¾	3,525 12 9
Southern do	8,085 7 4½	2,619 12 0
Eastern do	3,543 5 8	1,064 4 0
Northern do	7,490 3 10	3,543 0 0
Central do	10,773 2 3	2,847 0 0
	£59,444 0 11¼	£29,761 3 9

It will thus be seen that a sum nearly equal to £30,000 is annually contributed under this Ordinance in aid of Principal Roads, about £20,000 are expended on Minor Roads, and £10,000 is the sum expended for Establishments and other Miscellaneous charges.

Digitized by Google

The Municipalities, which next claim our attention, are established under the Ordinance No. 17 of 1865. So far as we can judge they have worked well, and we have reason to believe that these Institutions are calculated to do much good. The total Revenue of the Municipal Council of Colombo in 1866 was £20,898, and the Expenditure £17,005; the Estimates for 1867 give £24,483 Revenue against £25,006 Expenditure.

The probable Revenue and Expenditure of the Kandy Municipality for 1866 was stated to be £13,528 14s 6d and the Expenditure £9,651 1s 10d leaving a Surplus of £3,877 12s 8d which would go to swell the return for 1867, estimated as follows:—

Receipts...£14,769 Expenditure...£14,256.

We give below the dates when the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy and Galle were established:—

Colombo.....	5th January	1866
Kandy.....	9th March	1866
Galle.....	14th February	1867

We have thus brought our observations on the entire Revenue of Ceylon to a close and we agree with Sir Hercules Robinson in thinking that "the material interests of the Colony are steadily improving,—and that a fair share of prosperity is enjoyed by all classes of the community." We cannot but repeat the earnest hope expressed by the Governor that "by the blessing of God the favourable prospects with which we are entering upon a new year may be realised, and that it may bring with it success to individual industry and enterprise, and the advancement of the public welfare."

EXPENDITURE.

We shall now proceed to consider the EXPENDITURE of Ceylon in all its varied details. The following extracts from the Governor's opening address to the Legislative Council, shewing the financial position of the Colony, will be found a suitable introduction to the consideration of the subject.

After congratulating the Council on the satisfactory condition of the Finances, His Excellency stated that,—

"The revenue of 1865 was the largest ever raised in the Island, and more than double that of ten years ago. It amounted to £978,492 and the expenditure to £838,193, showing an apparent excess of revenue over expenditure of £140,299. Against this, however, must be charged the unexpended balances on public works carried forward for expenditure during the current year, vizt. £61,888, and other liabilities in the shape of outstanding drafts, and balances due to the Government and the Agents in India, reducing the net excess on the year to about £66,000. This added to former surpluses made up an available unappropriated cash balance at the close of last year of nearly £220,000. I have already received the authority of the Secretary of State to submit to you proposals for the appropriation by means of a Surplus Funds Ordinance, of £100,000 of this sum upon works of public utility; and I have been informed by telegraph that by the incoming Mail I shall receive a reply to my application to be allowed to deal with the remaining £120,000 in a similar manner.

"The trade returns of last year which will be laid before you will, in like manner, be found on the whole to bear favourable comparison with those of former years. There was doubtless a decrease of nearly half a million on the value of the Imports in 1865 as compared with those of 1864, but there was at the same time a large increase in local consumption as shown by an increase of nearly £10 000 on duties collected. The decrease in value of Imports was chiefly on goods from the United Kingdom, and this seeming anomaly of a

Digitized by Google

falling-off in their value in 1865, while the duty recovered during the same period was increased, may be accounted for by the high prices, and the unsettled state of trade, in the Home Market, coupled with the extraordinarily large stock of goods on hand in January, 1865. This checked importation during the year, but the previous supplies were drawn upon, and by January last this large reserve was reduced as low as possible. Now, however, the import trade has again revived, and the supply that was brought so low is being fully replaced. The value of the Exports in these returns is, I think, erroneously taken at little more than their cost of production here, but if the probable amount realized by them in the markets to which they were consigned, be added to the value of goods and specie imported, it will be seen the annual trade of the Island may now fairly be estimated at nearly ten millions sterling.

"The revenue of the current year was estimated at £915,000. The amount actually collected for the eight months ended 31st August last, was £655,818, being upwards of £25,000 in excess of the collections for the same period in 1865; and it appears probable therefore that the receipts for the whole year will not be much below £1,000,000; which will enable you to dispose, during the present Session, of at least £85,000 by a Supplementary Supply Ordinance. In this expectation, and in anticipation of your concurrence, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of sanctioning, during the recess, Supplementary Estimates for the upkeep of Roads, and other works in certain unforeseen cases, in which, it appeared to me that delay would have been prejudicial to the public interests.

"The Estimates for next year which will be laid before you, have been framed with a due regard to economy, and I rely with confidence upon your loyalty, and public spirit, for granting the supplies necessary for conducting efficiently the Queen's Service in this Island. The revenue is estimated at £998,000. The ordinary expenditure, including Military contribution, will probably amount to about £750,000, leaving a balance on the year of about £24[illegible]000 available for public works. If to this last sum be added the surplus balances of the current and previous years before referred to, it will be seen that if Her Majesty's Government should agree to my proposals in respect to Surplus balances, you will be enabled, during the present Session, to dispose of no less than half a million sterling on reproductive and other useful works. The proper appropriation of this large sum is a question deserving of very careful consideration, for, if wisely distributed, it can scarcely fail, by encouraging the interests of trade and productive industry, to impart a powerful stimulus to the growing prosperity of the Colony."

To show how the Colony is gradually advancing, we subjoin the following Statement which gives in one view the history of our Finances for the last twelve years:—

RETURN SHOWING THE ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE; THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE; AND THE SURPLUS REVENUE OF EACH YEAR FROM 1854 TO 1862.

YEAR.	Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.	Actual Expenditure.	Surplus Revenue.	Surplus Fund Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£
1854	404,000	408,041	393,268	14,773	.....
1855	416,100	476,273	405,610	70,663	.....
1856	430,000	504,174	457,137	47,037	.....
1857	492,000	578,028	535,301	42,224	17,656
1858	571,000	654,961	594,332	60,629	40,255
1859	640,000	747,036	698,268	48,768	53,825
1860	669,000	767,100	705,440	61,660	78,425
1861	681,250	751,997	635,230	116,767	19,759
1862	696,950	759,136	626,654	32,482	3,484
1863	765,650	952,790	738,194	214,595	120
1864	840,150	867,728	843,291	24,436	250,000
1865	885,382	978,492	966,355	12,137	"

Digitized by Google

It is necessary to explain that the amount shown in 1863 as Surplus Revenue includes the sum of £51,146 18s. 9d collected under the head Export Duty, which ought to have been separately funded.

The amount expended in 1864 (£250,000) under the column Surplus Fund Expenditure is for the construction of the Railway between Colombo and Kandy.

The Estimated Revenue in 1865 (£885,382) includes "Draft from Balances" to the extent of £37,122. The expenditure likewise includes, the sums charged on these Balances, viz.

Works and Buildings.			
Civil...	£4037	6	4½
Military...	1076	3	4
	5,913	9	8½
Roads, Streets and Bridges.....	22,248	7	2
Total...	28,161	16	11½

The first item of Expenditure which meets the eye in the Colonial Accounts is the **Salary** of the **Governor** which is £7000 a year. It appears that this Salary was fixed some thirty years ago when the Revenue was only £371,995. Now that the completion of the Railway has introduced a new era in the history of Ceylon (making the capabilities of the country better known and its extent and resources better understood) and the Revenue of the Island having risen to nearly one million sterling, it is but fair and just—in the opinion of the compiler of this article,—that the Salary of the Governor should be augmented in proportion. His Excellency's increased duties and responsibilities can be more easily imagined than described. Great changes have already taken place and greater may be expected, if the improvements now in progress lead to an increased investment of European capital, and to the consequent expansion of agriculture and trade. The Governor of this important Colony, which has justly been styled "the best and brightest gem in Britain s Orient diadem," should therefore be paid in proportion to the increased importance of his work. We think £9000 a year is not too much for one whose whole heart is in his work. The following arguments used in the monster Petition of the Ceylon Inhabitants to Her Majesty the Queen in favor of the late Sir Henry Ward may, we think, with a great deal of truth be applied to our present Ruler. The Petition states that:—"His Excellency has ruled for a period of about three years, and having visited, and carefully inspected every District of the Island, has gained a knowledge of their several requirements, and endeavoured, to the utmost, to introduce improvements, and correct abuses.—The Finances of the Colony are in a prosperous state, but great credit is due to the Governor for the successful and impartial application of such resources, and for the new life which he has infused into every branch of the service.—That all classes are sensible of the great advantages derived from his able and energetic rule, and are therefore anxious, to retain his services beyond the usual period allowed to a Governor.

"That your humble Petitioners consider that the present state of the Revenue has been produced to some extent by the manner in which His Excellency has developed the resources of the Colony."

We sincerely hope that before Sir Hercules Robinson's term of Office expires, he will leave behind him some "foot-prints on the sands of time"—which will make his memory admired and respected by all.

Digitized by Google

Establishment.—We will now say a few words under the head "Establishments" and in doing so we will first endeavour to give a full and complete list of the *Civil Service proper*, which is divided into two branches, the Senior and the Junior, composed of the following Officers :—

Classification of the Civil Service, as sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

Senior Branch.

Colonial Secretary	£ 2,000	Principal Collector of Customs	£ 1,200
Treasurer	1,500	District Judge, Colombo	1,200
Auditor General	1,500	Do Kandy	1,200
Govt. Agent, Western Province	1,500	Do Galle	1,200
Do Central Province	1,500	Do Jaffna	1,000
Do Northern Province	1,500	Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to the Councils	1,000
Do Southern Province	1,400	Deputy Commissary General	1,000
Do Eastern Province	1,200		
Do North-Western Province	1,200		

Junior Branch:—First Class.

Asst. Govt. Agent, Badulla	£ 800	Asst. Govt Agent and District Judge, Anaradjapoora	£ 800
Do Batticaloa	800	Do Manaar	800
Do Putlam	800	Do and Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate Hambantotte	800
District Judge, Trincomalie	800	Post-Master General	800
Do Kurnegalle	800	Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor at Colombo	800
Do Caltura	800		
Asst. Govt. Agent, Ratnapoora	800		
Fiscal, Western Province	800		

Second Class.

Collector of Customs, Galle	£ 700	Asst. Govt. Agent and Commissioner of Requests of Colombo	£ 600
Assistant Govt. Agent, Matura	600	Police Magistrate, Colombo	600
District Judge, Matura	600	Second Asst. Colonial Secretary	600
Do Badulla	600	Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy	600
Do Batticaloa	600	Do do Galle	600
Do Chilaw	600	Asst. Govt. Agent, Matella	600
Do Tangalle	600	District Judge, Ratnapoora	600
Do Negombo	600	Landing Surveyor, Colombo	600
District Judge and Assistant Agent of Mullaittivu	600		
District Judge, Kegalle	600		
Fiscal, Central Province	600		

Third Class.

Asst. to Government Agent Colombo	£ 450	Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna	450
Do Kandy	450	Do Gampolla	450
Do Galle	450	De Dambool and Matella	450
Do Jaffna	450	Asst. Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna	450
Do Trincomallie	450	Landing and Tide Surveyor, Galle	450
Do Kurnegalle	450	Asst. Commy. General Colombo	450
Asst. Govt. Agent, Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate Nuwera Ellia	450		
Do Mullaittivu	450		

Digitized by Google

Fourth Class.

Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Pantura.....	£	350	Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kayts	£	350
Do. Ballepittymodera...		350	Asst. Auditor General		350
Do. Avishawelle & Kegalle		350	Asst. Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalie.....		350
Do. Harrispatto		350	Asst. Commissioner & Police Magistrate of Kurnegalle...		300
Do. Calpentyn..... ...		350	Deputy Asst. Commissary at Kandy		300
Do. Point Pedro.....		350	Deputy Asst. Commissary Galle		300
Do. Haputala		350	Deputy Asst. do. . at Trincomalie		200
Do. Doombera		300			
Do. Chavagacherry		350			

We may here observe that owing to the recent arrangements made by the Imperial Government respecting the Military Expenditure of the Colony, the offices of Deputy Commissary General and Deputy Assistants will disappear from the above List in the course of a few months. It is not definitely known how the Government intend to carry on the more responsible duties of the Commissariat Office—such as the issue of timber, building materials, and other stores which form an important part of his work, but we believe a Civil Store-keeper will be appointed for these duties with a reduced salary.

The following Minute dated 3rd March 1863, which gives a clear view of the Rules now in force respecting admissions into and promotions in the Civil Service, will doubtless be found useful to all interested in the subject.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Minute by the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor having had under his consideration the subject of the examination of Writers and other candidates for appointment to the Civil Service of this Colony, has directed that the following Rules shall in future be observed, in lieu of the existing Regulations.

1. All gentlemen who may, after the 1st January, 1863, be nominated to be Writers by the Governor, shall be required to pass an examination, in the following subjects:—

I.—English composition, to test accuracy and purity of style.

II.—Accounts and Bookkeeping; Arithmetic in all its branches.

III.—Euclid, Books I—VI; Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, inclusive.

IV.—Geography.

and in any one of the subjoined branches which they may select

(*a.*) An European language—Greek, Latin, French or German, at their choice, or Sanscrit, if they prefer it.

(*b.*) Modern History, subsequent to 1,500 A. D., including that of the British Colonies and Dependencies, and India.

(*c.*) Elements of Constitutional and International Law.

(*d.*) Elements of Political Economy.

(*e.*) Civil Engineering and Surveying.

2.—This examination will not be competitive, but a standard of proficiency will be laid down by fixed marks, which the candidate will be expected to reach. The Examiners will be appointed by Government from time to time, when found necessary.

3.—With a view to facilitate the study of the native languages, all Writers appointed henceforward, whether from England or by the Governor, will, from the date of their being attached to the Colonial Secretary's Office, or a Cutcherry, receive a pundit allowance of £3 a month during eighteen months. Such allowance will be drawn by the Writer only on his certificate that the

Digitized by Google

teacher had been actually and bona fide employed. During these eighteen months of study, Writers will not be required to attend at the Public Offices more than two hours daily, a period which is considered sufficient to give them an opportunity of learning the details of public business, without interfering with their reading. To ensure a better class of instruction than is now ordinarily attainable by Writers, the pundit allowance will be payable only to Masters holding certificates from the Board of Examiners of their competency to act in that capacity.

4.—During these eighteen months, Writers will be expected to present themselves monthly, for examination in the native languages, before some member of the Board of Examiners deputed for that purpose, who will report on their progress to Government. Such member will have a Native pundit associated with him, if it should be found advisable.

5.—An examination will be held quarterly by a Board of Examiners, in the subjects to be hereafter specified, which examination will be conducted on a system of fixed marks, and so far as possible, by printed papers—The Board will consist of a Member of the Executive Council, who will be, ex officio President, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Assistant Auditor General, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and the Singhalese and Malabar Colonial Chaplains, assisted by two pundits, one for each language, and by such other person as the Governor may direct.

6.—Every Writer will be at liberty to appear before this Board at the examination which occurs not later than eighteen months from the date of his being attached to one of the public Offices.—If he pass the examination, and produce to Government a Certificate from the Board of Examiners to that effect, the period devoted to study shall count as an equal period of active service, and his rank in the Service and claim to pension be guided thereby.—If he fail to pass, or decline to present himself, his claim, to count his service shall be deferred, as at present, until he does pass. His full time of attendance at the Office will also be regularly enforced thenceforward.

7.—No Writer will be appointed to any Office on the Civil Establishment until he produces to Government the Certificate aforesaid.

8.—For convenience of study and of attending the examinations, Writers, on their first appointment, will be attached to one of the Public Offices at Colombo.--On passing the examination, or after eighteen months, if they have not passed they may be detached to the Provincial Cutcherries, or otherwise disposed of according to the requirements of the Public Service.

9.—The Examinations referred to in the 5th section will be in the following subjects:

1st.—Precis writing and conduct of Official business.

2nd.—The system of accounts employed in Government Offices.

3rd.—Government Regulations and Minutes in force in the Colony, such Ordinances as are likely to be specially required by Officers in the Third and Fourth Classes of the Service:--viz. those relating to Police Courts and Courts of Requests and Fiscals' duties; also the Customs Acts and those regulating Tolls, Stamps, and Licenses; the Law of Evidence.

4th.—Native languages.

Reading and writing in one language, together with a thorough and detailed examination in its grammar, translation from English into the same language, and vice versa. The proficiency of the candidate in conversation will be tested by viva voce examination.

10.—The Board of Examiners shall give on the first July of each year, notice of the books and documents they intend to use during the ensuing one.

11.--On passing this examination, a Writer's pay will be increased to £300.

12.—Any gentleman appointed a Writer, who is of Singhalese, Tamil or Eurasian parentage, or who has been exclusively educated and brought up in Ceylon, shall be required to pass the foregoing examination in whichever of the native languages has not been spoken by, or familiar to him, as a child. His knowledge of the latter language will be tested by conversation only.

13.—If a Writer should fail to pass, he must continue to present himself monthly before the Examiners appointed by the Government, and at least once in six months

Digitized by Google

before the assembled Board.—If he cannot pass within three years from his being attached to one of the Public Offices, his pay will be withdrawn, and the Secretary of State will be recommended to cancel his appointment.

14.--Gentlemen, not Writers, who have been, or may be appointed to act in any Office in the Third and Fourth Classes will be required to pass the examination specified in clause 9, before being confirmed in their offices if such offices, are of the value of £300 or upwards.

An exception to this rule may be made in favor of the Assistant Auditor General, but in no case will an Officer be promoted from that post, unless he have passed the examination.

15.—To rise from the Third to the Second Class of the Junior Branch of the Civil Service, all Officers will be required to pass a further examination in the following subjects:—

1st. Native languages:

(*a*) An examination in the language previously taken up by them of the same scope and character as the former one.

(*b*) A similar examination in the other language, omitting writing in the native character.

2nd. Government Regulations and Minutes, the Ordinances in force in the Colony.

3rd. Forms of Court and Judicial procedure.

4th. An epitome of Roman Dutch Law, Digest of Kandian Customs and Mercantile Law.

Their progress and attainments in the other subjects of the former examination will also be liable to be inquired into.

16. Officers holding substantive appointments on the Fixed Establishment on or before July 1st, 1863, will not be expected to take up more than one language for this examination.

17. Gentlemen in Class 2, who have never passed an examination in the native languages will remain subject to the decision of the Secretary of State, but their promotion will be liable to be suspended until their proficiency in conversation and reading one language be ascertained.

18. Where a Writer appointed previously to January 1st, 1863, has held an appointment (whether acting or substantive) on the Fixed Establishment, during his Writership, or any part of it, such service will be reckoned in determining his claim to pension. Provided always that such service shall have been continuous up to the date of his passing the examination in the native languages.

19. The Minutes of the 27th May, 1852, 30th July 1853, and 15th August 1853, and the 18th, 19th and 21st clauses of the Minute of 14th February 1845 are hereby cancelled.

The Minute will come into operation on the first July next.

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, March 3rd, 1863.

W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The following Civil Servants have passed the required Examination since the Minute of the 3rd March 1863, came into operation:—

Under the 9th Clause of the Minute or the 1st Examination.

P. Selby in February 1866; L F. Lee in October 1866; E. A. King in October 1866; G. W. Templer in February 1867; R Massie in February 1867.

Under the 15th Clause of the Minute or the 2nd Examination:

W. E. T. Sharpe in April 1865; Fred. Jayetilleke in April 1865; L. F. Liesching in October 1863; G. E. Worthington in October 1865; H. W. Gillman in July 1864; T. Steele in April 1865; J. F. Dickson in October 1864; R. W. D. Moir in April 1865; F. R. Saunders in July 1865; Allanson Bailey in July 1866; T. E. B. Skinner in July 1866; P. A. Templer in July 1866; J. H. de Saram in July 1866; J. A. H. de Saram in February 1865; C. R. Curgenven in April 1866.

Digitized by Google

The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of their first permanent appointment to any office in the Civil Service. In the case of Writers appointed subsequent to the 30th July 1853, and previous to the 1st January 1863, their rank commences from the date of their passing an examination in one of the Native Languages, and their claim to pension from the date of their appointment as Writers; provided they pass the prescribed examination. Writers appointed since the latter date if they pass the required examination, are allowed to count the period devoted to study as an equal period of active service; and their rank in the Service and claim to pension, are guided thereby. Writers appointed previous to July 1853, reckon their service from the date of their appointment by the Secretary of State. If an office be vacated by the death or removal of the holder, or by his temporary absence, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead if holding an inferior situation, will receive half the salary attached to the higher office, together with half the salary of his own office. Should the person so appointed to a vacant office, be required at the same time to perform the duties of his own office, he may be allowed half the salary of the temporary office, together with the full salary of his own office.

An officer holding on acting appointment may draw a contingent allowance to make up his salary to £300 per annum.

Six years' residence in Ceylon will entitle a Colonial Officer (when proceeding to Europe on leave of absence) to receive from the Colonial Treasury one-third of the cost of his passage to England and back, with a similar allowance for his family, not exceeding five persons, who may accompany him. It is further notified that this indulgence will be allowed for every six years' resident service, although such period may have been interrupted by absence on leave: but every such term of actual service must be completed before the allowance is made.

Leave may be granted in cases of urgency or serious indisposition, but the term of leave will in no case be more than twelve months. The Secretary of State may extend the leave, such extension will not however in the first instance be given for more than six months. Except in very special cases no Officer on leave will be allowed to receive half salary at any one time, for more than two years, nor for a period which, added to his previous absence on leave, would exceed by six months, one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony.

It may be necessary to observe that votes have been taken this year to meet the additional expenditure involved in the establishment of District Courts at Kegalla and Mullaitivoe and the appointment of a separate Magistrate at Haputale, who holds sittings also at Haldumulla or Kalupahane and Balangodde. The present Magistrate at Kegalla has returned to Avisawelle, and holds sittings also at Ambepusse or Pasyalle.

The following remarks by the Governor show the causes which led to the addition to the Civil Service of two paid Fiscals for Colombo and Kandy:—

"Both in Council last year and out of it since, my attention was repeatedly called to the working of the Fiscal's Department; and although I am not prepared to admit that the complaints made against it have always been just, yet it is quite apparent that the Department is not at present equal to the work which the increased litigation in the country has given rise to. In conferring with my Executive Council as to the means to be taken to remedy the evil, the first question which suggested itself for consideration was the desirableness of leaving the service and execution of Civil processes to the suitors themselves or their agents. But it did not appear to us that the Public would benefit by so radical a change, or that it would afford better security than exists at present for the efficient per-

Digitized by Google

formance of the work. Both the immediate interests of suitors, and the general advantage to the Public, pointed rather to the necessity of improving the existing agency than of creating a new one. As respects the management of the Department, it is clear that the Agents in the principal Towns have so much work devolving upon them in their Cutcherries and as Chairmen of different Boards, that the supervision they could exercise over the Fiscal's Department must necessarily be only nominal. The appointment of Deputies under them, upon whom the entire burden is thrown, only divides the responsibility without adding to the efficiency of such supervision. The Officers at the head of the Departments, certainly in Colombo and Kandy, and probably in some of the other Towns must be able to give their undivided time and attention to the work, for the due performance of which they must themselves be held personally responsible. As respects the Staff to be employed under them, it should be both larger, and of a better description than that available at present. The expense of serving civil processes is one which ought to be borne by the suitors themselves, and not thrown upon the General Revenue. An Ordinance will be laid before you to carry into effect these and other changes in the working of the Department."

The next in order is the **Scientific Branch.** The Survey Department is, as all admit, an establishment of vital importance to the progress of the Island. Although this Department is not yet proportioned to the actual wants of the Colony, it is nevertheless efficiently organized and kept well up to its work. The following is the scale of Salaries :—

Surveyor General	£ 1,200	Fourth Assistant	£ 550
First Assistant	750	Fifth do.	500
Second do.	650	Sixth do.	450
Third do.	600	Seventh do.	400
		Eighth do.	300

Besides the above force there are 10 Sub-Assistants, whose salaries vary from £90 to £250 each per annum, and 13 at £1 each per day. There are also about 51 Junior Assistants with salaries varying from 3/. to 17/6 per day. [The Department exercises supervision over the "Temple Lands Survey" which Mr. Tottenham, with the aid of Assistants, is carrying on by contract.]

The important and useful Department of **Public Works** (with which the Railway Establishments are about to be united,) consists of the following Officers :—

Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	£1,500	Two Provincial Assistants @ £ 800 each	£ 1,600
Office Assistant	750	Two do. at £600 each	1,200
Architect	750	Assistant, Kandy Road	600
Financial Assistant	750	Three Draftsmen at £560 each	1,500
Second Assistant	400	Three do. @ 400 each	1,200
One Provincial Assistant	1,000	Twenty Superintending Officers whose salaries vary from £ 200 to 400 each	6,100
One do.	1,000		

The following remarks by the Governor to the Legislative Council respecting the increase granted to this Department will be read with interest :—

"The re-construction of the Public Works Department which has received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and for which you have made provision in the Estimates for this year, has been to a great extent satisfactorily carried out. The position of deserving Officers already in the Establishment has been greatly improved; and new men have arrived from England, who were chosen for their practical acquaintance with their work. The increased number of Officers now at the disposal of Government has enabled it to place under efficient supervision, works which have hitherto been entrusted to Native Overseers: and the Department is, I think, now,

Digitized by Google

in a better position than it has ever before been, to undertake those large and important works which are called for, by the increasing prosperity of the Colony. The additional expenditure which will be incurred on this account will, I trust, be fully compensated for, by the improved and more economical method in which Public Works will it is hoped, in future be executed."

It appears that the Colony will soon be deprived of the able and energetic services of Major Skinner, the Head of the Department, who intends to retire on a well-earned pension :—his name will always be intimately and honourable associated with the well-being and prosperity of this Colony.

The Legal Branch comes next, which comprises the following Officers :—

Chief Justice	2,500	Deputy Queen's Advocate Midland Circuit	£ 400
Senior Puisne Justice.....	1,800	Do. Northern do.	400
Junior do.	1,800	Do. Southern do.	400
Queen's Advocate	1,500	Do. North-Western do.	300
Deputy Do. for the Island	1,000	1st Deputy Registrar	350
Registrar Supreme Court	600	2nd Do. do.	300

The Crown Lawyers are allowed private practice. The Judges of the Supreme Court are each allowed a private Secretary the only difference being that whilst the Salary of the Private Secretary to the Chief Justice is £270, the Salaries of the other two are only £180 each per annum.

The Ecclesiastical Branch consists of the following Episcopalian and Presbyterian Clergymen, viz :—

The Bishop	£2000	Colonial Chaplain, Tamil.....	250
Colonial Chaplain, Kandy, who is Archdeacon	700	Do Galkisse & Morottoawa (Singhalese,) at £125 each	250
Colonial Chaplain, Galle	700	Jaffna Colonial Chaplain	300
Do Trincomalie with an allowance for Military duties	700	Nuwera Ellia do.....	200
Do St. Peter's Church, Colombo	600	*Presbyterian Church.*	
Do Trinity Church do...	600	Colonial Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church	450
Do Singhalese	400	Do Wolfendahl	450
Do Portuguese	300	Do Kandy	450
		Do Galle.....	450

The above Ministers belong to the Fixed Establishment, but allowances in aid towards the maintenance of Ministers are made for Badulla, Matalle, Pusselawe, Gampola, Kurnegalle, and the Kandyan Provinces.

The Medical Branch consists of the following Staff:—

Principal Civil Medical Officer	£1,200	Fifteen 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons at £200 each	3,000
Two Colonial Surgeons at £600 each	1,200	Eight 3rd do. do. at £150 do.	1,200
One Colonial Surgeon	500	Supt. of Vaccination.....	90
Ten 1st Class Assistant Surgeons at £300 each.....	3,000	Seventeen Medical Practitioners in charge of Pioneers at £60 each.....	1020

It will be seen from the following remarks of the Governor that this Department has undergone a complete renovation :—

"Another Public Department which required a thorough change, in order that it might be placed on an efficient footing, was the Medical Department. The salaries paid to the officers of this Department were found to be quite inadequate, and considerable difficulty was experienced in securing and retaining the services of competent men. A great many vacancies on the Establishment remained in consequence unfilled; and the existing Staff was found to be entirely insufficient to meet the medical requirements of the

Digitized by Google

Colony. With a view to remedy these evils, the Principal Civil Medical Officer has submitted a scheme for the re-organization of the Department, and for placing it on such a footing as would, it is hoped, offer an inducement to duly qualified young men to enter the Medical service and remain in it. It involves an increased expenditure of £2,840 per annum, for which I have solicited the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and on obtaining it, I will apply to you for the necessary votes for the augmentations recommended."

The Educational Branch is composed as follows :—

Principal of Queen's College and Colombo Academy ...	£750	Secretary to the School Commission ...	200
Inspector of Schools.....	500	Sub-Inspector ...	120
Principal Industrial School..	500	5 Female Teachers at £250 each *with annual augmentations* ...	1,250
Second Master Col. Academy	400	Head Master, Kandy ...	250
Third do. ...	400	Do. Galle ...	250
Fourth do. ...	400	Jaffna Female Teacher ...	200
Fifth do. ...	150		
Sixth Master Lower School ...	250		

The above are the principal teachers and officers of the Educational Department; but a large number of Schoolmasters is borne on the Provisional List whose right to pension is acknowledged.

The following extracts from the last Report of the Central School Commission will be found useful :—

"On the 31st December 1865, there were 203 Government Schools in operation, which had on their rolls at that date 5,291 pupils, with an average attendance, during the year of 4141. This shews a decrease of 5 Schools and an increase of 59 pupils as compared with the year 1864.

There were no candidates for the Turnour prize in 1865.

The following Table will shew the amount voted, and the amount expended on account of Education during each of the last five years:—

Years.	Voted. £ s. d.	Expended. £ s. d.
1861	16,475 6 8	..... 14,306 12 2½
1862	16,674 6 3	..... 14 099 7 6¾
1863	15,306 8 0	..... 14.520 3 7
1864	16.298 18 3	..... 15,331 12 3¾
1865	17,389 3 9	..... 14,673 13 1

The sum of £17,339 2s. 8d., has been voted for the current year, and the Educational Estimate for 1867 amounts to £17,343 10s. 8d.

The amount realized by School Fees in 1865 was £1,774 10s. 2d., to which must be added £56 3s. 4½d; being receipts on account of Stationery, shewing a decrease in the receipts from schools in 1865, as compared with 1864, of £308 1s. 2½d., and as compared with 1862, of £493 0s. 8¼d.

The amount of Grants made to private and other schools during the year 1865 is £803. The Roman Catholic Girls' School at Trincomalie has been added to the number of Grant-in-aid Schools."

The last though not least branch of the Civil Service, comes under the head "**Miscellaneous**". The particulars are as follows:—

Chief Superintendent of Police...	£1,200	Master Attendant, Colombo.....	£500
Two Provincial Inspectors at £500 each.....	1.000	Do. Galle.....	500
Registrar General of Lands.....	800	Inspector of the Post Offices.....	590
Assistant Registrar.....	200	Two Deputy Post Masters at £300 each.....	600
Five Provincial Registrars, one at £400, two at £300 each, and two at £250 each...	1,500	Director of the Royal Botanical Garden.....	450
Superintendent Electric Telegraph	780	Secretary of the Loan Board.....	300
Assistant Do..... ...	400	Government Printer.....	500
Two Inspectors at £300 each ...	600	Assistant Do.....	200
		Foreman of the Factory.....	400
		Inspector General of Prisons	

Digitized by Google

We may here remark that the POLICE DEPARTMENT which is included in the above classification, has lately undergone a change as will be seen from the following extract of the Governor's Address to the Legislative Council:—

"Her Majesty's Government having sanctioned the scheme for the re-organization of the Police proposed by the Committee appointed to enquire into the subject, measures have been taken to carry out the recommendations of the Committee as far as practicable. The salaries of the men and Officers have been increased; a large proportion of the vacancies in the Establishment has been filled up: and provision will be made for the engagement or construction of proper Barracks at Colombo, Kandy and Galle. But the most important measure of all, on which the effective working of the whole Department depends, I consider to be the appointment at its head of an Officer who from his experience in the organization of Native Police Corps, would be able to establish an efficient system of Police in this Island. I have happily succeeded in attaining this object through the good offices of Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, and have secured for a period of two years the services of an Officer of the Bombay Police, whose tried efficiency justifies the expectation that he will accomplish satisfactorily the duty entrusted to him."

We hope that the exertions of Mr. Campbell may fully justify the high expectations formed of him.

It is also necessary to observe that the Inspector General of Prisons is a newly created office, (salary not yet fixed,) and the following remarks made by the Governor on Prisons and Prison Discipline will shew how necessary such an appointment has become:—

"A Report on the subject of Prisons and Prison Discipline will be laid before you. I took advantage of the tours throughout the various Provinces made by me shortly after my arrival here to visit the several Jails in this Island; and I noticed everywhere with regret that they were in a most deplorable condition and conducted without anything approaching to a proper system of Prison Discipline. The subject was one which had also engaged the attention of the Secretary of State with reference to Colonies generally. In January 1865 Mr Cardwell forwarded to the Governors of various Colonies a series of interrogatories, with the view to the institution of an inquiry into the state of the Colonial Prisons and the system of Prison Discipline in operation. On the receipt of these interrogatories in Ceylon, they were, by the direction of Major General O'Brien, sent to the several Fiscals for their replies. On these replies being laid before me towards the close of last year, I appointed a Committee to consider and report on the systems suggested by the Secretary of State for the improvement of prisons, and to point out what reforms were in their opinion feasible and desirable. The Committee were composed of gentlemen who from the experience acquired by them in the course of their Official duties, were peculiarly qualified to deal with this difficult and important subject. The very able Report submitted by the Committee contains many useful and practical recommendations which are calculated not only to improve the state of the Jails in this Island, and to introduce a proper system of prison discipline, but which if properly carried out, will, it is believed, effect an improvement in the social condition of the people. As one of the first steps to be taken to enable the Government to introduce the reforms suggested, I have applied to the Secretary of State to send out for the office of Inspector General of Prisons in Ceylon, a gentleman who has acquired by training in one of the Convict Establishments either at home or in any of the Colonies, an acquaintance with the manner in which prison discipline is maintained in a properly regulated Establishment; and the requirements which are indispensable for the purpose in the construction of the building. It will also be my duty to ask your sanction for incurring the expenditure necessary for carrying out the recommendations of the Committee from the Loan Board fund provided by Ordinance No. 4 of 1865, and from Surplus balances, as well as for the annual appropriation of such further sums as may be required and can be spared from

Digitized by Google

the ordinary revenue after meeting other necessary public demands. The total outlay required for this purpose will I fear be very large, but I believe it will be found eventually to be a measure of sound economy as well as of social reform. For the increase of crime which has of late taken place throughout the Island is, I think, mainly attributable to the present lax system of Prison discipline, and the Colony is charged therefore at present with the cost of more prisoners, whilst at the same time Society suffers by the commission of more offences."

We have thus briefly gone over the different branches of the Civil Service with the view of shewing our readers the efficiency of each Department. The following figures shew the total Expenditure under the head "**Establishments**" exclusive of other Services :—

Fixed Salaries.....	£178,977	2	1
Provisional and Temporary	109,185	12	0
Allowances.....	3,129	7	10
Office Contingencies..... ...	20,283	10	8
Total.....	£311,575	12	7

Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities.—The payments in 1865 under this head were as follows :—

Amount paid in the Colony..... ..	£11,656	18	5½
Do. in England	20,401	13	0
Do. in India	3,006	5	7½
Total.....	£35,064	17	0½

The following Table to calculate Superannuation Allowances granted under the Minute of 26th July 1861, *will be found useful to many.*

Length of Service.	Rate of Pension.	Length of Service.	Rate of Pension.
Yrs.		Yrs.	
10	15-60 or ¼ of the annual salary.	23	28-60 or 7-15 of the annual salary
11	16-60 or 4-15	24	29-60
12	17-60	25	30-60 or ½
13	18-60 or 3-10	26	31-60
14	19-60	27	32-60 or 8-15
15	20-60 or ⅓	28	33-60 or 11-20
16	21-60 or 7-20	29	34-60 or 17-30
17	22-60 or 11-30	30	35-60 or 7-12
18	23-60	31	36-60 or 3-5
19	24-60 or 2-5	32	37-60
20	25-60 or 5-12	33	38-60 or 19-30
21	26-60 or 13-30	34	39-60 or 13-20
22	27-60 or 9-20	35	40-60 or 2-3

No addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond 35 years.

The Surveyor General, Surveyors and Draftsmen as well as the Officers of the Commissioner of Roads Department, shall be entitled to Pensions as follows :—

For 10 years' service and upwards and under 11 years, 20-60ths or 1-3rd of the annual salary.

For 11 years and under 12, 21-60ths, and in like manner a further addition of *one-sixtieth* in respect of each additional year of service until the completion

Digitized by Google

of 30 years, when the annual allowance of 40-60ths or 2-3rds will be granted. No addition will be made for any service beyond 30 years.

The Pensions for the Judges of the Supreme Court, continue to be regulated by the Minute of 5th December 1846, vizt:—After 15 years' service *one-half* of the annual salary. In the event of the retirement of a Judge after a service of 7 years but less than 15, *one-fourth* of his salary. But no pension will be granted to a Judge, who retires before completing 7 years' service.

In case of elevation of the Queen's Advocate to the Bench of the Supreme Court, only half of his period of service as Queen's Advocate shall be reckoned towards his Pension.

In analyzing the PENSION LIST for 1866, we observe that,—

The Civil Pensions payable in Ceylon amount to	£7,478
Do. under the Minutes of 11th April 1822 and 14th April 1823	363
Annuity to Mrs. Brown on a Deed	60
Military Pensions	7,306
Payable by the Agents in London—Civil Servants	14.024
Do. of the Widows of do	3,300
Other Pensions	4,646
Annuity to Mrs. Rodney and Miss Rodney	219
Payable by Agents in India—Kandyan State Prisoners and Pensioners, &c.	3,800
Gratuity	400
Total	£41,596

Revenue Services.—The charges incurred for manufacturing and collecting Salt, Commission to Headmen for collecting the Grain Revenue &c., and remuneration to Assessors for assessing all buildings and lands liable to the Tax are brought to account under this head. The amount expended in 1865, was as follows :—

Western Province		£1,552
North-Western	do	4.912
Southern	do	2,278
Eastern	do	1,184
Northern	do	5,183
Central	do	1,646
Total		£16,755

The Western and Central Provinces have no salt-producing districts and therefore the expenditure in those two Provinces is comparatively small. The collection as well as the consumption of salt in the Eastern Province is very trifling, which accounts for the small amount expended in that Province. In the Estimate for 1867, the sum of £2,000 is provided under this head for inspecting the Pearl Banks at Aripu which indicates, we trust, that there is a bright future in store for Ceylon. These "treasures from the vasty deep," if obtained, will greatly help the Colony in its forward march of progress.

Administration of Justice.—Circuit expenses of the Supreme Court, Inquests, Batta, Travelling Expenses to Witnesses, Criminal Punishments and other similar Charges come under this head. The average expenditure is nearly £5000 a year.

The Ordinance No. 13 of 1865, improves in certain respects the Administration of Justice. Under this Ordinance, Jurors may be summoned within 30 miles from the Supreme Court, but no person who is resident more than ten miles from the Court need serve at more than one Criminal Session in the same year.

Digitized by Google

It also provides that a prisoner committed for trial should be tried at the *first* session after his commitment, and if not brought to trial at the *second* session he shall be discharged.

Appeals from judgments in criminal cases pronounced by District Courts and all Appeals from Courts of Requests may be heard by any single Judge of the Supreme Court sitting at *Colombo*. But he may if necessary reserve any such appeal for the decision of the collective Court. The Ordinance No. 28 of 1865, repeals the Rules of the Supreme Court dated 1st October 1833, and substitutes new Rules in lieu thereof.

Charitable Allowances.—Donations to Friend-in-need Societies, Subsistence to Paupers and Orphans, and Donations in aid of Public Libraries are paid under this head. The amount expended in 1865, was £4,182.

Ecclesiastical (Exclusive of Establishments.)—Under this head the following sums are paid in aid of Missions—viz:—

Church Mission	£ 100
Roman Catholic Mission	100
Wesleyan Mission	100
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	100
	£400

Education (Exclusive of Establishments.)—Grants in aid to Schools, Stationery, furniture for Schools and other Contingencies are brought to account under this head. In the Estimate of 1867, a sum of £450 is provided for expenses of Ceylon Students at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Hospitals.—All Cholera, Small Pox, Pauper, Lunatic, and Leper Hospitals are maintained by Government. The total expenditure exceeds £12,000 a year. The Lunatic Hospital alone costs £2450 a year. Recoveries are however made from some Hospitals as Stoppages, which are brought to to credit as Reimbursements, but they do not exceed £1000 on an average. The Hospitals for Immigrant Coolies cost £2000 a year.

Police and Gaols.—The expenses of burying Paupers, removing rubbish, killing dogs and for feeding and clothing criminal prisoners are brought to account under this head. The average expenditure exceeds £16,000 a year.

The following statistics for 1865, shewing the number of Prisoners committed in the serveral Gaols of Ceylon will be found interesting:

Total number of Prisoners committed in the course of the year 1865:

	Whites.		Black and Coloured Persons.	
Province	Males	Females.	Males	Females.
Western Province	107	5	1833	63
North-Western ...	„	„	236	6
Southern.....	17		351	2
Eastern	„	„	196	19
Northern.....	„	„	1053	9
Central	„		776	49
Total...	124	5	4,445	146

It appears that of this number the vast majority could not read. There were 111 deaths during the year, viz., 102 male and 9 female prisoners. The following Rules for the religious and moral instruction of Prisoners will be found useful for reference:

Digitized by Google

RULES FOR THE RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS.

Made by the Governor and Executive Council under the authority of the Ordinance No. 18 *of* 1844 *entitled "An Ordinance for the better regulation of Prisons," section* 7, *article* 8.

1. MINISTERS of Religion and Religious Instructors shall be entitled to visit Prisoners under commitment for trial, and prisoners undergoing sentence after trial, and to give religious and moral instruction to those who are willing to receive the same, on Sundays and on other days in which Prisoners are usually allowed freedom from work, between the hours of eight in the morning and four in the afternoon.

2. Such Ministers or other persons shall be allowed access at all times, but between the hours above specified, to all prisoners who shall be certified by the medical Attendant of the Gaol to be seriously ill. Provided that, in case of Prisoners under examination, the access shall be subject to such restrictions as may appear requisite to a Justice of the Peace.

3 In Prisons where such an arrangement can conveniently be made, a suitable room shall be set apart where religious instruction can be afforded to Prisoners and the rites of religion administered.

4 If, under the direction of Government, Divine Service be held in any Prison on Sundays and on other days when such service is performed, Criminal Prisoners shall attend the same, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause to be allowed by the Gaoler, or unless their attendance is dispensed with by the Fiscal. No Prisoner however shall be compelled to attend any religious service held or performed, or any religious instruction given, by the Minister or Religious Instructor of a church, persuasion, or religion to which the Prisoner does not belong.

5. It shall be lawful for the Fiscal in charge of any Prison to prohibit any particular Minister or Instructor visiting any Prisoner in such Prison, if it shall appear to him that such Minister or Instructor is an improper person, and likely to have improper communication with the Prisoners. Provided that such Fiscal shall, without delay, communicate his reasons for doing so to the Governor, by whom such prohibition may be continued or enforced.

6. No books or printed papers shall be admitted into any Prison, for the use of the Prisoners, except by permission of the Fiscal; and the Gaoler shall keep a catalogue of all books and printed papers admitted into the Prison.

7. It shall be the duty of the Minister or Instructor admitted to visit any Prison, to communicate to the Gaoler any abuse or impropriety in the Prison, which may come to his knowledge.

Rent.—Rent of School Houses, Police Stations, Post Offices and of other public offices is brought to account under this head. It is surprising that Government should continue to pay such heavy rent year after year, when thay might easily construct suitable buildings for all purposes for a reasonable sum. The amount paid yearly for Rent is above £3,000 which might be saved at a cost of £10,000 if laid out in the construction of these buildings instead of those now rented. The following list shows the rent now paid for some of them:—

Rent of the Telegraph Office at Galle	£ 136	per	annum.
do. do. at Kandy	144	,,	,,
do. of the District Court of Badulla	90	,,	,,
do. Police Office Pettah, Colombo	80	,,	,,
do. Boys' Orphan Asylum	50	,,	,,
do. Small Pox Hospital, Borella	72	,,	,,

Transport.—This item of expenditure is largely on the increase. There is no doubt that the Colony is greatly benefitted by the frequent visits of the Revenue Officers and Magistrates to the interior, but we fear that the increased expenditure under this head has not been fully repaid by the advantages which the Colony may have gained by such visits. In 1856 about 12 years ago the amount expended for travelling charges &c. was only £3,409. In 1862 it rose to £10,895 and the

Digitized by Google

sum estimated for 1867 is £ 20,563! This amount also includes conveyance of treasure from one Province to another, and transportation of convicts beyond the Island.

Conveyance of Mails.—This subject has already been noticed under the head Postage, but the following particulars may be considered useful:—

Contract for Mail Coach between	Kandy and	Colombo.....	£ 1,000
do.	do.	Galle and Colombo.....	1,200
do	do.	Colombo and Negombo.....	200
Conveyance of Mails between	Colombo and	Haputale.....	867
do.	do.	Galle and Hambantotta.....	450
do.	do.	Kandy and Trincomalie.....	698

The total expenditure for the conveyance of all the mails amounts to £8194-16-0. The completion of the Railway will somewhat reduce this amount.

Works and Buildings.—The amount expended under this head in 1865 was £ 18,753-8-7. The following are some of the new works to be undertaken in 1867:—

New Hospitals	£ 25,000
New Jails	40,000
Police Barracks	10,000
Repairs Queen's House, Colombo	1,185
Improving Galle Harbour	1,200
Erecting a Museum and Herbarium in the Botanical Gardens Peradiniya.....	996
Fixing a Clock in the Town of Kandy	364

The following remarks of the Sub-Committee on the Supply Bill give some further information on this subject:—

CIVIL ENGINEER AND COMMISSIONER OF ROADS.

Under the head of New Works there are two votes which, as being irregular and without precedent, your Committee have hesitated to recommend for adoption, viz.—

For the building of new hospitals and the improvement of old ones ... . £ 25,000.

For the building of new gaols and the improvement of existing ones ... ... £ 50,000.

No plans or estimates have been produced, and it has not been indicated where the expenditure is necessary, and what the nature of the contemplated improvements may be. It has however been explained that this information is delayed till the arrival of a gentleman selected by the Secretary of State for the appointment of Inspector General of Prisons, in order that his advice may be taken before the works are commenced. With this explanation, and upon the understanding that the deviation from the usual rule in this case shall not form a precedent, the majority of the members of the Committee are agreed to recommend these votes, especially as it has been shewn that great inconvenience and delay may arise from their omission.

Your Committee observe several votes for new works and repairs. Though not prepared to object to them, they desire to bring to the notice of the Council the extraordinary demands which are doubtless owing to the flourishing state of the Revenue. They would suggest that great care be taken in future, that notwithstanding the buoyancy of the Revenue, no votes but such as are of absolute necessity be proposed.

As bearing on this subject, your Committee beg to invite the attention of the Council to the opinion expressed by the Lords of the Treasury in their Letter (dated 17th September 1866), to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, sanctioning the increased expenditure to the Civil Medical Department:

"My Lords would however suggest that the attention of the Governor of Ceylon should be called to the largely increased expenses of the Ceylon Establishment which have been recommended; and that he should be informed that while my Lords are fully sensible that he will exercise a wise discre-

Digitized by Google

tion in submitting for their approval measures involving increased expenditure, they are apprehensive that the known buoyancy of the Revenues of the Colony may have the effect of giving rise to applications for additions both to the numbers and salaries of the several establishments."

"My Lords rely therefore on his forwarding for their consideration no questions of this nature, except those of the most urgent kind."

The sum proposed to be taken for "the building of gaols," &c. is reduced to £40,000, to allow of the difference of £10,000 being appropriated to the construction of the Police Barracks already adverted to.

Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals.—The amount expended under this head in 1865 was £139,760. From the abstract attached to the Blue Book Return, it appears that the total expenditure on public works during 1865 amounted to £230,710, viz :—

Government Money	£180,694	0	7¾
Commutation money under the Road Ordinance and private contribution...	27,333	18	10½
Establishment.....	22,682	4	11½
Total	£230,710	4	5½

The Estimate for 1867 does not at first sight appear to be a very liberal one. The following is a brief summary of the amount provided:—

For ordinary and necessary Repairs	£ 36,068	0	0
For opening New Roads	15,495	0	0
For General Service, Implements, Bullocks, &c.	9,173	0	0
New Bridges.....	8,056	0	0
Repairs...	4,526	0	0
Under the Road Ordinance	80,396	0	0
Total.....	£153,714	0	0

We may, however, observe that under the Ordinance No. 2 of 1867, entitled an Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenue of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility, the sum of £170,000 is voted for several public works of which the following are the particulars:—

New Roads.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For opening and completing in every respect a road from Mawonella bridge to its junction with the Utuwankanda and Dolosbage road ...	4284	0	0			
For the construction of the portion of road from Haputale to Badulla between the 9th and 24th mile posts	10,296	0	0			
For thoroughly opening, bridging, draining and metalling 14 miles of road from the Gap at Ginigathena to the Store at Dunbar Estate, Government Moiety	11,392	0	0			
For cutting out and metalling the road from the Teldeniya Bridge to the Galmal Oya Bridge ...	8,110	0	0			
For constructing a road from Badula to Batticaloa, on account of ——	50,000	0	0			
For forming the approach to the Railway Station at Kandy	5,637	0	0			
For the improvement of the Mandativu Channel...	1,500	0	0			
For do. of the Inland Navigation	10,000	0	0			
For Irrigation Works	10,000	0	0			
For connecting Galle with Akuressa by means of a principal road, and for building large bridges between Akuressa and the Morowa Korle ...	24,186	0	0			
Total Roads £... ...				135,405	0	0

Digitized by Google

NEW BRIDGES.

For erecting a bridge over the Kaluganga at Ratnapura and its approaches	15,000	0	0
For constructing a bridge over the We Ganga at Yatiantota	5,326	0	0
For constructing a bridge over the Dedura Oya ...	4,777	0	0
For erecting an Iron Lattice Bridge over the Palamputaar, near Trincomalee	4,500	0	0
For erecting an Iron Lattice Bridge over the Mirisgoniya Oya	4,992	0	0
Total new Bridges	£34,595	0	0
Total	£170,000	0	0

The total estimated expenditure therefore amounts to £323,714 which is certainly very satisfactory.

The following remarks of the Governor which apply to some of the Roads above described will be read with interest. It should also be recollected that the above amount is exclusive of the Expenditure on Military Works which amounted in 1865, to £8,954 9 5, as disbursed by the Military Authorities, and £1,077—6—0 as expended by the Colony. The Governor said:—

"In connection with this subject I, last year, brought under your notice the claims of the Badulla Districts for some readier outlet than the only one now available by Nuwara Eliya over the highest Pass in the Island. The question has since then undergone much consideration and discussion. A new line of road to connect Badulla with Kandy has been traced through Wallapane, the earlier papers connected with which have already been published in the *Government Gazette*, and further correspondence on the same subject will now be laid before you. Having personally inspected the several lines of communication suggested, and visited the new and promising districts of Hewa Eliya and Madulsima, I have been led to the conclusion that relief can be most speedily and effectually afforded to all the Badulla Districts by at once completing the Cart-road from Ratnapura to Badulla, and by continuing it from thence to some convenient spot in the neighbourhood of Batticaloa on the East Coast. The extension of the Ratnapura road to the top of the Haputale Pass is now in course of construction, and as I believe that it might be opened from that point into Badulla during the course of next year, for a sum of about £10,000, I hope to be able to submit a vote to you for this purpose. I have also caused a careful reconnaissance to be made of the whole Country between Badulla and Batticaloa, from which it would appear that the best line of Country to be traversed by the new road would be through Passera and the populous and fertile native district of Welassa. The distance from Badulla to the Batticaloa lake by this route has been roughly calculated at 85 miles, and as the first 12 miles of the road has been partially formed, and the remainder of the trace passes mainly through a level country, and crosses only two streams of any magnitude, the road might, I understand, be completed in 2½ years, at an approximate cost of about £75,000. If you should concur in these views, the long-standing Badulla difficulty may, I believe, be solved to the satisfaction of nearly all concerned, for a total outlay of about £85,000.

"The old Lower Badulla road is doubtless the shortest possible route between Badulla and Kandy, the distance being a little over 60 miles. But it traverses a barren, unhealthy, and uninhabited country, totally devoid of all supplies: and could only be completed at a cost in money, and

Digitized by Google

a risk of life, which I cannot venture to recommend you to undertake. It has been suggested that the loss of life might in a great measure be guarded against, by working upon the unhealthy portions of the line for only six months in each year, but such a precaution would greatly increase the expense, while it would delay the completion of the work; and I do not believe, that under such conditions, a good cart rood could be made along the Lower Badulla trace, avoiding the Ridipane Pass and other gradients too steep at present for cart traffic, for less than £150,000, or in a shorter space of time than four years. It must be remembered also, that the Lower Badulla road, even if so completed, would not finally dispose of the whole question; for it could only be reached by the Madulsima and Hewa Eliya Estates, at either Badulla or Taldenia by the further construction of a branch road of not less than 30 miles in length.

"The line traced by Mr. Tottenham through Wallapane would connect Badulla with Kandy in about 73 miles. The gradients upon it are easy. It passes through populous and fertile Districts abundantly provided with the supplies required for cart traffic, and through as healthy a country as any in Ceylon, with the exception only of a few miles in the valley of the Belihuloya. This road, if made, would not only open up a number of native villages which are at present as secluded as they were half a century ago, but would serve also as an outlet for the Coffee districts of Udapussellawa and Wallapane through which it would pass. The line possesses, therefore, in my opinion, recommendations over the Lower Badulla road in every respect except that of length. But it would not, I think, afford to the Badulla Districts advantages as compared with the existing route via Nuwara Eliya at all commensurate with the cost of realizing them which is estimated at nearly £150,000. The gradients would doubtless be easier, and the climate more congenial to the native carter, but the distance to the Railway from Badulla by Mr. Tottenham's trace would be only reduced by about 6 miles, even assuming that the Railway never approaches nearer to Nuwara Eliya than Peradeniya Station, whilst if the Railway were ever extended to Gampola, the comparison would be in favour of the existing Nuwara Eliya route. It must also be borne in mind, that after the expenditure of £150,000 upon this road, involving too, as it would, the subsequent maintenance of two expensive lines of communication parallel to each other, the Hewa Eliya and Madulsima Estates would still be unable to reach it except by the construction of a branch road to Badulla, of nearly 30 miles in length.

"I think therefore that the adoption or not, of the proposed road through Wallapane should be determined with regard to the claims and requirements of the districts through which it would pass, and not of those beyond it. These, under the circumstances, would, I consider, be fairly met by the Government agreeing, as fast as the road is opened by the District Committees as a bridle road, to supply it with permanent bridges—the cost of which would amount to about £28,000.

"The traffic on the road from Colombo to Haldummulla, but especially from Ratnapura to that place, and the trade of whole district, have both increased so rapidly since the construction of the Saffragam road, that it is desirable to make that line of communication as perfect as possible, especially as on its completion to Badulla it will form the outlet for the Uva Estates which are clustered round the base of Namona Kuli mountain. Plans, and an estimate which amounts to £15,000, have accordingly been prepared for bridging over the Kaluganga near Ratnapura, by which means the interruption to the traffic which is at present caused by the submersion, during floods, of two miles of the existing road near Tiru-

Digitized by Google

wanaketiya, and by the Wadakatota Ferry, will be avoided. I hope to be able to recommend to you a vote for this very desirable work, which will complete a series of improvements, which have for some years been in progress in that district with such a marked effect upon the development of European and native enterprize.

"The plans for widening and improving the Kaluganga from Ratnapura to Caltura—prepared some years ago by the Civil Engineer's Department —have been under my consideration, as well aa the estimate of their cost, which amounts to £163,000. I am not prepared to recommend such an outlay for an undertaking, the success of which would be by no means a certainty; but it appeared to me, when lately travelling down the river, that the expenditure of a few hundreds of pounds in widening the channel of the Naragala Rapid would render the river easily navigable for Pada boats at all seasons, except during unusal droughts, aud I think a small annual vote might also be judiciously expended in the removal of the sunken trees which from time to time obstruct the regular passage of the streams.

"The commencement of the Grant-in-aid road from Lemastotta to Haldummulla—a work sanctioned last year by the Council,—has, I regret to say, been delayed by the failure of some of the Estates to lodge in the Treasury, in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance, the amounts for which they were assessed. This obstacle having now been removed, the work will be pushed on with vigour, and a vote will be taken in the Supply Bill for £4,993—which, with the £6,000 appropriated last year, will make up the Government moiety of the estimated cost.

"The Dikoya Planters have agreed as to the best outlet for their promising District, and have applied for a Grant-in-aid road from the Dunbar Estate to Ginigathena Gap, a distance of 14 miles. The Estimate, which amounts to £22,783, has been sanctioned, and I trust you will provide so much of the Government contribution as may be required for the active prosecution of this important work during the coming year.

"The new roads between Rajewalla and Taldeniya, and between Katugastota Bridge and the Kurnegala road, will be completed by the close of the present year for the sums already appropriated for them; and whenever the funds available for new works shall prove sufficient, I intend to propose to you the extension of the road from Teldeniya to Galmaloya Bridge as a "principal road."

"The Kelebokka, Dimbula, and Dotella Grant-in-aid roads are all progressing satisfactorily, but the commencement of the Knuckles extension Grant-in-aid road has been delayed by the default in the payment of the contribution for which some of the Estates were assessed.

"The new road sanctioned last year by the Council from Urugodawatta Bridge to Ambatale, in which the native villages in the Hewagam Korle are so much interested, has been commenced. The estimate for it amounts to £8,310, one half of which sum, in accordance with the agreement which I explained to you at the time, is to be borne by the Provincial Road Committee. £500 only having as yet been appropriated from the General Revenue towards this work, a further vote of £3,655 will now be required to make up the contribution promised by the Government.

"Another new road which I last year referred to, as important to native interests in the Southern Province, has since been traced. I allude to the direct line from Galle to Akuressa which passes through a succession of populous villages and Cocoanut plantations, which might with great advantage be opened up. I shall be glad whenever the funds at the disposal of the Council will admit of this work being proceeded with: but the

Digitized by Google

possibilty of undertaking at present this as well as other desirable works, must depend on the decision of Her Majesty's Government as regards surplus balances.

"Should this decision be favorable I may perhaps be able to submit to you also votes for the improvement of the Channels of Inland Navigation, and for the bridging over of several rivers and streams which are still crossed upon important lines of communication by inconvenient fords or ferries. But it must be borne in mind, that whilst opportunities for the profitable investment of Government money present themselves on every side, the amount available for new works is limited to the balance which may remain unappropriated after providing for the annual maintenance of all existing roads, works and buildings in efficient repair; and I am afraid that the funds required for this purpose during next year will be unusually large, as extensive alterations in the construction of the Prisons and Hospitals throughout the Island are urgently required."

Miscellaneous Services.—The amount expended for these services in 1865 was £12,278. Such items of expenditure as cannot properly be classified under other heads of service are brought to account under this head. The amount estimated for 1867, is unusually large. The following are some of the principal items:—

Amount to be paid to the Post Office, London, for proportion of postage on Overland letters, &c.	£4,000
Subsidy to the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company for the establishment of a regular, Steam Service between Colombo and the Coast of India	3,000
Do. do. for the conveyance of goods and passengers round the Island	1,000
Survey of Crown Lands, Temple Lands, &c. ...	12,000
Expenses for registering Births, Deaths and Marriages	1,500
Reward for Killing Chetas and Bears	100

Interest.—This is the interest paid by the Ceylon Government to private parties holding Dutch Credit Brieven (Promissory Notes). The interest does not exceed £300 per annum. By a Government Notice dated 24th January 1867, holders of these notes may be paid at the rate of £40 for every £100 of nominal principal.

Colonial Commissariat.—The following Extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch No.111 of the 3rd November 1866, shews that the Colonial Commissariat will soon cease to exist:—

"Finally Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in the proposal, that an Imperial Commissariat should at the earliest period be substituted for the Colonial Commissariat."

To this the Governor replied as follows:—"As soon as the Military Authorities are prepared to take over all the Commissariat arrangements now conducted by the Colony, an Ordinance amending the existing Ordinance relating to Military expenditure will be passed by the Legislative Council."

The amount estimated for 1867 under this head is £80,777, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Provision Department	£27,650
Barrack Department	5,000
Timber, and Building Materials, &c.	21,000
Implements, &c.	700
General Service, Sawing	1,000
Other items	8,427
Stationery, Tools and other Stores from England ...	15,000
Stores from India	1,500
Total	£80,777

Digitized by Google

Military Expenditure.—While the amount expended in 1865, under this head by the Colony, was £135,598 14 4½, the net imperial Expenditure amounted to only £13,798 9 10¼, as will be more clearly seen from the following Statement extracted from the Ceylon Blue Book of that year :—

By the Colony, viz.—COLONIAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES:

Governor's Aide-de-Camp and Mounted Orderlies..... ...		673	12 2
Annual Pay and Salaries of Colonial Establishments ...		7,261	12 2¾
Pensions to Native Troops		5,795	14 10¾
Works and Buildings		1,077	6 0
Loss on Rations		10,939	19 2
Commissariat Charges		10,850	9 11
Colonial Contribution		10,0000	0 0
Expenditure by the Colony.....		£136,598	14 4½

Disbursed in Colony By Military Authorities :

Paid by Deputy Paster General of Queen's Troops: Pay of Troops including Royal Artillery .....£55,872 6 7; Passage Allowance ..... 429 0 0; Pensions and Compassionate Allowance..... 315 15 0	56,617	1	7
Colonial Pay and Allowances including Rent, Transport and Contingencies, &c.	33,010	0	1¼
Works and Buildings...	8,954	9	5¾
MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT: Pay of General, Medical, Purveyor's, and Military Store Staff and Hospital expenses, &c.....	15,186	18	7⅛
Total...	113,798	9	10¼
Deduct Contribution by the Colony in aid of Imperial Expenditure	100,000	0	0
Net Imperial Expenditure in the Colony ...		13,798	9 10¼
Total Expenditure in the Colony from Imperial and Colonial Funds ..		£150,397	4 2¾

The amount estimated for this purpose in the Schedule of 1867 is as follows :—

Colonial Contribution...	£110,000	0	0
Colonial Pay and Allowances...	8,190	9	0
	£118,190	9	0
To this must be added Pensions to Native Troops, Commissariat Charges &c...	27,585	0	0
Total...	£145,675	9	0

Our limits will not allow us to enter into a detailed account of the history of the Military Expenditure of Ceylon, but the following Despatches will shew in one view, the result of the Military Commission's Report :

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honorable the EARL of CARNARVON to Governor Sir H. ROBINSON.

CEYLON, (No. 111.)

Downing Street, November 3rd, 1866.

SIR,—I HAVE had under my consideration the very searching Report of the Commission appointed by you to enquire into the Military Expendi-

Digitized by Google

ture of Ceylon, a copy of which you have enclosed in your Despatch No. 227 of the 13th December, and I request that you will convey to the Gentlemen composing that Commission, my acknowledgments for the careful and complete manner in which they have executed their task.

I have also had to consider a very valuable Letter addressed to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, by Major General Hodgson on the same subject. And I have now to communicate to you the decisions at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived, after an attentive examination of these important documents.

I observe that on very many questions, General Hodgson dissents from the conclusions adopted by the Committee. But I am glad to perceive that these questions relate in general to matters of detail which will hereafter fall entirely under the cognizance of the War Department, while the essential point of difference, that which relates to the number and composition of the Ceylon Garrison, may be so disposed of as not to prevent Her Majesty's Government from adopting in substance the recommendations of the Commission.

Her Majesty's Government concur with Major General Hodgson in considering that the total Garrison of the Colony cannot at present be reduced, so far as the strength of the European force is concerned, to the point contemplated by the Commission. I need not enter upon the Military and other considerations which have led them to this conclusion. Its results you will learn from the enclosed letter from the War Department, dealing with the subject of the Ceylon and Hong Kong Garrisons. You will see that the Ceylon Command will embrace the Straits Settlements and Labuan, and that the general disposition of the Troops in that Command will be as follows:—

Ceylon:

One European Regiment.
The Wing of a second European Regiment.
Head Quarters and 6 Companies of Ceylon Rifles.
2 Batteries, Royal Artillery.
Company of Gun Lascars.

Singapore:

Head Quarters 2nd wing of European Regiment.
8 Companies of Ceylon Rifles (two of which to be detached to Labuan).
2 Batteries of Royal Artillery.

This you will perceive will give Ceylon a larger force, both absolutely and in respect of the number of Europeans it contains, than was contemplated by the Commission. It will therefore of course involve a larger expenditure. Being adopted partly with the view of placing the wing of a European Regiment at Galle, it will also involve the construction of the necessary Barracks at that Port. Considering on the one hand the additional security which will be given to the Colony by this increase of force, and the vital advantage which Ceylon will drive from the efficient protection of the Harbour of Galle, and on the other hand the unquestionable importance of that Harbour to Imperial interests as connected with Indian traffic, and the rate of Military contribution suggested by the Commission, which, I am aware, is much in excess of that hitherto demanded from any Colony, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to make this increase of force a ground for imposing on the Colony any greater annual payment than that which the Commission recommends. But they think that the Colony may properly be required to construct, and they anticipate that the Colony will readily consent to construct at Galle such additional Barrack accommodation as will be required by the proposed addition to the force at that Station. In fact, it would naturally rest with the Colony to incur this outlay, on the assumption that the location of the proposed force at Galle

Digitized by Google

is a wise and proper measure with reference to Colonial interests—an assumption which can scarcely be disputed now that the aggregate force allotted to Ceylon by Her Majesty's Government is sufficient for the purpose.

Thus much for what may be called the principles of the arrangement which, with the comparatively unimportant modifications which I proceed to explain, you may consider to be accepted by Her Majesty's Government, if the Colony will undertake the construction at Galle of the Barracks which this new arrangement of troops will render necessary.

The modifications to which I refer are these:—

The Commission has proposed that the sum of £152,000 should be paid to the Imperial Government in money, and that the Colony should take upon itself the payment of the Native Pensions. Her Majesty's Government however, are of opinion, that the War Department and not the Colony ought to control the amount of these Pensions, and determine the conditions under which they are given. It will be better therefore that the Colony should be relieved from the payment of these pensions in consideration of a fixed annual payment of £8,000 as estimated by the Commission. If it is practically indispensable that these Pensions should be paid through the agency of the Colonial Government, there appears to be no reason why that course should not be still pursued by arrangement between the War Office and the Colony.

The total annual sum therefore which will be ultimately payable by the Colony will be £160,000 per annum, subject to the deductions proposed by the Commission in case the force should fall short of the complement fixed by them. The conditions of that deduction should be so stated as to make clear (what is of course intended, though the language is not absolutely clear) that no deduction will be made for a deficiency of European Infantry which is made up by an excess of Artillery, or for a deficiency in Native Soldiery which is made up by an excess of European.

For the present and two next years the payment will be as follows:—

1866.....£140,000.
1867.....£150,000.
1868.....£160,000.

The Ordinance effecting these objects should be perpetual, but it should be understood that it will be subject to revision at a stated period which should be 7 years rather than 10, the number proposed by the Commision. When it arrives the Home Government will hold itself entitled to consider, what contribution will really cover the expense of such Military protection as is really requisite for the defence of Colonial interests.

Her Majesty's Government understands that all Forts and Defensive works, other than Trincomalee, will be constructed and kept up by the Colony, and that Barracks will be provided by the Colonial Government, at any new Station to which Troops may be allotted at their desire.

I observe that the Commission is of opinion that the Colony is bound to pay, in addition to the fixed annual contribution of £160,000, the expenses of transport, in case it is necessary to move Troops from their established quarters. I understand this to mean that whilst the number of Troops assignable to each Station, will be fixed by the Home Government, any movement of Troops called for by the Government of the Colony, other than what comes in the way of ordinary relief or reinforcement at any such Station, shall be at the cost of the Colony in addition to the annual contribution. In this senseHer Majesty's Government assent to thisproposal.

Finally, Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in the proposal, that an Imperial Commissariat should at the earliest period be substituted for the Colonial Commisariat.

Digitized by Google

I think I have now alluded to all those recommendations which are matter of arrangement between the Home and Colonial Governments. I have now only to express my hope that there will be no difficulty in the Colony in accepting and giving effect to those recommendations as modified by this Despatch, and that a new order of things which enables the Colony to know with exactness the extent of its pecuniary liabilities, and declares the amount of protection which is the equivalent to those liabilities, which places the control of Military details entirely in the hands of the Military departments, and which thus relieves both Civil and Military authorities from those continual controversies of detail by which the Public Service has been hitherto so much embarrassed will be found to conduce materially to economy, efficiency, and contentment, in the service which it will affect.

I need hardly add that the Despatch now under acknowledgment entirely supersedes the necessity of the further Report in this Country which was contemplated in the Memorandum enclosed in my predesessor's Despatch of the 26th September, 1864.

I have &c.,
CARNARVON.

Governor Sir H. G. R. Robinson,
&c., &., &c.,

Enclosure in No. 2.

Sir E. Lugard to Sir F. Rogers.

War Office,
October 24th, 1866.

Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Lieutenant-General Peel, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters dated 12th and 17th Instant.

The arrangement connected with the supply of these Garrisons and that for the Straits Settlements, are so blended together, that it will be more convenient to deal with the whole subject in one letter.

I am accordingly to request that you will acquaint the Earl of Carnarvon that General Peel finds from the correspondence which has ensued since the adoption of the proposals which were communicated to the Colonial Office, in the letter from this Department of 26th June last, that both the Major General Commanding in China, and His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, have expressed themselves extremely averse to the maintenance of so small a body of European troops at Hong Kong, as the wing of a Regiment, unless supplemented by a Corps of Native troops, at least 1,000 strong. And under these circumstances, and as moreover the Major General Commanding in Ceylon has, as Lord Carnarvon is aware, in a long and very able Report, protested against the reduction of the Garrison of that Island, to the extent recommended by the late Commission on Military Expenditure, General Peel has come to the conclusion, after repeated consultations with His Royal Highness on the subject, that the following should be substituted for the arrangements proposed in my letter of the 26th June:—that the Straits Settlements form part of the Ceylon Command, and the Wing of the European Regiment required for Singapore, should be furnished from Ceylon, instead of from Hong Kong, giving to Ceylon, a Regiment and a half, instead of one European Regiment only. The great and increasing importance of Galle points out the expedieney of this additional Wing being stationed at that Port, and while General Peel will leave it to Lord Carnarvon, to decide whether the Colony should be called upon to contribute any further sum towards the support of its Garrison, than the £160,000 already agreed upon, he yet trusts that the Colony

Digitized by Google

will consent to defray the cost of the erection of the necessary Barrack accommodation for the Wing at Galle.

Lieutenant General Peel has been led by the reports of Major General Guy, and Major General Hodgson, to doubt the success of supplying the Native troops required for Hong Kong from the Ceylon Rifles. He proposes therefore that a Corps of Beloochees should be raised expressly for service in Hong Kong—leaving the Ceylon Rifles to garrison the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. This Regiment at present consists of fourteen companies,—General Peel proposes that the Head Quarters and six Companies should remain in Ceylon, and that the remaining eight companies be sent to the Straits Settlements, for distribution between Singapore, Penang, and Labuan.

The Garrisons for the two Commands would then stand thus:—

China Command—comprising Hong Kong and Japan.

Hong Kong	One European Regiment.
„	One Native Corps (Belooch).
„	One Battery Royal Artillery.
„	One Company Gun Lascars.
Japan	One European Regiment.
„	A demi-battery of Artillery,

Ceylon Command.—comprising the Straits and Ceylon.

Singapore and Penang	Head Quarters and Wing of European Regiment. 8 Companies Ceylon Rifles, 2 of which to be detached to Labuan. 2 Batteries Royal Artillery.
Ceylon	One European Regiment.
„	Wing of a second Regiment.
„	Head Quarters and six Companies Ceylon Rifles.
„	2nd Battalion Royal Artillery.
„	A Company Gun Lascars.

Should Lord Carnarvon concur in the views thus expressed, Lieutenant General Peel would suggest that the proposed Despatches to Sir Richard MacDonnell and Sir Hercules Robinson should be modified in accordance therewith.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., &c., &c., &c.,

I have &c.,
(Signed) Edward Lugard.

No. 3.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. Robinson to the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon.

(No. 290.)
Military.

Queen's House, Colombo
Ceylon, 13th December, 1866.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 111 of the 3rd ultimo, conveying the decisions at which Her Majesty's Government has arrived on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to enquire into the Military Expenditure of Ceylon.

2. I have laid this Despatch before my Executive Council. The Council are glad to find that the general proposals of the Commission have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government and that the matter to that extent has been settled.

Digitized by Google

3. As soon as the Military Authorities are prepared to take over all the Commissariat arrangements now conducted by the Colony, an Ordinance amending the existing Ordinances relating to Military Expenditure will be passed by the Legislative Council, and on the Military Authorities doing so, the Military contribution will be paid entirely in money at the rate of £150,000 a year for 1867, and £160,000 for 1868.

4. As regards Pensions to the Ceylon Rifles, whilst this Government does not wish to ask for a reconsideration of the decision to which Her Majesty's Government has come, I would submit to your Lordship that the question is one which presses hardly on the Colony. The actual amount of the Pensions to the Rifles is only about £6,000 a year. But in view of the additions likely to be made to the Pension List by the reduction of the Corps from fourteen to eight Companies, as recommended by the Commission, a sum of £8,000 was inserted for Pensions in place of the amount at present disbursed. As it is now not proposed to reduce the Rifles, the increase to the Pension List would probably not take place. And although the Pensions for a few years to come which may be granted may be considered as having accrued for services performed to Ceylon alone, care should be taken that eventually this Colony is not saddled with Pensions for services rendered by the Rifles in the Straits Settlements and Labuan, which it is proposed to garrison in part by eight out of the fourteen Companies composing that Corps.

5. With reference to the question of Barracks, I beg to point out to your Lordship that the Colony has already contributed a sum of £30,000 towards the erection of Barracks. This sum is lying in the Oriental Bank at interest, and with the accumulation of interest, it now amounts to upwards of £33,900. This amount will, it is hoped, be found amply sufficient for the erection of the new Barracks at Galle for the Wing of the European Regiment which it is proposed to locate there chiefly for Imperial purposes.

6. As regards Colombo, if Colonel Laffan's scheme for the demolition of the existing Fortifications were carried out, an amount of ground would be rendered available for commercial purposes, the proceeds of which would probably be sufficient to erect the detached Forts which are considered best suited for the defence of the Roadstead, and also for the construction of any improvements which may be required in the present Barracks at this station.

7. Adverting to the paragraph in your Lordship's Despatch, in which it is stated that Her Majesty's Government understands that all Forts and Defensive Works, other than Trincomalee, will be constructed and kept up by the Colony, this Government would wish to obtain more definite information as to the nature and extent of the demands that may be made upon the Colony for the purposes indicated.

The Right Honorable I have &c.,

The Earl of Carnarvon. HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

Refund of Duties and Drawbacks.—The amount estimated under this head in 1867, is £1065-8-10. The items consist of Refund of Assessment Tax, Customs Duties overlevied, Refund of the value of Stamps rendered useless and other revenue payments.

Lands taken for Government Purposes.—In 1865 the lands resumed by the Crown amounted in value to £1,192-6-3. The amount estimated for 1867 is £1,102-17. These lands are required for the extension of Government buildings, for constructing roads and other public purposes.

Digitized by Google

Immigration.—The following charges are provided for in the Supply Bill of 1867 for Immigration:—

Charges for Hospitals for sick Immigrants	£500
Salary of Superintendent of Immigration	400
Hire of three vessels for the conveyance of Immigrant-Coolies between Manaar and India	2,580
Attendance on the sick on board the vessels	280
And to the destitute, and for watches and attendants	40
Hire of Boats	400
For the maintenance of a Light Vessel	75
For the erection of Temporary Buildings, &c.	300
Maintenance of Establishments, &c.	500
Other petty charges	503
Total.....	£6,378

Enquiry into the Cultivation of the Pearl Oyster.—Under this head provision is made for the salary of Mr. Holdsworth for conducting the enquiry into the cultivation of the Pearl Oyster. Intelligence has recently reached the Government that a plentiful supply of young Oysters is to be found on some of the Aripo Pearl Banks particularly on the Cheval Paar; and we sincerely hope that this fair prospect of another Fishery some years hence, will not end in disappointment. We also trust Mr. Holdsworth's experiments may lead to some definite information respecting the oyster's nature and habits, resulting in profit to the Ceylon Government and valuable information to the scientific world.

Electric Telegraph.—The following sums are provided for in 1867:—

For extending the Telegraph line to Nuwara Eliya.	£ 2,500
For placing the whole of the Telegraph lines in efficient order	3,200
	£ 5,700

Railway Liabilities—This is the last item of Expenditure in the Colonial Accounts. The amount expended under this head in 1865, was £93,156, and that estimated for 1867 is £50,000.

The following extract from the Governor's opening address to the Legislative Council will be read with interest:—

"I have directed the last two half-yearly Reports of the Director General of the Railway to be laid before you. You will be gratified to learn from them that notwithstanding the large amount of sickness which has prevailed on the banks of the Maha Oya, the progress of the works has been satisfactory. The line to Polgahawella, beyond which the Contractor's trains now run, will I trust, be opened for traffic in the beginning of next month; and if the present satisfactory rate of progress be maintained, Kandy will, it is hoped, be reached by train before the middle of next year.

As the Works progress and approach completion, it is apparent that the limit of £1,100,000 for which it was estimated in 1862 that the Railway would be finished, will prove insufficient, and that a further sum of about £ 185,000 will be required. This excess can however be more than met by the funds provided by Ordinance No. 7 of 1864 for the construction of the Railway, which were estimated to yield only £ 1,250,000; whereas in consequence of larger receipts from Export duties than was anticipated, and owing to several sums not originally calculated upon having been placed to the credit of the fund, it will now yield about £ 1,500,000. The Draft of an Ordinance will therefore be submitted to you to amend Ordinance No. 7 of 1864, by authorising the expenditure of £ 1,285.000 in construction instead of 1,100,000, and by substituting the 1st January 1868, for the 1st January 1867 as the date at which the Construction Fund should close and the Sinking Fund commence.

Digitized by Google

"An estimate has been submitted by the Director-General for the extension of the Line for 7¾ miles to Gampola, which amounts to £225,000—being a much larger sum than was originally anticipated, owing to the adoption of a high level to provide for the contingency of extraordinary floods. It is expected that the traffic receipts of such a line would do little more than defray the working expenses leaving no return to the Colony for the large original outlay. It is my opinion therefore, and that of my Council, that the extension cannot under such conditions prudently be entertained, and the Director-General has accordingly been instructed to reconsider his estimate with a view either to the alteration of the level, or the adoption of another line."

Our readers will be gratified to learn that on the 22nd March, the rails were closed on the Incline and that trains of materials now * go every day up to the 70th mile-post. The Director General expects that in a few weeks more the *Iron horse* will reach Kandy. Thus we see that the great triumph of science has been practically accomplished, and that in a very short time Kandy and Colombo will be within a few hours of each other. We hope the Railway will do its destined work with profit and satisfaction both to the English settlers and to the Native population.—The Public Debt raised on debentures has now reached £700,000. Of this amount the sum of £100,000 was raised to pay off the old Railway Company. The interest at 6 per cent. on £700,000 will amount to £42,000 a year. We cannot better conclude this subject than by quoting the memorable words of the late Sir Carpenter Rowe, when proposing the Governor's health at the Banquet in August 1858:—

"Your enlightened Governor (Sir Henry Ward) as you have just learnt from himself, looks much beyond the actual benefit to material interests which may result from this Railway—great as they doubtless will be, and I trust that we may all anticipate in it a powerful auxiliary in carrying civilization into the heart of this beautiful country, in facilitating humanizing intercourse between its different populations, in stimulating industry and the arts of peace, in developing social and moral improvement, in promoting law and order, and under Providence in eventually assisting in the diffusion far and wide through the land of the blessed influences of Gospel truth."

"If these anticipations should be indeed realized—this will assuredly be a great and memorable day in the annals of Ceylon."

In conclusion, the writer regrets that this article, hastily written for the "CEYLON DIRECTORY," has grown to such an unavoidable length.—*Progress*, it appears, is the motto of our present ruler Sir H. Robinson. May we find in him "the enlightened advocate of civil and religious liberty, of freedom of conscience, of freedom of trade, and in all things an able and indefatigable man of business."—With these words we wish "*Success to the Railway.*"

As a fitting appendage to this Paper, we give the usual table of REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE for the period extending from 1821 to 1865, with the ESTIMATE for 1867 on page 243; and a note of the Estimate for 1866 on page 244.

---

* April 1st 1867.

Digitized by Google

RETURN of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of CEYLON for the years from 1821 to 1865, inclusive—shewing the Excess of Revenue or Expenditure in each year:—

YEARS.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.	EXCESS OF REVENUE.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE.
1821.....	459699	481854	...	22155
...22	473669	458346	15323	...
...23	355406	476242	...	120836
...24.....	387259	441592	...	54333
...25.....	355320	495529	...	140209
...26.....	278350	394229	...	115879
...27.....	264735	411648	...	146913
...28.....	305712	339516	...	33804
...29.....	389534	344757	44777	...
...30	403475	347029	56446	...
...31.....	420170	346565	73605	...
...32.....	369437	338100	31337	...
...33.....	437555	331764	105791	...
...34.....	377952	334835	43117	...
...35.....	371995	323277	48718	...
...36.....	406787	352986	53801	...
...37.....	371994	390706	...	18712
...38.....	339437	359074	...	19637
...39	372013	383592	...	11579
...40.....	331200	355298	...	24098
...41.....	344465	361326	...	16861
...42.....	322369	327103	...	4734
...43.....	383118	325155	57963	...
...44.....	444318	374876	69442	...
...45.....	454146	448232	5914	...
...46.....	416404	498205	...	81801
...47.....	440619	518987	...	78368
...48.....	414765	431325	...	16560
...49.....	409306	418424	...	9118
...50.....	415667	390425	25242	...
...51.....	429700	409123	20577	...
...52.....	411806	412871	...	1065
...53.....	412835	386519	26316	...
...54.....	408041	393268	14778	...
...55.....	476273	405610	70663	...
...56.....	504174	457137	47037	...
...57*	578028	535804	42224	...
...58*	654961	594332	60629	...
...59*	747036	698268	48768	...
...60*	767100	705440	61660	...
...61*	751997	635230	116767	...
...62*	759136	626654	132482	...
...63*	952790	738194	214596	...
...64*	867728	843292	24436	...
...65*	978492	838193	140299	...
	21,216,973	20,480,932	1,652,703	916,662
Deduct Excess of Expenditure			916,662	
Net Excess of Revenue.....			£736.041	
1866 (Estimate)	848,382 ...	857,611	Probable Savings	£10,000
1867 (do.)	981,575 ...	991,258	Do	10,000

*The above sums are exclusive of the following amounts expended under the Surplus Fund Ordinances :

1857 —£17,656 ; 1858 :—£40,256 ; 1859 :—£53,826 ; 1860 : £78,425 ; 1861 £19,759 ; 1862:—£3,484 ; 1863:—£120 ;—1864 :—£250,000;—1865 :—Sums charged on Balances £28,162—Total :—£491,688.

NOTE.—In 1867 the amount estimated from Balances is £37,303. From Surplus Funds £170,000; and from Loan Board Funds £36,150. The total estimated Expenditure is therefore £1,224,713.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF CEYLON FOR THE YEAR 1867.

REVENUE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears of Revenue of former Years	28,000	0	0
Customs	300,000	0	0
Port and Harbour Dues	7,000	0	0
Land Sales	60,000	0	0
Land Revenue	115,000	0	0
Rents exclusive of Land	50,000	0	0
Licences	160,000	0	0
Stamps	75,000	0	0
Taxes	10,000	0	0
Postage	2,000	0	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	7,500	0	0
Government Vessels		0	0
Sale of Government property	122,000	0	0
Ration stoppages from Her Majesty's Troops	4,200	0	0
Reimbursments in aid of expenses incurred by Government	15,000	0	0
Electric Telegraph Messages	12,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,000	0	0
Interest	6,000	0	0
Pearl Fishery	75	0	0
Special Receipts	2,000	0	0
Receipts by the Crown Agents in London	800	0	0
	981,575	0	0
Draft from Balances	37,303	10	0
Do. do. Surplus Funds	170,000	0	0
Do. do. Loan Board Funds	36,150	11	0
Total £	1,225,029	1	0

EXPENDITURE. *Charges sanctioned by Ordinances No. 1 of 1858 No. 11 of 1859 and No. 14 of 1864.*	£	s.	d.				
Civil Establishments	56,710	2	7				
Agents of Provinces	41,047	14	0				
Judicial Establishments	45,821	8	0				
Ecclesiastical Establishments	9,311	0	0				
Educational Establishments	3,312	0	0				
Medical Establishments	6,959	4	0				
Police Establishments	1,700	0	0				
Fiscals in the Provinces	10,025	4	0				
Colonial Commissariat	4,090	9	6				
				178,977	2	1	
Sanctioned by Ordinance No. 16 of 1864.							
Colonial Pay and Allowances	6,585	11	4				
Contribution towards Military Expenditure	110,000	0	0				
				116,585	11	4	
Sanctioned by Ordinance No. 7 of 1864:							
Railway Liabilities				50,000	0	0	
						345,562	13 5
Charges voted by the Legislative Council in appropriation Ordinance for 1867						645,696	1 3
						991,258	14 8
Deduct probable Savings on the above disbursements						10,000	0 0
						981,258	14 8
Works charged on Balances						37,303	10 0
Do. do. Surplus Funds						170,000	0 0
Do. do. Loan Board Funds						36,150	11 0
						1,224,712	15 8
Surplus Revenue						316	5 4
Total £						1,225,029	1 0

Digitized by Google

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1866.

The actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1866 will not be known before the middle of 1867, so we give below an abstract of the Estimates for last year.—The total Revenue was estimated at £915,275 and a draft from Balances of former years, of £60,028-15-4¾ made it up to £975,303-15-4¾ The separate items were Arrears of Revenue £20,000; Customs 300,000; Port and Harbour dues 6,600; Land Sales 50,000; Land Revenue 97,000; Rents exclusive of Land 65,000; Licenses 145,000; Stamps 72,500; Taxes 8,500; Postage 2,000; Fines, forfeitures and fees of Court 5,500; Government Vessels 4,000; Sale of Government property 105,000; Ration stoppages 4,200; Reimbursements 15,000; Electric Telegraph 7,500; Miscellaneous 3,500; Interest 2,300; Pearl Fishery 75; Special Receipts 800; Receipts by Crown Agents 800.

The estimated Expenditure ran as follows:—Civil Establishments £56,630-8-0; Agents 4,047-14-0; Judicial Establishments 45,821-8-0; Ecclesiastical 9,311; Educational 3,312, Medical 7,839-4-0; Police Establishments 1,700; Fiscals in Provinces 10,055-4-0; Colonial Commissary 4,090-9-6—total £179,807-7-6 for Fixed Establishments. Add for Colonial Pay and Allowances to troops 6,585-11-4; for Military Contribution 100,000; and for Railway Liabilities 85,000—total fixed £371,392. Add charges voted by Legislative Council £550,192-9-3½ and the sum is £921,585-8-1½. Probable savings are £10,000; and works charged on Balances £60,028-15-4¾—and the total Expenditure is given at £971,614-3-6¼—leaving a surplus of £3,689-11-10½ on the estimated Revenue.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

(*From the Overland Observer, March 16th*, 1867.)

The return of Land Sales for 1866 which we owe to the courtesy of the Surveyor General has quite taken us by surprise. It is the largest as regards acreage, since the adoption of the upset price of £1 per acre in 1844. The number of acres sold reached 45,546 realizing no less than £72,021, an average of £1 11s. 8d. per acre. It is plain from the details given, that the vast bulk of the lands sold and settled in the past year consisted of small lots for Natives, the demand for large lots for coffee culture having greatly lulled. The contrast in this respect between the returns for 1863 and 1866 is very striking,—thus:—

Year.	Lots Sold.	Acres.	Realized.	Average. Per Acre.
1863	1,663	27,990	£72,808	£2 12 0
1866	8,553	45,546	£72,021	£1 11 8

The expenditure in the past year was £19,397, so that the net access to the revenue was £52,714. The largest sum realized in any one year was £76,567 for 34,122 acres in 1864, the average per acre being £2 4 10½d. In the old 5s. an acre period, no less than 78,686 acres were sold in one year, 1841. The amount realized, however, was only £29,712, an average of 7s. 6¼d. per acre. Between 1833 and 1837, the Governor had the power of making grants of lands on certain conditions, but the quantity so alienated was trifling. From 1837 to end of June 1844, the upset price was 5/ per acre and competition rarely took place. From 1st July 1844, the minimum upset price has been £1 and competition has occasionally run forest land up to £7 and even £10 an acre, while building lots in or near towns have sold for above £100 an acre. In the third of a century, since 1833, the Crown lands alienated in Ceylon have aggregated 39,280 lots, including 636,364 acres and realizing £817,094:—the average per acre being £1 5s. 8d. Considerably more than half of the lands sold have been hill forest land suited for the cultivation of coffee.

On the following page will be found the table of Crown Lands Sold, &c., and on page 247 a lengthened article which fully enters into the subject.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Crown Lands &c. sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deeds issued from 1833 to 1866 inclusive.

Period.	Land sold & settled.		Revenue from Land sales including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
1833 to 1843	No.	Acres.	£	£	£	£	No.	Acres.
1844*	2693	267873	142758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept.	..	...	8893	371397
1845	71	7703	18270		...	...	479	42027
1846	329	19450	31480		...	...	970	41364
1847	200	3590	12103	4533	...	7570	206	4239
1848	180	4508	6496	4785	...	1711	101	2210
1849	88	2761	4672	4717	89	...	85	4977
1850	82	786	2265	7368	5103	...	141	3227
1851	118	2962	2603	4360	1756	...	71	6319
1852	95	939	1695	3785	2090	...	108	1088
1853	48	1848	2479	4159	1680	...	144	1859
1854	53	2200	3324	4510	1186	...	47	2126
1855	87	8209	9927	4725	..	5202	68	3555
1856	57	7286	16410	4720	..	12140	68	5475
1857	183	11656	22805	8450	...	14355	91	11786
1858	493	19795	37027	11365	...	25662	188	14494
1859	873	15752	33125	18051	...	15375	310	14323
1860	2000	23447	38589	24358	...	14232	906	14931
1861	3704	33660	51628	28081	...	23547	2369	34865
1862	5987	28329	44166	22595	..	21571	2438	30535
1863	4572	25302	45800	17883	...	27417	2540	21558
1864	1663	27990	72808	17606	...	55202	2053	31212
1865	3542	34122	76567	17458	...	59109	2670	43262
1866	4609	41150	68276	17274	...	51002	2002	28860
	8553	45546	72021	19307	...	52714	2473	46369
Total ...	39,280	636,364	817,094	250,084	11,904	386 809	29,451	781,158

* That is from 1st July when the upset price was raised to £1 an acre. The total sales for 1844 reached 20,415 acres, the balance beyond 7,703 being sold at 5s. an acre.

Digitized by Google

SALE OF CROWN LANDS IN CEYLON.

(*From the "Colombo Observer," March* 21.)

In our Overland Summary we deduced from the figures before us an average rate per acre in 1866 of only £1 11 8. We were not then aware that of the lands sold and settled, 19,240 acres were lands in which Budhist Temples were quieted, and for which there was no charge beyond the trifling amount of fees for title deed plans. The acreage sold, granted to occupiers at half value, &c., is thus reduced to 26,306, and the average per acre raised to £2 10 1. The title plans granted in 1866 were so numerous that the fees aggregated £9,352, a larger sum than was ever received in any previous year since the Department was formed. The lands sold to Natives realized £57,352 which shews how wealth has got diffused amongst them. The lands sold to Europeans realised only £13,755 a proof of the discouragement produced by the recent financial crisis. We hope speedily to see, not the Native demand lowered, but the demands of Europeans increased.

To the general remarks in the *Overland Observer* Summary of 16th March 1867, we may now add that from the Ceylon Blue Book we are able to give the figures for the years prior to 1833. These appear to refer to free *grants*, which the Governors of Ceylon had power to make to inhabitants or settlers who undertook to cultivate pepper, coffee, &c. Accordingly there are no money amounts opposite the acreage for the following years, the earliest for which returns seem to exist; although we know that considerable grants must have been previously made:—

Years.	*Acres.*
1828	1,551
1829	1,160
1830	1,279
1831	6,154
1832	2,784
Total	12,928

The first grant of land for the formation of a coffee estate seems to have been made in 1823 to the late Mr. George Bird, who was placed by Lieut. Governor Sir James Campbell and confirmed by Governor Sir E. Barnes, in possession of the royal lands of Singapettia and Weyangwatte near Gampola. Here the first coffee estate was opened in 1824. Gangarooa near Kandy (the property of Sir Edward Barnes) and an estate near Matella (Warriapolla we believe) were opened soon after; (Gangaroon in 1825). In 1833 Mr. Bird commenced coffee cultivation at Kondesally in Doombera, and Mr. Wm. Rudd (now the oldest Ceylon Coffee Planter living,) joined him there, with the late Mr. Charles Pitt, in 1834. Mr. Bird removed from Kondesalle to Imboolpittia, and died in Kandy on 1st March, 1857, having met with the usual fate of pioneers. After working hard for 33 years he died unsuccessful. At the outset mistakes were made regarding the mode of cultivation, and Ceylon coffee was placed at a great disadvantage in the English market by the differential duty in favour of that grown in the West Indies. Sir Edward Barnes in 1826 urged on the Home Government the abolition of this inequality, but it was not until 1835 that Ceylon received the fair play which enabled her to distance the Western Colonies and ultimately to become, what she is now, the third Coffee Country of the World. The result of the measure equalizing the duties was that in 1836 the year after it was passed, 4,000 acres of mountain forest were felled and planted (mainly by Messrs. Ackland & Boyd, we believe) and such became the rush for

Digitized by Google

land that, as we have already noticed, 78,685 acres were sold in the one year 1841. At this period the upset price of land was only 5s. an acre, for which it was generally bought, with no addition for Surveying; * while coffee produced in British Colonies enjoyed the benefit of a heavy protective duty against the foreign article. From 1st July 1844 the upset price was raised to £1 an acre, † and in 1845 the sale of lands was further checked by the approach of the commercial crisis which culminated in 1847, protection being meanwhile swept away. Subsequent events have proved that, whatever may have been the effect at the commencement of the enterprise, protection, existing or withdrawn, had but little permanent effect on Coffee cultivation in Ceylon. The state of financial credit in England the demand for Coffee in the markets of Europe, and the prudence and economy with which the pursuit is managed here, (not forgetting mistakes as to soil and climate and the occurrence of unfavourable seasons,) are the great causes which influnce prosperity or adversity in a pursuit which, being tropical, and dependent on imported labor is, to a certain extent precarious. The result of the crisis of 1845-48, however, and we ought to add of the crippling of the Survey Department, and the obstructive policy of a gentleman (Mr. Wm. Sims,) who was, for a time at the head of the Department,—was, that the sales went down to 786 acres in 1849 (as against nearly 79,000 in 1841) and had only risen to 7826 in 1855, the year in which the advent of Sir H. Ward gave a fresh impetus to the operations of the Survey Department in common with all others. That able and active Governor found thousands of Native cultivators and scores of European Planters equally crying out for land; and so effectually did he apply the remedies required (conceding payment by easy instalments to rice cultivators,) that in the last year of his rule, 1860, the sales had again risen to 32,660 acres. We ought to add, however, that

* The Proclamation putting an end to free grants and fixing an upset price of 5/ an acre, was issued under instructions from the Secretary of State on 11th July, 1833, and provided that all lands not previously granted and not appropriated for public purposes, should be put up to public sale at an upset price according to value, but in no case at less than 5/ an acre. Persons were allowed to select the lands they wished to purchase, (the writer on behalf of a Colombo Firm, cut boundaries round one block of 3,500 acres on the Namenacoole range in 1840-41 and we believe that far larger areas were applied for and purchased by Messrs. A. & R. Crowe & Co., H. Ritchie & Co and others); while so confident were the applicants of obtaining the lands they applied for, at the upset price and without competition (at that time regarded as dishonourable) that nurseries were put in and felling often commenced before the sale took place, which it did after application and three months' notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. A deposit of 10 per cent. was paid at once and the rest within one year, Government defraying all cost of survey. The Grants made the usual reserves as to roads, precious metals, &c.

† The Minute of 1844 was dated 29th June and announced that under instructions from the Secretary of State no applications for lands would be received after 30th June. (The stringency of this rule was relaxed in November 1845, and lands were and are surveyed on application, the names of the applicants being published in the Notices of Sale.) Waste lands were to be sold from time to time with the endeavour, as far as possible, to meet the demands of settlers. Under the new rules, individuals were not permitted to enter on lands before sale, or run their boundaries as they pleased, but tracts were surveyed in blocks generally under 640 acres. The upset price was fixed at 20/ and ultimately, the costs of Survey, at certain rates per acre, were charged against purchasers. From 22nd November 1845 the whole of the purchase money, fees &c. was made payable within one month, the deposit of 10 per cent. and the fees being forfeited if the sale were not completed. The Rules on which Waste Lands and Irrigation Lands are now sold will be found in our Directory. According to Dickman's 'Civil Service Manual,' building lots in the Cinnamon Gardens are still sold under an advertisement of 14th December 1834 which provides that 10 per cent. and the fees should be paid at once and the rest in 3 instalments at the end of 4, 8 and 12, months respectively from the day of sale.

Digitized by Google

the renewed prosperity of the coffee enterprise, was mainly owing to increased consumption and better price of coffee in the markets of Europe, which had set in just before Sir H. Ward's arrival. To meet the demands of Europeans and Natives and settle old titles and Temple Lands claims, a greatly enlarged Survey Department has since 1856 (with a temporary check from ill-advised retrenchment during Sir C. MacCarthy's rule,) been actively and usefully at work, the result being that the sales of lands have gone on steadily increasing until in 1866 the figure reached 45,546 acres. The contrast between the two periods is thus shewn : —

Years.	*Acres sold.*	*Extent in acres for which Title plans issued.*
1855	7,286	5,475
1866	45,546	46,369

In the whole period of 33 years during which lands have been sold, the results have been :—

Acres sold 636,364. Title Plans issued for *acres* 781,158. It thus appears that titles have been issued for 144,794 acres more than the sales amount to. The explanation of this discrepancy is that the Survey Department is constantly issuing plans to parties who obtained grants of land, or who being squatted on Government lands are charged a certain proportion of the improved value as they have held possession for a longer or shorter period, 30 years possession entitling the parties to a free grant.

A gentleman in the Department to whom we have referred the question, states :—" Discrepancies will always exist between the acreage sold, and the extent for which Title Plans are issued. In the first place Title Plans are made out for old grants, for lands granted on certificate of no claim, for Temple lands and for private lands surveyed in the course of our work. Many persons ask for Title plans of their lands when they hear surveys have been made, and that they can obtain plans for the amount of the survey fees. And again, the number of Title plans issued and the extent depend also on the demands received through the Government Agents (many of them two or three years after the disposal of the land,) and on the means at the Surveyor General's Office of meeting the demands."

The figures we have quoted from the Blue Book are evidently imperfect even as regards grants for coffee planting purposes. It is clear that during the 70 years of British possession, fully a million of acres of lands (waste or forest and building lots, which are free of tax, and grain lands which pay tithe) have passed from the Crown to individuals. Putting aside the figures which shew 12,928 acres granted between 1828 and 1832, because this is but a fragment of information which can never, we fear, be rendered complete, let us see the results of sales from July 1833 to June 1844 at 5s. an acre, and from July 1844 at £1 an acre with expenses of cutting boundaries and surveying :—1833 to 1844 11 years, during which 8,893 title plans in triplicate were issued for 371,397 acres :—

Lots sold.	*Acres.*	*Realized.*	*Average per acre.*
2,693	267,373	£142,758	10/8

1844 to 1866 :—22 years, during which 20,558 title plans in triplicate were issued for 409,761 acres :

Lots sold.	*Acres.*	*Realized.*	*Average per acre.*
36,587	368,991	£674,339	36/6½

Digitized by Google

For the whole period from 1833 to 1866, 33 years during which 29,451 title plans in triplicate for 781,158 acres were issued:—

Lots sold.	*Acres.*	*Realized.*	*Average per acre.*
39,280	636,364	£817,094	25/8

The lowest average price per acre was in 1841 when 78,686 acres realized £29,712, an average of 7/6½d per acre. The highest average was in 1863 when 27,990 acres sold for £72,808 an average of £2—12—0¼. This is without deducting Temple lands, &c. The highest price per acre for an extensive lot was obtained in 1864 when 506 acres in Matelle District sold for £4,800, or £9—9—0 an acre.

The expenditure since 1846 when the Survey Department was separated from that of the Civil Engineer has been £250,084. Let us say £300,000 for the whole period and the result, deducting expenditure, is a clear revenue of £517,094, or at the rate of 16/3 for every acre of land sold, apart from the immense indirect benefit conferred on the Colony by the capital and industry brought to bear on the lands, and the progress made by the Survey Department in mapping the Island and settling claims to property, so averting litigation and crime. The figures being given for each year from 1828 to 1832, in the Blue Book, and from July 1844 to the end of 1866 in the Survey Office Return, it may be well to complete the statement by giving the details for the years extending from 1833 to 1844,—the 5s. an acre period, of which the grand totals only are given in the Survey Department and Blue Book returns. We take the figures from the Ceylon Government Almanac for 1847 :—

Years.	Acres Sold	Amount realized:
1833	146	Not given, but at 5/ per acre the amount would be £ 1,210
1834	337	
1835	431	
1836	3,920	
1837	3,662	5,141
1838	10,401	7,475
1839	9,570	8,240
1840	42,582	19,995
1841	78,686	29,712
1842	48,534	25,056
1843	59,800	29,091
1844 *	12,712	8,264
Total.....	£270,784	£135,594

There is a discrepancy between this and the Survey Return which gives the acreage at 267,373 and the amount at £142,758, but the difference arises probably from different modes of keeping accounts.

In the first three years of the series only one sale took place of a lot exceeding 100 acres, a lot of 283 acres having been sold in the Southern Province in 1835.

In 1836 the names of European purchasers are first given, the Hon. Geo. Turnour (Government Agent of Kandy,) and Col. M. Lindsay, C. B., of the 78th, being down as the purchasers of 1,583 acres, no doubt mainly of the great Rajawelle Estate; while Messrs. Ackland and Boyd stand opposite 1,097 acres, also purchases in Doombera, we suppose, although Kondesalle was in their hands as far back as 1833 or 1834 (?) Next year E. R. Power, then Assistant Agent of Kaigalle is down for 558 acres, and Captain C. Murray (who ultimately sold the Pusilawa lands to the Messrs Worms) for 575. In 1838 come the names of Henley and Dowson for 2000 acres; and C. D. Parlett & Co. 1,500 (part of the unfortunate Southern Province lands). Then Capt. H. A. Atchison and R. Jefferson Esq. are down for 919 acres (Hantanne); while Captain G. T. Parke (De-

* At 5s. up to 30th June. The total for the year, including 7,703 acres sold at £1 an acre after 1st July, was 20,415 acres, realizing £26,534.

Digitized by Google

puty Commissary General) and Lieutenant J. W. Dalgetty stand opposite 749 (Oodowelle.) Lieutenant General Sir John Wilson (Commander of the Forces) buys two lots of 1,137 and 1,254 acres, respectively (Nilambe and Pusilawa ?) In 1839 A. & R. Crowe & Co. first enter the field for a sweep of 6,654 acres, (in the Southern Province alas !) In 1840 began the great rush of purchasers from the Governor downwards, and we have such names as Messrs. A. & R. Crowe & Co. 1,139 and 1,759 acres: A. Vallance 698; the Right Hon'ble J. A. Stewart Mackenzie (Governor) 1,024 and 1,120; C. R. Buller; L. Jumeaux; W. Tindall; Sir J. Wilson; R. B. Tytler, for over 3,000 acres; Lieutenant D. Meaden; Messrs. Ritchie & Co.; the Hon. H. Wright, Auditor General; J. Campbell; Hon'ble W. O. Carr and Captain T. B. Skinner; F. B. Norris; Hamer C. Mackenzie and T. Donne; Hon'ble G. Turnour 2,218; G. Bird 1,752; Sir R. Arbuthnot (Commander of the Forces) and Captain Thurlow 855; T. Oswin; J. G. Frith, F. N. Pattel and Captain W. T. Layard 2,264; P. E. Wodehouse 2,135. These were chiefly the Ambegamoa lands from which so much was hoped and which so sadly belied expectation. 1841 has the longest list of all, but we can mention only a few names:— Messrs. A. & R. Crowe & Co. about 7,000 acres; Ackland Boyd & Co. 2,310; Ritchie & Co. over 7,000; W. C. Gibson, Reid Davidson & Co. 3,507; the Joint Stock Company about 4,500; Ven'ble J. M. S. Glenie 1,970; F. & C. Hadden 1,428; Pride and Gaskell 1,224; Captain E. B. Layard 2,363; Hew Stewart 2,400; C. U. Stuart 1,908; Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher 2,304, &c. The mere mention of these names will call up many a sad and chequered history, and yet it is wonderful how many of the old Planters and of the first estates are still to the fore: a fair proportion moderately prosperous even yet after all the vicissitudinous years they have seen.

In September 1860, Col. Sim had a very elaborate return prepared shewing the lands sold by Provinces and distinguishing the acreage sold to Europeans and Natives respectively. We have not access to similar information for all the years succeeding 1860, but from the materials within our reach we may make an approximate guess. We do not think we shall be very far out in saying that of the 636,000 acres sold and settled since 1833, 450,000 passed into the hands of Europeans and 186,000, into those of Natives, including the trustees of Budhist Temples. Of the lands purchased by Europeans fully 350,000 were hill forests suitable for coffee. The Natives purchased chiefly low lands suitable for cocoanut and rice cultivation. Our calculation is that the cultivated land in Ceylon is about 1½ millions of acres, 1-10th of the whole area. By titles more or less good, private proprietors probably hold two millions of acres, of which it will be seen Europeans hold (or *held*, for a good deal of the land purchased has been abandoned) nearly one-fourth. We are quite aware that if what the Natives claim, without title, were counted, we might double our calculation. One of the good effects of a uniform land tax on acreage would be to extinguish multitudes of unfounded Native claims. Mr. Birch in his report on Saffragam notices that on the faith of a grant of a small tract or exemption for a limited area, Headmen and others claim vast tracts of valuable forest; claims which would be as readily abandoned on the imposition of a land tax as was the institution of Slavery in the Northern Province in 1842 when an annual registration fee of only 1/6 was demanded.

As we are writing we curiously enough receive the extracts, presented to Parliament and printed for sale of the Ceylon Blue Book for 1864. Amongst these papers to which the public of the British Empire have

Digitized by Google

been made free, are reports of the most valuable nature from public servants, which would have been exceedingly interesting to the people of Ceylon if submitted to them at an earlier date, and which even after the lapse of two years, we find full of information which we are glad to get. We refer especially to the Annual Report of the late Surveyor General, Colonel Sim, and the Administration Reports of the Government Agent Western Province and others. Anything calculated to embarrass the Government, such as that expression of opinion by Mr. Morris regarding the inadequacy of the pay of Headmen, could be easily erased in giving such reports to the Press. But the Secretary of State had no hesitation in publishing quite as strong an expression of opinion by Mr. Layard in his report for 1864. Mr. L. states that, "The protection of the public property in remote Districts ought to be no longer committed to unpaid headmen. It is unreasonable to expect they should undergo the trouble and amount of labour and responsibility entailed by many of the duties they are called upon to perform, or support the odium, often taking the shape of persecution, of resisting encorachments on the interests of Government by their countrymen, without remuneration." He goes on to shew that the increased productiveness of the minor sources of revenue over which Native Headmen watch, would soon return the cost of salaries. But we must confine ourselves at present to the information which has a bearing on the paper we are now writing, and in the Reports of Colonel Sim and Mr. Layard, we find much which we and our readers will be glad to know. For instance, Col. Sim in his Progress Report for 1864, dated March 23rd 1865, states:

"In the Hina Corle a very large quantity of land has been sold to Natives in moderately sized lots, chiefly intended I hear, for cocoanuts. The accessibility to the land by means of the Railway has made this a favourable locality for investment. Caltura District and its neighbouring localities, Pasdoon and Rygam Korles, produced no less than 39,696, last year for 1,934 acres, one-half of which only were *boná fide* sales, the rest being due to compromises with the Natives on account of lengthened occupation as prescribed by Ordinance. This is a field where much money will be reaped by Government for some years to come, the land being chiefly paddy fields and gardens held under licence from the Government. A few more years and all these lands would have passed from the possession of Government, lapsing to the cultivators by the right of tenure. Much opposition is in consequence made to their Survey and Sale, but great credit is due to the Government Agent for his judicious management in coming to fair terms with the Natives. The lands too are much enhanced in value from their abounding in plumbago, which is year by year becoming an article of greater export.

"The Crown land sold for £2 3/ per acre; 922 acres were parted with at a valuation, to occupiers for £2,383, and 1,103 acres were given up by Government, owing to the prescribed term of 30 years having been exceeded by the too successful squatters.

"At Matelle the sales as usual were very prosperous; not that it is believed the soil is in any way superior, and indeed throughout the district is a lack of water, but it is said to be the favourite country and climate* of the Tamil coolie.

"The highest sale of the year was at Matelle, where the land called Maccaloose of 506 acres was disposed of for £4,800, or at the rate of 9 guineas per acre, the largest bid, considering the area, ever known at a Government auction.

* 2,230 acres produced 10,182*l.* or 4*l*. 11*s*. per acre.

Digitized by Google

"Very little was done in the Central Province towards the settlement of land occupied by squatters. A difficulty in this respect always exists in this province which does not apply to the maritime districts. In the latter the Dutch established a thombo register of lands, which is of great service in the determination of claims; but in the Central Province, the Kandyans have in general no sort of documentary title to produce.

"*In the Southern Province* a large falling off is perceptible in 1864 contrasted with 1863, to the extent of more than 50 per cent., still 926 acres were sold for £3,006, or about £3 5/ an acre, this being the province where the highest rate of land sales is always maintained, though the aggregate revenue from them is but small. The fields and gardens in Matura and Hambantotte districts are sure to meet with much competition when exposed for sale, the former country having a rich and populous community, and the latter receiving its value from the irrigation works of Ooroobokke and Kirime.

"*The Eastern Province*, or rather Batticaloa, shows a different style of return to all the others. But though neither for coffee nor cocoanut plantations in its way it is of a very satisfactory character. The lots there are minute in size and are intended for native gardens, and in consequence there are few places where native prosperity of late years has been more apparent. 888 lots, containing 1,007 acres, were sold for £1,460, and 225 lots, with only 170 acres, being claims and encroachments, were settled for £418.

"The irrigation works of Errecamam and Ambare are still productive of revenue through the sale of lands, 52 lots with 434 acres bringing £521 in 1864. Several others were purchased, but the sales were cancelled owing to the money not being forthcoming at the appointed dates.

"*The North-western Province* shows 986 acres of Crown lands, producing £1,496, and 198 acres of claims and encroachments, £366. The neighbourhood of Chilaw is reported excellent for cocoanuts and as soon as I can spare one or two of my staff from other districts, I trust to make the land sale return of this province exhibit a higher figure.

"*In the Northern Province*, by the desire of the late Sir Charles MacCarthy, a surveyor has been stationed there for some years past. It was never expected that his employment there would produce any revenue, as in the well-cultivated peninsula of Jaffna the gardens are almost wholly the properties of natives, and the rest of this large province is little but a wilderness. The chief reason expressed by the Government Agent for the presence of a surveyor was the "definition of the ponds and channels of drainage," and to mark out what Crown land may yet remain there, to prevent future encroachments. At his request also the town of Mulletivoe was surveyed and many lots have been offered for sale, but as yet without result.

It may not be without interest to note that 24 building lots covering two acres were sold at Anoradjapoora, or rather made over to the natives of that ancient metropolis for £128.

Having now finished my remarks on the land sales of the provinces, I now proceed to detail the other field operations of the Survey department, These are:

Temple land surveys.
Railway surveys.
Road Tracings.
Old grants.

In accordance with instructions of Government, to lose no time in executing *the Temple Land Surveys*, I placed six of my staff last year to this special

Digitized by Google

work, and the result of their labours was the survey of 89 temples, comprising 33,538 acres. As I have often represented, this species of survey is most trying to the constitutions of the men employed, and very expensive to the Government. The lands lie in remote parts far from civilization at times, or even a road, and therefore a great loss occurs in the fixation of the lots by means of trigonometrical stations or lengthened traverses. What with the difficulty of the survey, what with the enormous area yet to be mapped, it is out of the question to say when this work will be accomplished; 45,690 acres have already been surveyed, and 51,204 remain untouched, that is according to the Commissioners' report, but as their areas are far from correct and always too small, the figures, if the same proportion of error hitherto existing, be maintained, will be near 100,000.

[Our readers are aware that subsequently a contract was made with Mr. Tottenham for the Survey of 50,000 acres—ED. C. O.]

"*Old Grants.*—A question was asked in the Legislative Council with reference to these old grants, implying that small progress had been made in the surveys. These lands were granted in 1844 to natives with a promise of title plans and deeds on deposit of the value of the land (5s. per acre) and the survey fees, &c.; £8,000 was the result of this call. Plans of 1,543 lots, comprising 10,880 acres, have been issued from this office up to date from 1859. How much more remains to be done I cannot well ascertain, for though the Government Agent Western Province gives me 16,000 acres as the total, yet that is likely to be only an approximate amount. The work is being executed concurrently with other work, it being thought from the dispersion of the lots throughout the province that it was not worth while to make it a special and therefore expensive transaction, while by combining it with "applications" and "encroachments" the survey could be carried out without injury to the revenue. The delay in the final settlement it is believed is not to be attributed to the Survey department, nor to the Cutcherry, but is rather due to the natives themselves. Instead of being in possession of land according to the old grant, it is generally found on survey that they claim on it half as much again. The excess the Government Agent is willing to give them at a valuation, at an easy rate; but it is a work of time for the natives to come to any arrangements.

"Leaving now the field for the office, I have to report that in 1864 title deed plans were issued in triplicate, amounting in number to 2,670, covering 42,262 acres, being the largest number and the greatest area ever granted by the Government in any year since 1844. The contract system under which these are drawn works admirably, and indeed without it I could not possibly have supplied the required 8,010 plans. One plan of each set having been drawn and examined in the office, a young draftsman takes it home, and returns it with the duplicate and triplicate next morning, for 9d. a copy.

"The record plans on the 16-chain scale and adapted to the meridian of Pedrotallagalla have been greatly advanced last year. These are essential for the proper insertion of all the new works, the boundaries of which could not be guaranteed as the exact limits without such accurate information as the record plans can alone afford."

Mr. Layard, after shewing that the revenue of his Province gave an excess of £19,535 over 1863. went on to remark:—

"The land sales, while contributing 17,471*l.* of this excess, have had the beneficial effects of stimulating private industry by adding to the security of much property in the country hitherto held without any title. The following statement shews the extent of land disposed of by competitive sale, by pur-

Digitized by Google

chases at half improved value, by purchases under the Minute of 8th August 1844, and by certificates against the Crown."

The statement referred to shews that the waste lands sold (the Deek Oya and Gongalla lands chiefly,) reached 14,160 acres, and realized £29,847. Land sold at half improved value 217 acres £426. Lands disposed of under the Minute of 8th August 1844 (by which holders of lands on tickets granted prior to 16th July 1833, can obtain permanent grants on paying 5s. an acre,) 1,521 acres. Lands in which certificates against the Crown were allowed to parties in possession of them (on account of prescription, we presume) 1,130 acres. This illustrates the mode in which "lands settled" are mixed up with "lands sold." Mr. Layard commenting on the land sales, remarks:

"It is to be hoped that such unexpected success may induce Government to greatly enlarge the staff of the Surveyor General's department until all the public property in the possession of private persons has been ascertained and satisfactorily disposed of, and an agricultural survey in some districts already considerably advanced should be sufficiently completed to admit of the introduction of a general land-tax, or if this be not found practicable, of such a system of commutation in respect of the tax on grain as shall neither compromise the interests of Government nor afford temptations of a demoralizing tendency to a people too ready to take advantage of every defect even in plans exclusively formed for their benefit.

"Fully one-third of the lands in the Alloot-corle, the undoubted property of the Crown, owing to the absence of a survey, was commuted in 1830 as belonging to private individuals, and recent surveys have proved that in almost every instance the extent of land was undervalued, so as to entail a further public loss by disproportioned assessment."

He adds:—

"The royalty from plumbago declined from 1,272*l.* 10s 2d in 1863 to 1,075 12s 6d. in 1864, partly in consequence of a decrease in the demand for the mineral and partly in consequence of the sales of some of the most productive mines. Plumbago yielding lands have been sold from 60*l* to 200*l* an acre."

Mr. Birch in a most elaborate Report shewed that the revenue was largely and systematically cheated by unfounded claims to exemption on account of alleged temple titles, concessions on account of loyalty to the British Government, holding office, &c. Where an inch was granted, an ell was taken, and the concurrence of testimony shews that almost any conceivable strengthening of the Survey Department is sure to be more than repaid by the benefits direct and indirect which the settling of claims to lands secure to the revenue and the people. We trust therefore the process of surveying, mapping, selling and settling the lands in Ceylon will go on at a rapidly augmented rate.

PROPORTIONATE CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE TO CHICORY IN BRITAIN.

It would seem that the influence of Chicory on the consumption of Coffee in Britain is greater than we could imagine and is telling with increased effect. According to the best figures within our reach, the propotions for the three past years have been as follows:—

YEARS.	COFFEE. *Million lbs.*	CHICORY. *Million lbs.*	PERCENTAGE OF *Chicory to Coffee.*
1863.	32⅔.	10½.	32·14.
1864.	31⅓.	11.	35·1.
1865.	32¾.	11.	39·69.

It thus appears that while the consumption of Coffee in Britain has been almost stationary at about 32 millions of lbs. for the past three years,

Digitized by Google

that of Chicory has increased until the consumption of this article bears the proportion to Coffee of nearly 40 per cent. And this notwithstanding the fact that chicory is now liable to a duty of 26s. 6d. per cwt. and that mixtures of Coffee and Chicory must be so labelled. The conclusion is irresistible that the people of England generally like to drink their Coffee with *at least* one-third of Chicory mixed with it. For this there is no remedy any more than for the *preference* with the English give to Tea. But if peace is preserved to the Continent of Europe we may rely on a remunerative and expansive market for all the Coffee Ceylon can produce.

PROPORTIONATE CONSUMPTION OF CEYLON COFFEE TO ALL OTHER KINDS IN BRITAIN.

On a recent occasion when noticing the Consumption of Coffee in Britain, we were merely able to hazard the supposition that Ceylon kinds constituted at least two-thirds of the whole quantity. We have now referred to the figures, which we give below with the percentage of Ceylon to all other kinds shewn:

Years.	Ceylon Coffee. Tons.	Other Kinds. Tons.	Total. Tons.	Percentage of Ceylon to Total.
1860...	12,485	3,441	15,926	78
1861...	12,715	3,077	15,792	80
1862...	11,000	4,475	15,475	71
1863...	10,900	3,825	14,725	74
1864...	11,350	2,753	14,103	80
1865...	11,500	2,500	14,000	82
Total for 6 years	69,950	20,071	90,021	77.9

From the above figures it will be seen that we were far below the mark—that in fact the great bulk of the Coffee consumed in Britain is Ceylon Coffee. It has supplanted even Mocha, to which our well-prepared mountain kinds are far superior. Indeed it is quite certain that a great deal of what is called Mocha is really Malabar Coffee shipped from Mangalore and other ports on the Western Coast by Arab Traders. We must confess, however, that we were not prepared for the high position which Ceylon Coffee has attained: over 77 per cent. for the six years; while in 1865, the proportion was actually 82 per cent. leaving only 18 for other Colonial (East Indian and Jamaica) and Foreign (chiefly Mocha, Costa Rica and Brazil.) The proportions in which the total diminution of Consumption has occurred, shew how greatly Ceylon Coffee is the favourite with those who do drink Coffee. The difference between the consumption of 1860 and 1865 was nearly 2,000 tons, but instead of the falling-off being equally distributed in proportion to quantity, it occurred most disproportionately on Coffee other than Ceylon. The fall of 1,000 tons in the case of Ceylon is only 8 per cent., while the fall of 1000 tons in other kinds is 28½ per cent:—little more than a fall of one-twelfth in the case of Ceylon; a fall of nearly one-third in the case of all other Coffee. In truth Britain's Colonies supply her with practically the whole of the Coffee she consumes, that fact being an almost infallible proof that from the British Colonies comes the best and because the best, therefore, in the end, the

Digitized by Google

cheapest Coffee. If Mocha, Costa-Rica or Brazil could send better and cheaper Coffee, there is neither differential duty nor prejudice which would prevent the British from using it. If, therefore, the reduction of the duty on Tea and the increasing use of Chicory, with the comparative difficulty of preparing good Coffee did not tend to diminish the British consumption of Coffee generally, the figures before us would be satisfactory. For the past four years, the British consumption of Ceylon Coffee has averaged about 11,000 tons, while the decrease on other Coffee has been from 4,475 in 1862 to 2,500 in 1865. The decrease is mainly on Foreign. The fall in the consumption of Mocha in Britain has been amazing: only 2,465 packages taken in 1865 against 6,822 in 1860, and 12,376 in 1858. Costa Rica fell from 20,158 bags in 1860 to 18,400 in 1865. Brazil shewed 4,160 last year against 4,200 in 1860. Of all the Coffee, 14,000 tons, consumed in Britain in 1865, probably less than 2,000 tons were foreign.—The consumption of British West India fell from 1320 casks and 5835 bags in 1861, to 385 casks and 3540 bags in 1865; of East India sorts other than Ceylon,—chiefly Mysore and Malabar, but including small quantities from Singapore and Manilla,—500 tons were entered for consumption in 1865, but we are not able to institute a comparison with 1860.—The Coffee consumed in Britain in 1865 seems to have been in somewhat the proportions following:—

Ceylon	Tons	10,500
Other East India	„	500
West Indies		500
Costa Rica		1,500
Mocha		750
Brazil		250
Total	„	14,000

THE BRAZIL COFFEE CROPS FOR 1864, 1865 AND 1866.—

We take the following extract from the *Produce Market Review*:—"We extract the following statement, giving the exports of Coffee from Rio de Janeiro and Santos during the past three years, from the market report of Messrs. Boje & Co., under date January 1st, 1867:—

For	1866.	1865.	1864.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Europe	1,434,584	1,711,341	1,301,060
United States	1,071,466	907,507	713,108
Other Places	82,917	47,755	107,675
Total	2,588,967	2,666,603	2,121,843

"No less than 45 per cent. of the entire shipments from Rio, in 1866, were sent to the United States; 16 per cent. was forwarded to the Channel; 13 per cent. to Havre, and 12 per cent. to the Mediterranean. The remaining portion of the crop was pretty equally distributed between the ports of Sweden, England, Copenhagen, The Cape, and the Baltic. No Brazil Coffee, it appears, was sent direct either to Holland or Trieste. Very little more than one per cent. of the Rio crop was forwarded to English ports."

Digitized by Google

THE COFFEE TRADE IN AMERICA.

The following figures, taken from the *Public Ledger* show the total consumption of Coffee in the United States during the last three years:—

	1866. lbs.	1865. lbs.	1864 lbs.
New York.....	111,176,530	108,300,520	81,509,760
New Orleans.....	9,981,740	822,500	29,240
Baltimore	25,335,450	12,655,550	14,247,680
Philadelphia.....	6,960,410	3,029,220	8.876,490
Boston.....	2,662,060	3,020,320	4,193,940
The smaller ports..	2,081,500	219,240	229,580
Total	158,197,690	128,146,350	109,086,703
1865.....	128,146,350		
Increase for 1866	30,051,340		

The annexed shows the imports and consumption in the United States during the last sixteen years:—

	Imports.	Consumption.
1866.....	163,671,768	158,197,696
1865.....	133,574,397	128,146,356
1864.....	145,304,957	109,086,703
1863.....	75,269,417	79,719,641
1862.....	98,558,680	88,989,911
1861.....	182,244,627	187,045,786
1860.....	185,779,689	177,111,923
1859.....	248,527,306	222,610,300
1858.....	227,656,186	251,255,099
1857.....	217,871,839	172,565,934
1856.....	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855.....	238,214,533	218,378,287
1854.....	182,473,853	179,481,083
1853.....	193,112,300	175,687,790
1852.....	205,542,855	204,991,595
1851.....	216,043,870	184,225,700

It will be seen that during the war the consumption fell off to a very great extent, but it is now again rapidly increasing, and the American Coffee trade bids fair to assume its former dimensions at no very distant date.

COFFEE AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.

We take what follows from the *Produce Market Review*:—"In our last number we found, on comparing the present average prices of all descriptions of Coffee with those of former years, that they are much lower now than formerly; but it appears, when reviewing the prospects of Coffee for the ensuing season, that even lower prices may yet be seen. It is true that the stocks in the principal ports of the world are lower than usual; but, on the other hand, cultivation is rapidly extending, and the prospects of supply from the chief producing countries are very good. The last Brazil crop was above the average, and prices have, during the past year, been gradually declining; but, as the producers there have adhered to their principle of prompt realization, an accumulation of stock has been avoided, and sudden fluctuations have not occurred. High prices have been paid for the finest qualities, but the ordinary

Digitized by Google

kinds, of which the bulk of the present crop consists, remain neglected, and during the greater portion of the year could be purchased at a price so low as to leave an ample margin for profit on European valuations. It is remarked in Brazil that the difference between the prices of fine and ordinary qualities has never been so important as during the past year, a fact which will, no doubt, induce the majority of the Brazil planters to pay that attention to the manipulation of the bean theich has apparently heretofore been given only by a few. The prospects of the crops in Ceylon are very promising, and exports to date show a continued increase over those of the corresponding period of last year. It is true that the favourable weather has hurried the shipmen'ts forward more than usual, but, regardless of that fact, there is every reason to expect a larger outturn from Ceylon this season than last. From Java we have received no very recent accounts of the Coffee crop, but believe that there are fair prospects of a good supply from that country this season.

"The Tenth Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners contains the following remarks relating to the adulteration of Coffee: "On the equalization of the rates of duty on Coffee and Chicory, it was thought that the imposition practised upon the public by the general sale of adulterated Coffee, would be in a great degree checked; and so far as relates o the illicit selling of mixtures of Coffee and Chicory, the adjustment of the duty referred to, has produced the contemplated effect. The unscrupulous portion of the dealers in Coffee, however, finding that an unlawful profit could no longer be obtained by the sale of Chicory, have resorted to the use of another article much better suited for the adulteration of Coffee than even Chicory itself, and one which was surreptitiously used many years ago, and through which I have reason to know the success of more than one of the now-called "eminent" firms in the Coffee trade was established. The adulterant is known in the trade as "finings," but it is simply burnt sugar or caramel, and has only about one-third the value of duty-paid Coffee.

"Exertions are being made to protect the revenue and the public against the fraud in question, and many Coffee dealers during the past year have been convicted of the offence, and paid heavy penalties, whilst at the present time there are several cases for prosecution pending. Within the period to which this report relates, 146 samples of Coffee were examined, twenty of which were adulterated with caramel to an extent ranging from 1 to 8 per cent."

But the following very ably written letter admits us into the whole secret of the Trade. The public will have a pound of Coffee for a certain price and so the grocers mix to suit the public taste and secure their own profits :—

COFFEE MIXTURE AND THE INLAND REVENUE.

SIR,—Permit me to call your attention to the following passage, extracted from your leader of Saturday last on "Hidden Adulterations." "There are differences of opinion as to whether the admixture of coffee and chicory, or coffee and burnt sugar, can, from a moral point of view, be considered an adulteration; from a legal one there can be no doubt about the matter, and, therefore, the practice should cease unless the trade can obtain a relaxation of the present stringent law.

Now it is important that there should be no confusion of ideas on this subject. With respect to burnt sugar, there can be no doubt whatever that its mixture with coffee is illegal, and that an infraction of the law exposes the delinquent to heavy penalties. And this prohibition is equally applicable to the admixture with coffee of any other ingredient

Digitized by Google

whatever—chicory alone excepted. But the mixture of coffee with chicory in any possible quantity, and its sale in unlabelled packets as "coffee," are perfectly legal. It is simply needful to note, that where *pure* coffee is specially asked for, pure coffee must be supplied. The Act of Parliament prohibiting every adulteration of coffee of whatever kind does, indeed, remain unrepealed, but it is made void in respect of chicory by a Treasury minute specially permitting its admixture. At the caprice of the minister, therefore, such minute might at any time be rescinded, and the Act of Parliament, now in abeyance, would immediately become operative.

There is another matter suggested by your allusion to the Inland Revenue Report just issued, which I will venture briefly to touch upon. It is the effect of the equalisation of the coffee and chicory duties on the adulteration of coffee with chicory. The report states that it was anticipated that such adulteration would be checked by the equalisation, and that such had been found to be the case. This appears to me an extraordinary announcement. Is it not a fact that the proportion of chicory to coffee consumed in this country has increased since the equalisation of duty? And how has this chicory been used but in combination with coffee? An increased and excessive admixture of chicory with coffee, so far from being checked by this equalisation of duty, is the inevitable result of it, and the experience and practice of three-fourths of the grocers in Great Britain will bear me out in this statement. Had this equalisation of duty been tantamount to an equalisation of value, then, indeed, all inducement to mix would be gone. But the value of roasted chicory to-day is 5½d. per pound; if I take the average price of roasted coffee at 1s. 1d., I shall understate it. Here, in this wide difference of value, is retained every possible inducement to mix. We shall see what was the effect of the transition from free to duty-paying chicory by familiar reference to the ordinary management of a retail grocer's shop.

Previous to the equalisation, the standard current retail prices for ground mixed coffee were 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d. per lb. Notwithstanding the enhanced value of chicory consequent on the equalisation of duty, these standard prices have remained intact, and the several mixtures sold at these prices, now too costly, have been of necessity materially altered, their proportion of chicory (still the easy cheapener) being wonderfully increased. And the process of rectifying these mixtures to meet the demand at the old prices was regulated by this vicious principle—*that* mixture which contained most chicory when the article was free required the greatest increase of chicory as soon as the equalisation took effect, in order to reduce it to the old cost; so that the poor man's shilling coffee, although sufficiently mixed already, and about the purity of which the Inland Revenue authorities might be supposed to have the liveliest solicitude, had actually to have its quantum of chicory doubled in order that the demand for shilling coffee might be met, and the grocer remunerated as formerly.

This can be proved conclusively by the simplest calculation. Thus, when chicory was free and was worth, roasted, say 2d. per lb., and roasted coffee 1s. 2d., the cost of a shilling mixture of equal proportions of each would be 8d. per pound. Under the equalisation of duty, a mixture containing twice as much chichory as coffee would cost 8½d. per lb. This assimilation of the duty on chicory to that on coffee is intelligible enough as a fiscal measure for revenue purposes, but as a check on adulteration is wholly inexplicable. And yet such a belief visionary enough as it appears to me, has evidently obtained a place in some men's minds. There are two methods which may be mentioned in this connection of lessening the amount of adulteration You make the adulterating article so dear as to

Digitized by Google

STAPLE EXPORTS OF CEYLON, (quantity and value) for the concluding years of the Decennial Periods ending with 1850 and 1860; and for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865.

		1850.	1860.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Arrack.....	quantity	... ... Gals. 63,279	184,268	100,250	165,512	204,982
	value.	... ... £2,875	16,900	7,499	17,428	17,363
Arrecanuts.....	quantity	... ... Cwt. 66,254	75,997	68,016	54,146	62,616
	value.	... ... £42,907	56,998	51,011	40,535	46,962
Beecho de Mar	quantity	... 452 pkgs. & cwts. 327	626	410	820	1,627
	value.	... ... £355	386	341	437	1,258
Casks.....	quantity	... ... No. 214	3,253	17,297	1,010	170
	value.	... ... £ 183	4,486	2,118	1,364	425
Chanks.....	quantity	... ... No. 591,616	2 891 000	3,06 ,950	2,721 250	4,140,500
	value.	... ... £1, 74	5,881	2,087	5,692	7,688
Cinnamon.....	quantity	... ... lbs. 644,857	675,155	734,038	776,675	850,973
	value.	... ... £64,486	33,758	36,702	38,833	42,549
Cocoanuts.....	number	... ... No. 4,184,684	2,295,770	1,866,811	2,647,523	1,890 311
	value.	... ... £5,980	6,0 4	5,608	6,801	5,236
Cocoanut Kernals (Copperah)	quantity	... ... Cwt. 19,305	13,766	33,723	29,326	11 999
	value.	... ... £4,166	8,260	20,235	17,795	7,199
Coir Rope, Yarn, &c.	quantity	... ... Cwts. 39,886	36,616	51,784	36,313	41 377
	value.	... ... £20,435	24,864	39,103	27,386	31, 637
Curiosities.....	quantity	... ... Packages 86	39	22	23	23
	value.	... ... £839	522	145	169	181
Coffee..... ...	quantity	... ... Cwts. 278,473	620.132	828,586	671,165	927,44 0
	value.	... ... £609,262	1,574.033	2,126,220	1 744 793	2,343 ,532
Horns, Deer and Buffaloe	quantity	... ... Cwts. 3,989	1,685	1,056	976	2,106
	value.	... ... £7,500	2,555	1,609	1532	1,711
Furniture.....	quantity	... 226 pks. and 9,328 ps.	126 pks. & 206 ps.	21 pks. & 563 ps.	310,712 ps.	178 pks. & 558 ps.
	value.	... ... £1,372	791	764	1,025	986
Jaggery	quantity	... ... Cwts. 5,213	4,848	4,026	7,082	4,984
	value.	... ... £ 1,120	1,426	1,244	2,191	1,819
Madder	quantity		Cwts 463	238	...	...
	value.		£ 574	312	...	...
Oil: Cocoanut.....	quantity	... ... Cwts. 32,782	124,480	150,967	180,755	94,563
	value.	... ... £35,035	154,909	187 0 53	224,947	120,678
do. Lemon Grass, &c	quantity	16 gals.-133,785 oz. & 7 pks.	388,441 oz. & 6 pkgs.	471,621 oz, 187 gals.	650,581 oz. 131 gals.	918,334 oz 234 gals.
	value	... ... £8,238	6,983	6,732	10,114	13,141
Plumbago	quantity	... ... Cwts. 23,823	75,660	65,128	84,028	40,144
	value.	... ... £4,014	23,954	28,125	40,431	15,121
Precious Stones & Pearls	quantity	Packages lbs. 2 Pkgs. & 11 lbs.	41pkgs. & 49¼ lbs.	112 pks. & 6¾ lb	34	23
	value.	... ... £103	8,884	21,946s.	11251	3,606
Rum.....	quantity	... ... Gals. 20,570	742	1,399	...	52
	value.	... ... £1,049	106	156	...	4 oz.
Sugar	quantity	... ...Cwt. 3,565	...	4	...	3
	value.	... ... £2,959	...	5	...	3
Tobacco	quantity	... ... Cwts. 22,176	17,053	22,093	21,407	24,615
	value.	... ... £20,698	17,053	22,093	21,407	24,615
Wood Dye	quantity	... ... Cwts. 5,206	1,635	267	735	73
	value.	.. .. £1,766	255	95	447	15
Timber	quantity	... ... Cwts.1,407 & 586,578 pieces	Cwt. 13,234 & 1,407,641 pieces	Cwt. 14,176 & 2,245,159 pieces.	Cwt. 9,784 ps.2,224,680	Cwt. 47,319 ps. 850,243
	value.	... ... £8,429	19,964	21,802	18,817	19,551
All other Goods:—value.		... ... £10,485	10,315	18,574	17,551	30,794
Total Ceylon Produce:—value.		... ... £855,330	1,979,861	2,602,379	2,250,946	2,736,074
Imports Re-exported:—value.		... ... £119,014	258,066	576,806	410,701	333,081
Specie & Bullion:—value.		... ... £272,612	312,659	408,049	450,622	496,002
Total Exports:—value.		.... £1,246,956	2,550,586	3,587,234	3,112,269	3,565,157

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (ATLANTIC COAST), FROM 1853 TO 1865.

Importation at	Brazil.	St. Domingo.	Cuba and Porto Rico.	Jamaica.	Maracaibo.	LaGuayra & Porto Cabello	St. Martha.	Ceylon.	Singapore.	Manilla.	Java.	Holland.	From Sundry Ports.	Total Tons. Imports	Exports	Consumption	Stocks, Dec. 31	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons					
New York.....	43,640	2,000	622	595	1,534	809	163	464	4	69	80	344	114	50,438	2,246	48,393	7,263	New York
Boston.....	6	551	... ...	...	.....	... ...	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	25	585	167	1,324	127	Boston
Philadelphia...	543	154	17	10	.....	659	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	1,384	....	1355	29	Philadelphia
Baltimore	5,980	... ...	21	... ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	61	6,662	....	5644	912	Baltimore
New Orleans.....	856	... ...	202	... ...	.....	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	.....	.....	...	1,058	....	366	692	New Orleans
Other Ports mostly Brazil	105	... ...	... ...	.. ...	.....	...	...	...	... ...	...	.....	.....	...	105	....	109	23	Other Ports
Total. 1865...	51,130	2,705	862	605	1,534	1,468	163	464	5	71	80	344	201	59,632	2,413	58,191	9,046	Total, 1865
do 1864	47,506	3,640	246	578	2,420	4,04	326	851	500	70	3,866	171	354	64 868	9,484	48,700	9,018	do 1864
do 1863.....	26,198	2,673	144	381	1,412	712	293	578	75	...	674	206	256	33,602	1,445	35,589	2.334	do 1863
do 1862	33,528	3,245	45	492	1,735	2,310	578	50	62	8	1,365	371	211	44,000	4,613	39.728	5.766	do 1862
do 1861....	67,182	4,104	76	846	2.725	3.082	113	367	132	...	1,773	661	290	81,360	3,537	83,502	6,107	do 1861
do 1860	64.534	7.774	535	1,171	2.67	2,548	168	943	385	131	1,166	267	641	82,937	3,760	79,068	11.786	do 1860
do 1859	87,000	8,260	730	870	3,100	4,440	420	700	300	120	4,350	180	480	110,950	8,593	99,380	11.677	do 1859
do 1858	75 380	8,840	370	900	3,000	4,370	300	...	270	70	4,315	3,200	620	101,635	3,800	112.167	8.700	do 1858
do 1857	79,734	6.790	51	800	3,300	2.250	420	...	50	10	2,970	200	690	97,265	13.097	77.038	23,030	do 1857
do 1856	81,790	5,520	670	500	2.530	3,720	70	900	1,400	50	4,600	1,040	310	103,100	3.945	97,423	15,900	do 1856
do 1855	79,420	10.700	820	900	3.940	3.840	150	...	530	15	4,430	1.180	420	106,345	6.958	93,919	14,163	do 1855
do 1854	56,410	10,400	1,205	1,000	3.050	3.550	120	...	700	20	3.235	1,000	770	81,460	5.641	80,125	8,700	do 1854
do 1853..... ..	64,375	8.635	1,140	500	3,260	2,750	70	...	250	25	4.160	240	810	86,210	6.386	78,437	13,006	do 1853
Average for the 13 years	62.630	6,407	530	734	2,668	3,016	269	373	358	45	2,845	697	466	81,028	5,667	75'559	10,711	Average.

From Mr. H. E. Moring's Circular.

THE KANDY ROAD.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Statements of Expenditure incurred, and Tolls received, on the Kandy Mail Road, from 1842 to 1866, be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

James Swan,
Actg. Prin. Asst. Col. Secy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 20th February, 1867.

EXPENDITURE and TOLLS on the KANDY MAIL ROAD from 1842 to 1866.

Year.	Tolls.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.	Average per year, and per mile for each 5 years. Tolls.	Expenditure.
1842	8786 15 0	7180 12 10¼	1606 2 1¾	—	Per year	
1843	13947 0 0	6526 16 5½	7420 3 6¼	—	14324 6 0	8114 18 11½
1844	12062 0 0	8119 19 2	3942 0 10	—	Per mile	
1845	15903 17 6	9002 18 10¾	6900 18 7¼	—	223 16 4	126 15 11
1846	20921 17 6	9744 7 6	11177 10 0	—	—	—
1847	19197 0 0	12379 14 0¾	6817 5 11¼	—	Per year	
1848	20591 5 0	16406 13 1¾	4184 11 10¼	—	17950 17 0	13046 5 7½
1849	16724 0 0	15321 8 5½	1402 11 6½	—	Per mile	
1850	17055 17 6	9638 8 3¾	7417 9 2¼	—	280 9 7½	203 16 11½
1851	16186 2 6	11485 4 1¾	4700 18 4¼	—	—	—
1852	15739 0 0	7272 16 11¾	8466 3 0¼	—	Per year	
1853	15827 0 0	8089 6 0¾	7737 13 11¼	—	18000 0 0	9900 5 11
1854	17678 0 0	8955 19 10¾	8722 0 1¼	—	Per mile	
1855	19049 0 0	11534 1 1½	7514 18 10½	—	281 5 0	154 13 10
1856	21707 0 0	13649 5 7¼	8057 14 4¾	—	—	—
1857	28588 0 0	19543 16 8	9044 3 4	—	Per year	
1858	31054 0 0	19183 6 0¼	11870 13 11¾	—	29841 16 0	24392 13 3½
1859	30141 0 0	22952 1 2¾	7188 18 9¼	—	Per mile	
1860	29753 0 0	33190 15 0¼	—	3437 15 0¼	466 5 7¾	381 2 8½
1861	29673 0 0	27093 7 6¼	2579 12 5¾	—	—	—
1862	31690 0 0	20412 16 3½	11277 3 8½	—	Per year	
1863	34741 0 0	28965 7 10	5775 12 2	—	34355 10 1	29128 17 2
1864	37070 0 0	37717 12 1½	—	647 12 1½	Per mile	
1865	32166 0 0	26800 16 5½	5365 3 6½	—	536 15 9½	455 2 9
1866	36110 10 5½	31747 13 1	4362 17 4½	—		
Total—	572362 5 5½	422915 4 11	153532 7 8¼	4085 7 1¾	Per year for 25 years 22849 9 10	16920 12 2
		Deduct Loss.—	4085 7 1¾		Per mile 341 7 11½	264 7 8¼
		Nett Profit.—	149447 0 6½			

Note.—There were established on the line of road in June, 1865. 2300 Dwelling houses, occupied by 9114 inhabitants, and 707 Halting Stations for the accommodation of Carts and Bullocks traversing the road.

T. Skinner.

Pérádeniya, 15th February, 1867.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount for which the Tolls on the Kandy road were rented, the estimated amount collected by the Renters, and an Estimate of the number of Carts upon which such tolls have been levied from 1842 to 1866.

Years.	Amount for which Tolls were rented.	Amount estimated to have been collected, allowing 16 per cent. for expenses of collection and Renters' profit.	No. of Carts equivalent to these Tolls, assuming that 9-10ths were loaded and 1-10th unloaded. Loaded.	Unloaded.	Average No. of carts per year for each five years. Loaded.	Unloaded
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
a. 1842	8786 15 0	10192 12 7	*b.* 48925	5435		
1843	13947 0 0	16178 10 5	51771	5753		
1844	12062 0 0	13991 18 5	44774	4975	— 56433	6270
1845	15903 17 6	18448 9 11	59036	6559		
1846	20921 17 6	24269 7 6	77662	8629		
1847	19197 0 0	22268 10 5	71259	7918		
1848	20591 5 0	23885 17 0	76435	8492		
1849	16724 0 0	19399 16 10	62080	6897	— 66674	7403
1850	17055 17 6	19784 16 4	63312	7034		
1851	16186 2 6	18775 18 1	60083	6676		
1852	15739 0 0	18257 4 9	58423	6491		
1853	15827 0 0	18359 6 5	58750	6528		
1854	17678 0 0	20506 9 7	65620	7291	— 66816	7424
1855	19049 0 0	22096 16 9	70710	7856		
1856	21707 0 0	25180 2 5	80577	8952		
1857	28588 0 0	33162 1 7	106119	11790		
1858	31054 0 0	33022 12 9	115272	12808		
1859	30141 0 0	34963 11 2	111883	12431	— 110773	12308
1860	29735 0 0	34513 9 7	110444	12271		
1861	29673 0 0	34420 13 7	110146	12238		
1862	31690 0 0	36760 8 0	117633	13070		
1863	34741 0 0	40299 11 2	128959	14328		
1864	37070 0 0	43001 4 0	137604	15289	— 127524	14169
1865	32166 0 0	37312 11 2	119401	13266		
1866	36110 10 5½	41888 4 1	134042	14893		
					Average for 25 years.	
Total...	572362 5 5½	663940 4 8	2140920	237870	85637	9515

a. In 1842 there were four Tolls on the road, from 1843, six; or at the rate of one in every 12 miles; previously to the general introduction of Railways, the Tolls in England and Wales averaged one every 2½ miles.

b. In the calculations of the number of carts employed on the road based upon the Tollage no allowance has been made for Horse and Carriage traffic—it has been so insignificant as not to be thought worth consideration in a calculation which can only be approximate.

The average load of a cart may safely be taken at 15 cwt. as rather under than over the weight.

T. Skinner.

Pérádeniya, 15th February, 1867.

Digitized by Google

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM CEYLON:

IN THE SEASONS ENDING 10TH OCTOBER, FROM 1849 TO 1866: DISTINGUISHING PLANTATION FROM ORDINARY OR NATIVE, AND EXCLUDING ALL COFFEE NOT THE PRODUCE OF CEYLON; WITH TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICES PER CWT.

Year ended Oct 10th.	*Plantation.* Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £	Average per Cwt. £	s.	d.	*Native.* Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £	Average per Cwt. £	s.	d.	*Total.* Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £	Average per Cwt. £	s.	d.
1849	210,187	343,083	1	12	7½	127,339	113,580	0	17	10	337,526	456,663	1	7	0½
1850	219,137	483,350	2	4	1¼	103,623	173,768	1	13	6¼	322,760	657,118	2	0	8½
1851	197.644	444,666	2	4	11	90,267	147,750	1	12	8¾	287.911	591,816	2	1	1¼
1852	255,386	534,416	2	1	10	152,621	217,415	1	8	5¾	408,007	751,861	1	16	10¼
1853	209,838	455,232	2	3	4½	113,156	182,363	1	12	2¾	322,994	637,595	2	0	1
1854	303,908	669,803	2	4	0¾	130,178	232,948	1	15	9¼	434,086	902,751	2	1	7
1855	316,373	697,046	2	4	0¾	166,832	275,416	1	13	0	483,205	972,462	2	0	3
1856	325,438	749,308	2	6	0½	113,161	222,272	1	19	3¼	438,599	971,580	2	4	3½
1857	368,047	943,416	2	11	3	161,395	353,320	2	3	9¼	529,442	1,296,736	2	3	11¾
1858	384,164	1,033,917	2	13	9¾	172,227	343,810	1	19	11	556,391	1,377,727	2	9	6¼
1859	406,898	1,098,625	2	14	0	194,697	389,394	2	0	0	601,595	1,488,019	2	9	5½
1860	468,826	1,265,832	2	14	0	166,236	332.472	2	0	0	635,062	1,598,304	2	3	8
1861	483,321	1,304,968	2	14	0	130,169	260.338	2	0	0	613,490	1,565,306	2	11	0
1862	476,824	1,227,426	2	14	0	123.722	247,444	2	0	0	600,546	1,534,870	2	11	0
1863	649,194	1,752,823	2	14	0	158,151	316,302	2	0	0	807,345	2,069,125	2	11	6
1864	574,476	1,551,085	2	14	0	82,104	164,208	2	0	0	656 580	1,715,293	2	12	3
1865	714,259	1,928.499	2	14	0	214,806	429,612	2	0	0	929,065	2,358,111	2	10	9
1866	676,448	1,826,410	2	14	0	210,314	420,628	2	0	0	886,762	2,247,038	2	10	9
Total for 18 years....	6,563,920	16,543,525	2	8	6	2,400,684	4,402,412	1	16	3	8,964,604	20,945,337	2	4	4¾

COFFEE, not the Produce of Ceylon, exported during the above years.

	Plantation.			*Value.*				*Native.*			*Value.*		
Year 1859	Cwt. 220	2	2	£ 595	8	0	Year 1859	Nil					
1860	795	3	0	2,148	10	6	1860	Cwt. 11,521	3	3	£ 23,043	11	1
1861	2,226	1	15	6,011	4	8	1861	65	1	0	130	10	0
1862	166	2	0	449	11	0	1862	363	3	0	727	10	0
1863	Nil						1863	Nil					
1864	598	3	0	1616	12	6	1864	Nil					
1865	Nil						1865	1,762	0	2	3,524	0	9
1866	1956	0	10	5281	8	10	1866	Nil			Nil		

STAPLE IMPORTS of Ceylon, (quantity and value,) for the concluding years of the Decennial Periods ending with the years 1850 and 1860; and for the years 1863, 1864, 1865.

		1850.	1860.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Apparel, Wearing		£ 2924	5511	6250	10965	9199
Arms and Ammunition						
Guns	quantity	No. 65 A	4744	3778	12000	1770
	value	£ 47 A	4744	3778	12000	1770
Gupowder	quantity	lb. 44286	100234	170353	71247	17107
	value	£ 2214	5012	8518	3562	855
Pistols	quantity	see Guns	Pairs 69½	470	331	110
	value		£ 357	2350	1655	550
Shot	quantity	Cwt. 823	1052	1194	768	51
	value	£ 1058	1579	1792	1152	77
Asphalte		.....	1524	1643	4401	2286
Beads		£ 204	1945	1701	1139	1410
Beef and Pork	quantity	18 Cwt. & 428 Pkgs.	371	1099	553	434
	value	£ 1616	1029	2747	1383	1087
		Described as salt provisions				
Biscuits		£ 787 B	Cwts. 2487	4026	5611	2732
Boats and Canoes		£ 331	546	760	1603	662
Books and Maps, printed		£ 4190	5630	5126	8224	5454
Boots and Shoes		£ 902	1964	4149	5283	4120
Butter	quantity	Cwts. C	264	437	334	143
	value	£ 1843 C	1323	2626	2005	858
Candles		£ 587	1736	1891	3277	1909
Casks and Shooks		£ 1233	2358	1149	3753	1287
Cheese	quantity	Cwts. 181	331	328	357	230
	value	£ 832	1654	1970	2144	1379
Clocks and Watches		„ 1136	2446	2528	1676	1394
Coal and Coke		„ 28870	204588	127729	143400	126560
Coir Stuffs		„ 514	5563	7365	13690	14367
Copperah	quantity	Cwts. 18584	Cwts. 4 & 35 Robins	Cwts. 2438 & 44 Packages	Cwts. 866	Cwts. 24
	value	£ 6173	38	1975	463	17
Confectionary and Preserves ...		„ 2014	3658	3782	4160	5709
Corks		„ 445	1142	883	2419	960
Cotton Manufactures		„ 187567	540284	790408	997272	545044
Cotton Thread		„ 5270	5871	3126	5426	7876
Cotton Twist...		.....	39066	60694	93851	29354
Cotton Wool		£ 87	19318	85870	25537	4731
Cowries and Shells		„ 52	4153	5177	2519	997
Curry Stuffs		„ 7267	35967	59617	38798	47489
Cutlery and Hardware		„ 9296	42551	66547	70604	24367
Earthenware		„ 8229	19275	25979	26540	16384
Fish, dried and salted	quantity	Cwts. 35705	55989	60905	75248	66970
	value	£ 35705	55989	60905	75248	66970
Flour, Wheaten	quantity	Cwt. see Biscuit	692	1056	3705	4712
	value	£ see Biscuit	1038	1584	5557	7068
Fuller's Earth		£ 346	2026	2068	1652	1175
Furniture		„ 1758	1709	2338	3921	2229
Ghee		see Butter	£ 2805	2845	3092	1846
Glass Manufacture		£ 3408	6654	9560	14044	7160
Grain :—Gram	quantity	Bus. 46828	121852	137160	141735	146983
	value	£ 9366	24371	3429	35434	36746
Paddy	quantity	Bus. 754990	601896	798280	680364	682072
	value	£ 56624	60189	119742	102055	102311
Rice	quantity	Bus. 2365763	3182204	4415820	3943396	4851414
	value	£ 412261	636423	1324745	1183019	1455424
Wheat	quantity	Bus. 46795	59189	56937	33538	61687
	value	£ 9359	14797	17081	10161	18506
Other Grain	quantity	Bus. 8381	15529	22421	11473	21254
	value	£ 1672	3102	5592	2857	5317
Gunnies and Twine		„ 10150	21598	10865	12832	22339
Haberdashery and Millinery ...		„ 22531	53143	66263	53505	36530
Hams and Bacon	quantity	Cwts. 396	545	496	655	494
	value	£ 1340	2728	2978	3930	2965
Hats and Bonnets		„ 2364	3115	4840	3798	3120
Horns of sorts		„	380	250	50	115
Hosiery		„ 638	1124	1881	1562	607
Instruments: Musical		„ 107	2818	2338	2846	2267
Scientific...		„ 336	526	568	678	510
Jaggery, Palmirah,—unrefined	quantity	Cwts.....	2594	2444	2498	2708
	value	£.....	1366	1222	1249	1354
Jewellery		£ 2176 D.	3943	3896	4372	4339
Live stock: Horses	quantity	No. 274	573	836	658	710
	value	£ 4664	6862	10062	11845	13980
Neat Cattle	quantity	No. 8507	10514	14085	7607	8326
	value	£ 17120	24741	46833	23509	22785
Sheep and Goat	quantity	No. 35604	52339	52245	66824	71724
	value	£ 4590	8094	13638	17120	16264
Machinery, Mill Work and Tools...		„ 1106	6160	11397	12879	13179
Malt Liquor	quantity	Gals. 110658	199293	166763	201099	207893
	value	£ 15827	32490	27267	36375	38238
Manure		„ 2585	4050	20280	69345	29265
Marine Stores		„ 1817	3097	4041	5699	7285
Medicines		„ 4334	10031	12883	14153	11366
Metal, Wrought and Unwrought,						
Brass-ware		£ 4883 G.	5237	8897	9614	5412
Brass Sheets	quantity	See Brassware G.	Cwts. 826	626	570	340
	value		£ 4954	4384	3990	2384
Copperware		£ 4945	3831	6464	3372	3609
Copper Sheathing and Nails	quantity	See Copper E.	Cwts. 682	1241	933	1020
	value		£ 4090	8696	6530	7143
Iron :—Bar	quantity	See other kind of Iron F.	Tons 805	769	1050	651
	value		£ 8050	7695	10505	6512
„ Galvanized	quantity	Pieces 278	274	282	402	283
	value	£ 1375	9034	8455	12047	8495
„ Hoop	quantity	See other kinds of Iron F.	Tons 999	1026	1483	803
	value		£ 11991	13337	19286	10443
„ Rod	quantity	Do. F.	Tons 106	143	72	38
	value		£ 1066	1428	718	375
„ Sheet	quantity		Tons 268	118	86	29
	value		£ 3234	1419	1033	343
„ Other Kinds of Iron	quantity	Tons 1833 F.	30	120	76	91
	value	£ 17742 F.	419	781	1309	454
Plated Ware		See Jewellery	£ 4049	3301	3351	2672
Spelter ...	quantity	Tons 33	23	42	31	——
	value	£ 608	453	917	672	——
Steel	quantity	Tons 42	46	45	86	10
	value	£ 912	1145	1128	2141	247
Zinc	quantity	See Spelter.	Tons.....	3	4	——
	value		£	134	83	——
Oil: Cocoanut	quantity	Gals.	44197	1518	147	100
	value	£	5100	4090	23	10
„ Vegetable	quantity	Gals. 15278	31198	34049	19964	8048
	value	£ 1802	5361	5775	3186	1225
Oilmanstores		„ 5001	9139	11115	15775	8866
Opium	quantity	lbs 851	8379	9321	10486	63974
	value	£ 1282	6284	6991	7865	47980
Painters' Colours		„ 1194	2608	5120	5691	4620
Pepper, Black		„ 591 H.	4456	3350	6944	6684
Perfumery		„ 1926	3738	4639	4284	3148
Poonack		„ 751	26598	72714	64802	74566
Precious Stones and Pearls... ...		„ 2760	457	791	1185	2229
Prints and Pictures		„ 802	1104	1159	1374	1172
Provisions		„ 1130	5446	6618	7112	5785
Rattan and Rattan Mats		„ 354	268	1033	1147	1015
Saddlery and Harness		„ 2834	7007	4357	7615	4831
Sago		„ 311	1619	1747	1535	820
Saltpetre ...	quantity	Cwts. 547	586	576	560	835
	value	£ 514	5 86	720	700	1044
Seeds, Gingelly		——	2529	9649	7794	.....
Seeds of Sorts		£ 2410	1559	3467	1646	1235
Silk Manufactures		£ 5850	13331	18,502	13285	7984
Skins of Sorts		£ 427	1444	2150	1378	1247
Soap		£ 886	2023	2875	3340	3880
Specie and Bullion		£ 458382	1,182,007	842973	1771053	1723667
Spices		See Pepper Black	£ 301	1370	1188	1638
Spirits: Brandy.	quantity	Gals. 12664	24,449	27605	44979	24679
	value	£ 5066	12,249	16563	26988	14807
Gin	quantity	Gals. 3765	9686	21380	33571	21130
	value	£ 1506	4843	12828	20143	12678
Liquors :—	quantity	Gals. 965	1504	1903	2315	1867
Rum and Whiskey	value	£ 385	867	1141	1589	1120
Stationery		£ 3857	11154	8810	10428	6558
Sugar: refined...	quantity	Cwts. 1287	2218	4366	1566	2208
	value	£ 3602	4436	12864	3524	4968
„ unrefined...	quantity	Cwts. 4681	9654	10271	9284	11180
	value	£ 7023	12067	12838	11605	13975
Tanks, Iron		£ ——	223	43	382	515
Tar	quantity	Barrels. ——	1693	1393	2066	689
	value	——	1693	1393	2066	689
Tea	quantity	lb 17,015	34534	38151	48550	35899
	value	£ 2980	5189	5723	7282	5385
Terra Japonica...		£ 265	1364	2918	1764	610
Tobacco: Cigars	quantity	See Note I.	lbs 21379	13789	20266	8764
	value	£ 2291	8551	5515	8106	3506
„ Manufactured	quantity	Cwts. 164	341	504	542	332
	value	£ 213	2733	4032	4340	2657
„ Unmanufactured	quantity	Cwts. 309	1011	1548	709	460
	value	£ 232	2528	3710	1773	1151
„ Snuff	quantity	lbs. 196	286	147	149	117
	value	£ 50	286	137	149	117
Tortoise Shell		£ 1524	6541	5316	3688	4387
Umbrellas		£ 2096	9611	14288	15321	11555
Wines French	quantity	Gals. 5427	9147	12110	14578	15176
	value	£ 5117	8651	10532	12916	13145
„ Portugal	quantity	Gals. 6052	6145	6989	14958	6937
	value	£ 3788	3844	5018	10110	4815
„ Spanish	quantity	Gals. 20925	32743	29400	30334	20626
	value	£ 11556	18198	19203	20759	14838
„ Madeira	quantity	Gals. 7253	1181	2642	300	319
	value	£ 3316	548	1817	181	195
Wood, Timber...		£698	623	508	606	579
Woollens		£ 3483	7319	19811	18322	10900
All other Articles		£ 11886	128534	78098	134250	149149
Total		£ 1,488.678	3,551239	5,433,806	5,526,964	5,022,179

NOTES TO THE IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1850.

A. In official Return quantity and value of Guns and Pistols are shewn together.
B. do. do. Shewn as Biscuit and Flour.
C. do. do. do. Butter and Ghee,
D. do. do. do. Jewellery and Plated-ware.
E. do. do. do. Copper.
F. do. do. do. Iron.
G. do. do. do. Brass.
H. do. do. do. Pepper and Spices.
I. do. do. do. Is shewn as imported 1,069,408 Cigars in No.— taking on an average 100 for 1 lb, quantity imported may be shewn as 10,694 lbs.

Digitized by Google

extinguish the inducement to adulterate—a duty of 70s. to 80s. would be effectual in the article of chicory—or you may cheapen the article to such an extent that the admixture of a smaller proportion of it shall satisfy the cupidity of the trader. And just as its value rises or falls from these extremes to some intermediate point, determined in each case by its own peculiar surroundings, is the inducement largely to adulterate created and increased. And this is especially the case where the adulteration is already existent and to a moderate extent sanctioned by the public, and where the very price of the once pure article takes its colour from the mixture, and, like the tender of a shilling for a pound of coffee, is insufficient to buy it unmixed.

I am &c.

HENRY WHITTEN,

Newcastle, February 11.

COFFEE EXPORTS TO 10TH OCTOBER, FOR 18 YEARS.

[*From the Colombo Observer, October* 16, 1866.]

To-day we give, complete for 18 years, (page 261) the correct Customs figures of Ceylon Coffee, Plantation and Native exported. We have not time for detailed comments such as we made last year, but our readers will see that in the 18 years we sent Coffee into the Markets of the world, as follows:—

		Quantity	*Value*
PLANTATION	*cwt.*	6,563,000	£16,543,000
NATIVE		2,400,000	4,402,000
TOTAL	*cwt.*	8,963,000	£20,945,000

In round numbers 9 millions of cwts. valued on the spot at 21 millions sterling and worth in the markets to which it went, at least 30 millions.

In the first year of the series, Coffee had only just begun to recover from the depression of the bad years 1846 to 1848. Since then the average valuation of Plantation has gone up from £1 12 7½d. per cwt. to £2 14s. the increase in the value of Native being from 17s. to £2. The production of Plantation has more than trebled, while Native has not quite doubled. The average quantity and value of Coffee exported for the two past seasons has been over 900,000 cwts. in quantity, and 2¼ millions in value. We have no doubt the season now opened will establish the million of cwts. and 2¾ millions in value.—We sincerely trust that at length individual Planters may benefit in proportion.

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[*From the Colombo Observer, August* 18, 1866]

A Table appears on page 262 which shews that from 1853 to 1861 the consumption of Coffee in the United States ranged from 80,000 to over 100,000 tons. The effect of the Slaveholders' rebellion is seen in the diminished figures for 1862 and 1863; while 1864 and 1865 show rapid recovery due to the restoration of peace. We have all reason—Coffee Planters specially—to pray that there may be peace in our time, not merely in the Eastern Hemisphere, but in the Western. If no fresh outbreak takes place in America, it will again take off the larger proportion of the Brazil Crop, and the probability of peace in Europe ought to be a matter of encouragement to our Planter friends.

Digitized by Google

THE COLOMBO AND KANDY ROAD.

(*From the "Colombo Observer," Feb. 26th*, 1867.)

As Major Skinner took part in the formation of the great Kandy road, so he has lived to see it about to be all but entirely superseded by a Railway. On the eve of this event, the Commissioner of Roads has opportunely put together the figures which constitute the history of the main artery of the Colony's commerce for the quarter of a century commencing with 1842 and ending with 1866 (See tables on page 262). In the five and twenty years, the toll revenue of the road has been £572,362, while the expenditure was only £422,915. The net profit, therefore, has been £149,447. The collections in fact exceeded the expenditure in every year save two:—1860 when £33,191 were expended against £29,753 collected; again in 1864 £37,718 spent against £37,070 collected. The collection rose from £8,787 in 1842 to £36,110 in 1866. In the first five years of the period, the average annual expenditure per mile was £127 against £224 average collection. In the last five years £455 was the average sum expended against £537 collected. For the whole period £264 were expended per mile per annum against £341 collected; the annual average being for the twenty-five years:—

Collected...	£22,849
Expended	16,921
Annual average profit	£5,728

From a note we learn that

There were established on the line of road in June, 1865, 2,300 Dwelling houses, occupied by 9,114 inhabitants, and 707 Halting Stations for the accommodation of Carts and Bullocks traversing the road.

So that the halting places were 10 to each mile. In a second table Major Skinner adds 16 per cent for expenses of collections and brings the whole yield in tolls of the Kandy road up to £663,940. The carts equivalent to these tolls, Major Skinner puts down at

Loaded...	2,140,920
Unloaded	237,870
Total ...	2,378,790

So that at least 2¼ millions of carts traversed the great Kandy road in the quarter century.

STAPLE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(*From the "Colombo Observer," August 18th*, 1866.)

In the *Directory for* 1864-65 we gave tables of all our Staple Imports and Exports for the concluding years of the decennial periods ended 1850, and 1860, respectively, with the figures for 1861, 1862 and 1863. We lay before our readers to-day (*see pages* 261 and 262) the tables with the figures for 1861, and 1862 excluded, and those for 1864 and 1865 added. We need not repeat the remarks on the general progress of our trade, and we can but glance rapidly at the figures for the past two years.

Taking up the *Exports* first, we notice that the fluctuating article ARRACK, (the export of which is greatly dependent on the demand for the Madras army,) has shewn large and increasing exports in the past two years; but there must have been a great fall in value, seeing that 205,000 gallons sent away in 1865 are valued only at £17,000 the very figures placed against 165,000 gallons in 1864. ARREKA-NUTS, the great ingredient with beetel leaf in the favourite Indian masticatory, does ot shew so high an export now as it did in 1850. The people of Cey-

Digitized by Google

len are probably better able to keep what they grow for home consumption, getting jolly in a quiet way over their not very beautifying and not very innocent narcotic stimulant. The late Dr. Elliott believed that, what with the lime and the other ingredients, betel-chewing was responsible for a good many cases of cancer of the cheek. The export of the repulsive sea-slug "BICHO DE MAR," which the Chinese with their peculiar tastes regard as a luxury, has, on the other hand taken a wonderful spring, and our Mongolian brothers must be proportionally well off for soup. The export of casks seems as if it would go out. There was an immense export in 1865 of CHANKS, "live" and "dead;" but more dead than alive we suspect, for more than 4 millions of these univalves were valued at only £7,688. Let our European readers only fancy the demand for armlets amongst the Hindoos, when more than four millions of shells are taken to be sawn in one year: *that* number from Ceylon, besides what are fished up on the coast of India. Occasionally, we suppose, a fancy price has been obtained for a "right hand chank," sacred to Siva. The fishing for live SHELLS is regulated by law. The dead are dug out of mud deposits in the estuaries.

Of CINNAMON we have already treated, but we may notice that while the export reached three quarters of a million of lbs. in 1865 against 558,000 in 1837, the larger quantity was valued at £7,000 less than the smaller. The profits on this unrivalled spice are now reduced to a minimum. On the other hand the cultivation can be kept up at slight expense for weeding, Cinnamon being almost independent of manure, differing herein from both Cocoanuts and Coffee, especially the latter.

COCOANUTS seem to range at an average of two millions in number and £6,000 in value. In COPPERAH, (dried cocoanut kernels) on the other hand, 1865 shewed a large falling off, being only equal to one third the quantity for 1863. COIR is steadily exported at the rate of about 40,000 cwts. per annum. Like Cinnamon it yields but little profit, and the difference in price between coarse and fine does not afford great encouragement for the employment of expensive machinery. CURIOSITIES: articles of tortoise shell, ivory, elephants teeth and ebony, with Caltura baskets, some mats &c., are scarcely entitled to a place amongst the staples.—With COFFEE as with Cinnamon, we have already dealt at large, and we need merely now remark that while Coffee is the staple amongst our staples 1865 saw the greatest export yet. We sent away 927,000 cwts. valued at £2,343,000; and what we kept for consumption no doubt made up the round million of cwts.; and 2½ millions sterling or more for value. This is a change from 34,000 cwts. and £107,000 in 1837. The trade in HORNS, after going rapidly down in 1864, took a great spring in 1865. When Ceylon is intersected by Railways, and the people a little more civilized, we may expect to see HIDES enter into our export trade. The value of FURNITURE exported, chiefly articles of carved ebony, seems to range about £1,000 per annum; and JAGGERY, (coarse palmirah sugar,) at 5,000 cwts. although 1864 was an exceptional year. The Jaggery is purified and crystallized, on the Coast of India, chiefly at Pondicherry we believe. CANE SUGAR rum, madder and dye woods seem to have disappeared from our exports. Our SAPAN is either extirpated or superseded, the 73 cwts. of dye wood exported in 1865 was probably the so-called "Colombo root," the *Wenewel* of the Singhalese, which yields a dye as well as a tonic. COCOANUT OIL, after rising to 180,000 cwts. valued at £224,000 in 1864, fell by nearly half in quantity and value in 1865, and the trade is still, we believe, depressed; and this although Cochin oil has almost ceased to compete with the Ceylon article in the markets of Europe. The export of the fine ESSENTIAL OIL of lemon grass, on the other

Digitized by Google

hand, has more than doubled itself in three years, 1865 showing more than a million of ounces valued at £13,000. We hear that botanists are just coming to the conclusion that CITRONELLA is merely a finer variety of Lemon grass, the grass which in its coarsest form clothes the hill prairie regions of Ceylon.—PLUMBAGO, like cocoanut oil seems to have been overdone. Against 84,000 cwts valued at 40,000 in 1864, we have 40,000 cwts, valued at only £15,000 in 1865. The figures against PRECIOUS STONES and PEARLS, can but inadequately represent the export of gems from Ceylon, which with rupees can be easily concealed about the person.

The figures representing SPECIE and BULLION exported from Ceylon, are always far below the mark. TOBACCO has made but slight progress in the past three years, but we suppose the abolition of the Travancore monopoly and the reduction of the Import duties in that state, will favourably affect this branch of our trade. The following is an extract from Madava Row's last Report on the Administration of Travancore :—

"TOBACCO.—As observed in the report for the previous year, the monopoly of the sale of this article has ceased, and Tobacco is now admissable into the country on the payment of an import duty.

"At the commencement of the year under review, this duty was regulated as follows .—

On Tinnevelly	Tobacco	per Candy	100	Rupees.
„ Jaffna	Do.	Do.	140	„
„ Coimbatore	Do.	Do.	65	„

"But this scale was further reduced towards the end of the year, to the subjoined one :—

On Tinnevelly	Tobacco	per Candy	85	Rupees.
„ Jaffna	Do.	Do.	120	„
„ Coimbatore	Do.	Do.	40	„

the reduction being in the proportion of 15, 14, and 38 per cent

"The reduction was made the largest on Coimbatore tobacco, as this is admissable in the adjacent territory of Cochin quite free of duty; and as that territory, in parts, is intermixed with Travancore, this state cannot maintain a high duty without giving rise to much smuggling and its attendant evils.

"To compensate the state fully for the sacrifice involved in this direction, consumption of the several kinds of tobacco must increase in the ratios of 18, 16 and 62 per cent. respectively.

"But so much increase in consumption cannot be expected, and hence the state must be prepared for loss of revenue.

"It is obvious also, that the tobacco revenue cannot manifest the same elasticity at every consecutive abatement of the pressure of taxation. This tendency of the revenue to recover itself, must rapidly diminish at every successive reduction of duty. The reason is evident. The earlier reductions stimulated the increase of revenue, by the double action of checking contraband trade and bringing the article within the means of large, numbers of people. But the latter reductions have little smuggling to repress, and are not so eagerly welcomed by the comparatively satisfied consumer.

"The reduction of duty on tobacco last effected, as noticed above, operated for only three months in the year under review; and hence we must look for its influence mainly in the subsequent year. There is reason to believe that this influence will manifest itself in an increase of the consumption of all kinds of tobacco to the extent of about 7 per cent.

Digitized by Google

The revenue still to be made good to the State may be estimated at 60,000 Rupees a year.

"The consumption of all kinds of tobacco for the year under review was candies 6,791, while that for the antecedent year was 6,011, thus showing an advance of about 13 per cent.

"In this figure, the higher co-ordinates represent the consumption on a scale of 1,500 candies to an inch, while the lower ones represent the not revenue collected, on a scale of 800,000 Rupees an inch. The upper curve represents the progress of the consumption, while the lower one in dotted lines shows the variations in the revenue derived.

"It will be seen that the consumption has been rapidly rising; that for the last year in the figure being nearly double that for the first year, while the revenue realized has considerably fallen.

"A question very naturally arises here, whether it is really desirable that the public revenue should be much further sacrificed, solely with a view to enable the population to increase its consumption of tobacco.

"The question can hardly be answered in the affirmative. While tobacco is not quite as deleterious as spirituous liquors, it cannot but be classed among the nervous stimulants. There must therefore be a wholesome limit to the process of cheapening the article at the sacrifice of the public income.

"This limit cannot, of course, be exactly defined. But it may be generally stated, that the reduction of duty on tobacco need not be carried further than the point at which the temptation to smuggling can be effectually counteracted, and that which the poorer consumers are enabled to secure a moderate quantity of tobacco for their use. And it may also be safely assumed, that an article like tobacco should not pay a much smaller revenue than salt."

The value of TIMBER fluctuates excessively, evidently according to the more or less quantity of EBONY exported. This wood is almost invariably reckoned in cwts, while palmirah rafters and reepers, satin wood, iron wood, &c., are given as pieces. In 1865 there was an enormous rise in ebony, and curiously enough a corresponding fall in other timber, the figures being for 1865 47,319 cwts of ebony, valued at £11,262 with 850,000 pieces of other timber worth about £8,000; the value of all being £19,531. In the previous year, £18,817 was made up by 9,784 cwts ebony, and no less than 2,224,680 pieces of other timber. The figures for 1863 were given erroneously in the *Directory*. We now give the correct figures.

It will be seen that the value of Ceylon Produce exported, has more than trebled since 1850; and is more than nine times the value shewn in 1837: £2,736,000 against £296,000. Imports re-exported have increased in more than equal proportion: £21,000 in 1837 as compared with £333,000 in 1865. Specie and bullion shew £496,000 in 1865, against £9,000 in 1837; and the total value of the Export trade rose, in the 27 years, from £326,000 to £3,565,000, an increase of more than ten-fold. We may repeat a remark we have often made, that more than nine-tenths of the products exported from Ceylon are vegetable in their origin. Becho-de-mar, chanks, horns, our only animal products worth mentioning, do not aggregate more than £10,000. Plumbago, precious stones and pearls, our mineral exports, may count for £20,000 more, say £30,000 in all,—leaving £2,706,000 for purely vegetable products, derived mainly from the coffee shrub; then from the cocoanut, areka and palmirah palms; from the cinnamon bush; ebony and other timber trees, and finally lemon grass. Our manufactured exports, chiefly furniture, are insignificant and mainly of vegetable origin. Coffee with its pearl-white blossoms and its emerald

Digitized by Google

green and ruby red berries is more to Ceylon than ever were its pearls and precious stones.

Turning now to *Imports* we are startled to see that, instead of 3,000 GUNS per annum, the average up to 1863, no fewer than 12,000 were introduced in 1864. The number imported in 1865 was only 1,770 however. The import of that largely used article for flooring, ASPHALTE, rose far above the average in 1864 and 1865. For all building materials, such as asphalte and cements, the demand has greatly increased since the commencement of what was deemed permanent prosperity and which led to the substitution of permanent for temporary buildings, with improved appliances, on Estates. Meantime the demand for such ORNAMENTS as BEADS does not seem to slacken. None of the succeeding articles call for remark until we come to BUTTER, on which the effect of the rinderpest in Britain is evident. The imports in 1865 were only 143 cwts. against 334 in 1864 and 437 in 1863. The retail price in Colombo of salt butter has been 4s. per lb. for months back. The imports of CHEESE have fallen, though not in proportion. CANDLES seem to have been over-done in 1864, and we wait for the introduction of gas to reduce to a minimum, an import at present averaging over £2,000 per annum. We scarcely understand the enormous rise in the introduction of "COIR STUFFS" into Ceylon. We suppose simple coir for dunnage of ships is meant, but where does it come from? Few Ceylon ships load partially at Cochin now. If coir increased, Copperah went down in 1864 and scarcely makes an appearance in 1865, that year giving only 24 cwts. against 18,584 in 1850. The demand for Confectionary and Preserves seems largely increasing, and Corks come in as the consumption of malt liquor, wine and spirits increases. Of COTTON MANUFACTURES, thread and twist we have already treated. We need merely remark here that their aggregate value for the past two years was as follows:—

	1864.	1865.
Cotton Manufactures	£997,272	£505,044
„ Thread ———	5,426	7,876
„ Twist ———	93,851	29,354
Total	£1,096,549	£542,274

Of course there was a good deal exported again, our annual consumption being about £550,000. The imports of Maldive COWRIES seem decreasing: Probably small COPPER COINS from Birmingham are superseding them as a circulating medium in India. What rank "the prince of stews" holds amongst the dishes of Ceylon may be judged of by the fact, that the average annual value of "CURRY STUFFS" imported for the past three years has been about £50,000. For CUTLERY and HARDWARE a still higher average has been established. FISH, dried and salted, the great ingredient which gives savour to the coolies' curries, has attained an average of cwts. 70,000, worth £70,000. The introduction of WHEATEN FLOUR. (almost entirely from Australia, we imagine) valued has progressed rapidly, until in 1865 the quantity was cwts. 4,712 at over £7,000.—The import of wheat was cwts. 61,687, valued at £18,506. Add 2,732 cwts of Biscuits, and we get an idea of the consumption of "bread" proper, the European bread, in Ceylon: say about 40,000 cwts. of flour, value £50,000 as bread. This against 12 million bushels at least of other grain consumed, worth more than 5 millions sterling. A fact like this will shew how essentially Ceylon is still Asiatic in its population and their tastes. Far more FURNITURE is imported than exported, the average value being fully £2,500. It must be chiefly ornamental

Digitized by Google

articles to stock the bungalows of wealthy natives, although, we suppose, iron bedsteads and chairs from Europe count for something. "GHEE," the Indian clarified butter, fell off in 1865, probably from the prevalence of cattle disease in India, but not to any such extent as its European congener. The average import seems to be about a value of £2,500. The import of RICE in 1865 reached the unprecedented figure of 4,851,000 bushels, but over 160,000 were again exported. Adding paddy, reduced by one-half for the husk, the import of rice into Ceylon in 1865 exceeded considerably 5 millions of bushels, valued at £1,560,000. Other GRAIN brings the sum up to £1,620,000. The cost to the consumer of what was retained, could not have been less than two millions sterling. In 1866 we shall pay more money for a smaller quantity. It is certainly desirable that some efforts should be made to extend the local cultivation of grain. In GUNNIES and TWINE there has been a considerable increase; while, strange to say, the figures shew a large decrease in HABERDASHERY and MILLINERY. HAMS and BACON are imported at about an average of 550 cwts. per annum valued about £3,500. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, chiefly PIANOS no doubt, average about £2,500 per annum. It is curious enough that of JAGGERY, coarse palmirah SUGAR, we should regularly import about half as much as we export. The jaggery imported is doubtless in a better condition for use than the stuff sent away in minute olah baskets from Point Pedro. The import of HORSES (at present almost unsaleable at Colombo) has averaged somewhat over 700 annually for the past three years, with a Customs valuation of about £11,500. Of CATTLE there was a large import in 1863, the number being 14,000 and the value nearly £47,000. In the two past years the average import has fallen to 8,000. The number of SHEEP and GOATS imported annually is about 65,000 with a value of £15,000. MACHINERY and mill work shew a steady increase, the value last year having been £13,000. MALT LIQUOR shews a large increase: from 166,000 gallons in 1863 valued at £27,000, to 207,000 gallons valued at £38,000 in 1865. In all WINES, except French, on the other hand, there has been a decrease. Manures rose to the enormous value of £69,000 in 1864, but fell to £29,000 last year. MEDICINES imported range about a value of £12,000 per annum. The trade in METALS is steadily increasing, HOOP IRON alone having averaged a value of between £14,000 and £15,000 in the three past years. Apart from oil casks, Coffee requires about 100,000 casks per annum, and these all require hooping. The quantity of hoop iron consumed seems to be about 1,000 tons per annum. Either there is some mistake in the figures, or the enormous rise in the imports of OPIUM ought to excite attention. From an average of less than lbs 10,000, it rose in 1865 to 64,000, valued at £48,000. POONAC, chiefly gingelly as food for cattle, is imported at the rate of £7,000 per annum. The SPECIE imported has risen from £843,000 in 1863 to £1,771,000 in 1864 and £1,771,000 in 1865. Of BRANDY, about 30,000 gallons per annum seem to be imported, with about 25,000 gallons of Gin. SUGAR is imported at the rate of 2,000 cwts. refined, and 10,000 unrefined, yearly. Our consumption of TEA ranges about lbs 40,000 per annum. The trade in TOBACCO and SNUFF does not seem on the increase. WOOLENS are imported to the value of about £14,000 per annum. The total value of our import trade ranges about 5½ millions sterling, against £595,000 in 1837.

Time will not admit of a more detailed analysis of the figures at present, but we shall have occasion frequently to recur to them. Repulsive as columns of figures are to some persons, they are, when correct, the most valuable evidences of a country's progress, or the reverse.

Digitized by Google

COLONIAL PRODUCE AND THE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF BRITAIN.

(*From the "Colombo Observer" of 9th May*, 1867.)

The *Grocer* of 9th March, in noticing the Board of Trade returns, enables us to see what were the Imports and Home Consumption of the three nonalcoholic stimulants,—Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, in the past three years; and the sum which each contributed to the Revenue of Britain. Before noticing these articles, however, we may advert to one which yields more revenue than the whole of them put together, and but for which, none of them would be consumed to the extent which, by its aid, they have reached. We refer to Sugar, which reached its highest limit in 1866, no less than 568,977 tons of refined and unrefined sugar having been consumed, yielding to the revenue £5,545,278. The increased consumption in the face of hard times is traced to the lowness of price; and to the fact that brewers took 5,000 tons, in consequence of the dearness of malt and barley. The revenue from Tea would have been only a million short of that from Sugar, had the duties not been reduced. As matters stand, the comparison in 1866 was as follows:—

Article.	*Consumption.*	*Revenue.*
Sugar	Tons 568,977	£5,545,278
Tea	lbs. 102,325,067	2,558,154
Coffee	„ 30,944,363	386,818
Cocoa	„ 4,606,997	19,196

So that the four articles yield 8¼ millions sterling to the revenue of the United Kingdom. We extract in full the paragraphs referring to cocoa, tea and coffee:—

Cocoa.—That highly agreeable and nutritious beverage, as Messrs. Dunn and Hewett would say, has increased in public opinion, judging from the home consumption of last year, as compared with the two preceding years; so, also, have the imports in the same periods.

	1866.	1865.	1864.
Imports.....lbs.	10,308,298	7,464,982	7,920,712
Home consumption.....lbs.	4,606,997	4,286,635	4,171,142
Amount of revenue.....	£ 19,196	£17,871	£17,380

Coffee is another important family drink, but not to the extent that it is on the Continent. There it is consumed in larger quantities and more relished; why, we cannot define, unless it is that in Continental cities the purveyor of coffee roasts it more frequently, and the art of making *cafe noir* and *cafe au lait*, is better known than in this country. It is quite evident from the small increase in home consumption of this article last year over 1865, and the decrease as compared with 1864, that the taste is not growing with the increase of population; or the subjoined figures would be very different:—

	Imports.			Home Consumption.		
	1866	1865.	1864.	1866.	1865.	1864.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
From Ceylon	81,428,370	90,455,468	69,011,290	21,535,561	19,865,392	22,981,742
Other British Possessions.....	19,202,291	22,197,587	20,957,018	6,322,151	7,809,163	6,203,200
Brazil	9,621,173	10,959,552	8,959,025	66,732	54,965	141,633
Central America.....	7,100,387	5,278,804	3,701,300	2,249,769	2,208,484	1,651,010
Other Countries.....	9,692,595	9,106,239	6,648,749	770,150	806,208	612,013
Total.....	127,044,816	137,997,451	109,277,382	30,944,363	30,743,212	31,589,597

Digitized by Google

	Amount of Revenue.		
	1866.	1865.	1864.
From British Possessions out of Europe	£ 348,226	345,925	364,772
Foreign Countries	£ 38,592	38,377	30,107
Total	£386,818	384,302	394,879

Tea is the next to sugar in importance, both as a favourite article of consumption and of magnitude in the revenue. The lessening of the duties upon tea during the past few years, and thereby reducing the prices materially, is a boon to the labouring classes that cannot easily be estimated; its social effects and the comforts derived from its influence are boundless. There is no doubt that as the population increases, the consumption of tea will always increase in the same ratio. The subjoined figures show very satisfactory results for the past year:

	1866	1865.	1864.
Imports.....lbs.	138,629,377	121,271,219	124,359,239
Home consumption „	12,325,067	97,921,670	88,637,074
Amount of revenue.....	£2,555,154	£3,189,269	£4,431,869

EXPORTS OF COFFEE &c. FOR THE FIVE SEASONS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER.

(*From the Colombo Overland Observer, October 1st*, 1866.)

The exports of Coffee from Ceylon for the past five seasons have been,—

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1861-62.....	414,298	170,824	585,122
1862-63.....	582,528	204,973	787,501
1863-64.....	518,798	138,863	657,661
1864-65.....	609,844	274,207	884,051
1865-66.....	608,263	236,477	844,740
Total for 5 years..	2,733,731	1,025,344	3,759,075
Averages.....	546,746	205,068	751,815

It will seen that the exports of Plantation in the two past seasons are singularly equal, establishing an average of 609,000 cwt.—Native for the two years shews an average of 255,000; and both kinds give 864,000 cwts. But the introduction of the three first years of the series, and especially the first of all, lowers the averages. With 1864-65 in fact began a new era, which as we have already said, we have little doubt will end with the round million being shewn on 30th September 1867, when the Railway is in full operation. * We give the usual table shewing the exports and distribution of coffee for five years. But for a considerable increase in the export to Australia, and a large increase in exports to America (plantation in the former case, native in the latter) we should have hadonly to remark, that the per centage of our crop sent direct to England

* Three seasons of drought in succession have prevented the realization of what otherwise we had a right to anticipate. The real result will be about 150,000 cwt. short of the million. Editor Directory.

Digitized by Google

has increased year by year. Out of 585,000 cwts. in 1861-62, only 40,000 were diverted from England ; 62,000 out of 787,000 in 1862-63 ; 36,000 out of 657,000 in 1863-64, 53,000 out of 884,000 in 1864-65 ; and in consequence of the increased exports to the United States and Australia 91,000 in the past season out of 844,740. We regret that on this occasion we are unable to compare the Ceylon coffee crop for the year ending September with those of Brazil and Java for the year ending June. We have the figures for Rio de Janeiro, (1,655,000 bags *exported* out of the total *yield* of 1,817,000 bags) but we have not the figures for all Brazil. We hope to be able to make the comparison in our next, when we give as usual the strictly correct figures for the year ending 10th October.

Having disposed of our great staple, Coffee—we now give a table referring to the subsidiary exports including in the Chamber of Commerce Return. From that return Arrecanuts and some other important articles are excluded, while Arrack is only shown where exported in large vessels. Our memorandum is as follows:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Cinnamon, Cocoanut Oil, Plumbago, Coir Ebony, and Deer Horns—exported from Ceylon to various Countries in the years ending 30th September 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866.

Years.	Cinnamon.	Cocoanut Oil.	Plumbago.	Coir of all Sorts.	Ebony.	Deer Horns.
	lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1865—1866...	931,854	72,234	42,445	44,700	27,558	696
1864—1865...	889,361	90 197	46,120	38,095	41,183	1,122
1863—1864...	690,978	167,826	75.012	32,101	10,808	589
1862—1863...	768,896	128,290	40.211	38,921	11.288	922
1861—1862...	906,684	95,064	36,929	29,879	8,170	1,281
Total for 5 Years	4,187,773	553,611	240,717	183,696	99,007	4,610
Average	837,554	110,722	48,143	36,739	19,801	922

It will be seen that Cinnamon, after going down from 906,000 lbs in 1861-62 to 680,000 in 1863-64, has again gone up to 931,000 in the season just closed, Cocoanut Oil, on the other hand, shewed its maximum in the middle year of the series going down to a minimum of less than one-half in last Season. In consequence of the fearful drought, which has acted so disastrously on the cocoanut trees and which has burnt out whole patches of cinnamon near Negombo, the prospect is that season 1866-67 will see an increased falling-off in the export of Oil and a greatly reduced export of Cinnamon. Coir shows a steady increase, and although plumbago has fallen off when compared with the great export of three years ago, yet the position assumed by this our only mineral export is respectable. Ebony took an immense start in 1864-65, and the exports of this season are also large. But this article and deer horns are of very minor importance when compared with coffee, oil, coir, cinnamon and plumbago. These, with arrack and arrecanuts, constitute our leading exports.

Digitized by Google

Comparative Table of Coffee Exported from Ceylon to various Countries, in the years ending 30th September 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

Countries.	Plantation.					Native.					Total.				
	1862.	1863.	1864	1865.	1866.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Great Britain	398,444	562,149	502,463	593,165	585,153	146,961	163,206	119,346	235,875	177,543	545,405	725,355	621,809	829,040	762,696
France	2,560	3,646	881	2,212	...	14,737	15,085	4,000	22,923	...	17,297	18,731	4,881	25,135	...
Australia...	7,081	14,849	8,789	9,482	17,542	2,362	1,618	1,795	2,391	2,966	9,443	16,467	10,584	11,873	20,508
America	...	...	2	...	342	919	10,503	12,086	9,939	41,857	919	10,503	12,088	9,939	42,199
Mauritius.....	2,393	...	30	...	501	3,845	3,672	800	1,257	7,375	6,238	3,672	830	1,257	7,876
India & Burmah	...	...	1,786	...	32	...	...	261	...	3,985	...	...	2,047	...	4,017
Gibraltar ...	3,820	1,484	4,847	4,604	4,693	2,000	5,225	575	1,822	2,001	5,820	6,709	5,422	6,426	6,694
Cape Town	...	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	...
Singapore	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	60	750
Total	414,298	582,128	518,798	609,844	608,263	170,824	199,309	138,863	274,207	236,477	585,122	781,437	657,661	884,051	844,740

Digitized by Google

REMINISCENCES OF A PLANTER, ON THE VICISSITUDES OF COFFEE ESTATES IN CEYLON.

Truth stranger than Fiction.

[*From the "Colombo Observer of June 17th*, 1867.]

SIR,—I could, as you suggest, by raking up my Reminiscences of the last 20 years, give you some curious facts illustrative of the unsettled and changeable value of Coffee Properties in Ceylon. This arises too from a variety of causes, frequently of a description over which neither buyer nor seller can have any control nor with which the character or condition of the Estate has anything to do. A run upon a District or a run from it, may raise or depress the value of Properties. An incursion of rats, or an invasion of bug, may depreciate to an extent hardly credible a very fine Plantation. A scarcity of money here or at home or *a fall in the market, will lessen* to an equal extent the worth of an Estate, while a panic will sometimes depreciate it in much greater proportion. On the other hand, a bumper crop, a beautiful looking Estate, a convenient locality, or a favorite mark, will, in an equal ratio, secure it a fancy price.

Example No. 1

Consisting of about 100 acres old coffee and some 300 acres jungle and abandoned land, was, when I first knew it, leased by two gentlemen for £5 a year, at which rental they lost money! It was afterwards purchased by one of them for £15, was partially manured and sold within a year for £700! In a few months more it changed hands again at £1200! Subsequently it was bought for £1000 and by the same party sold after a year's working, with a very showy crop on the trees, for £6000! Of this price, £3000 was paid in cash and, the buyer failing, the seller took it back for the other £3000,—then leased it to another party for ten years at £600 a year. That party failing during his lease, it was sold for something under £3,000.

No. 2

In the same district, and on the high road, containing about 100 acres good old coffee, considerably neglected; 100 more, abandoned; and probably 300 good standing forest,—was sold or rather thrown away for £100. After a few months it changed hands at £700. Again in two years it brought £14,000. It has since ruined the last buyers, and were it in the market now, might not probably bring £7,000.

No. 3,

Containing about 800 acres fine forest, was opened in a new district, upwards of 20 years ago. Shortly after, with about 50 acres good coffee, it was sold for £800. Neglected again and almost abandoned it sold for £200: the district was then decried and deserted. It was re-opened up to about 500 acres, by the purchaser at £200, who then sold and retired with about £16,000 in his pocket, the result of the cultivation of that property. It has since, when more enlarged, and improved, changed hands at £28,000 and the district is now one of the most favored in the country.

No. 4,

Contained 100 acres very fine coffee, and about 500 excellent forest—but the bug had clung to the Estate for several years, and shortened its crops. It was also in a district far from a shipping port, and then consequently in low repute, although now a favorite district. It was sold at Fiscal's sale for £300. Two years afterwards it changed hands at £700. It was opened up to 250 acres by the new purchaser, who after several years working and it having cleared itself, sold it for £16,000.

Digitized by Google

No. 5,

With a good cart road passing through it, and in a very good district was considerably neglected, and sold for £1,500. It then contained probably 150 acres old coffee in indifferent cultivation and about 300 acres available jungle. It was worked for 3 years and good crops taken off it. 150 acres new land were planted and the proprietor sold out retiring with £12,000. It has since changed hands at about £15,000 having been somewhat enlarged.

No. 6,

Containing 120 acres coffee and 89 forest, was a perfect picture of a place—and was like an oasis in the desert: the only estate then in its district that had not been in whole or in part abandoned. The district itself being very much blown was much run down, and almost deserted. It has since rallied—many sheltered nooks having been found in it. It is believed in again, and now contains some of the finest estates in the country. The one in question, at the date of my first acquaintance with it, was bought for £3,000. It was perfectly clean, and in fine order; but bug unfortunately overran it, and hugged it closely for several years. The proprietor fearing it would never leave him, sold the property for £1,700. 80 acres were added to it by the new proprietor. The bug left the estate; but it had no roads nor permanent buildings. He however, binding the lessee to erect these and manure the whole estate, leased it out shortly after for 10 years at £1000 per annum. This lease is still running.

No. 7,

Was purchased in 1851 after the disastrous years of 1847-48 had denuded the country of its cash, and when it was beginning to emerge from its deep depression. It was bought at public auction for £1,800, and has since given such enormous crops that it has made the fortune of the purchasers, who report that their crops from it are frequently 15 and 17 cwts. per acre. Were they only 10 cwts. one year with another, it would take rank as a first-rate and very remunerative property. It was, when bought, about 100 acres; but has been extended by the present proprietors to 200 or 250, who doubtless, were they disposed to sell it now, would look for from £12-, to £15,000 for it.

No. 8,

Was purchased at public auction in the troublous times of 1848, for £250. It contained about 150 acres of coffee in full bearing—yet was in the then despised district of *O*——. It was therefore considered scarcely worth bidding for. Yet the new purchaser drew from it 1600 cwts. coffee yearly for a number of years, and afterwards sold it for 8 times what it originally cost him.

No. 9,

was conveniently situated in what was then thought a good district. It contained about 100 acres of coffee and 50 good forest. In 1846 £5000 were offered and refused for this property Yet in 1848 it was knocked down at public auction for £250 and everybody thought the purchaser had made his fortune. But it was not so. His first crop sold in London at 35s per cwt. and after working the Estate with great economy for 4 years and planting up the spare land, he cleared out of it with a loss of £400. Those were ticklish times and bold was the man who ventured to open new land then. An Estate was valued exactly in proportion to its immediate returns—coffee in cultivation only being counted; and no allowance whatever made for available land were it ever so good or so extensive.

Digitized by Google

No. 10.

While the disastrous effects of that panic period were yet fresh in recollection, in 1850, two Estates in a favorite district and not far from a high road—one of which contained about 180 acres of coffee in bad cultivation and nearly 500 acres of fine forest—the other containing about 80 acres of fine young coffee partially though but recently neglected and bugged, sold for £250. At auction seven years later, the same properties slightly extended changed hands for £10,000.

No. 11.

In the same district and about the same period an Estate all in cultivation but neglected, sold for £250—the roof on the Store was worth all the money. But such was the prevailing distrust and impecuniosity that few cared to attend such sales; but those who did so, frequently came in for bargains. This was a case in point. It was purchased by a native of small means then, but who afterwards (dating his rise from that purchase) became in his own particular sphere, a star of the first magnitude—became owner of many and varied properties; but who becoming infected with a speculative mania, bought at every sale on chance, lands of which he knew nothing, till one day he bought too much: and his decadence was then more rapid than his ascent. This estate after many years of good bearing and remunerative crops, was sold last year for £7,000.

No. 12,

Was purchased in 1851 for £120. It then contained 80 acres of good coffee, neglected, but easily reclaimable, and about 40 acres fine forest, was within a mile of a cart road and in a very convenient district. The soil was very rich and the climate very productive. It was worked for several years and was sold 3 years ago, without having been extended, for £3,000.

No. 13,

All estates that are bought cheap however, are not *bargains*. While some will amply repay outlay, there are others that will swallow up all the high cultivation that may be bestowed upon them, without yielding any adequate return. Let us take a case in point.

This property consisting of about 70 acres was within a mile of the high road—in a very desirable district; and was got for nothing. The last owner having undertaken to collect and pay the debts of a previous Proprietary, received the estate as his commission. He was a sanguine planter and believed that with proper care and cultivation, he could make coffee grow anywhere. He planted the estate all over again—manured it, drained and weeded it—made bandy roads to and all over it, erected permanent buildings on it, and *made* it give crops. But the crops it yielded, were not proportionate to his outlay, and after working it for several years, and having run up a debt against it of £5,000, he parted with it at its then full value £3,000.

No. 14,

Situated in the once despised district before alluded to, contained about 800 acres of land of which 250 or thereabouts had been planted with coffee and on which the proprietors, both resident but inexperienced, had expended *of their own money* £8,000, and as much more as they could draw from their agents, before the crash of 1848 put drawing beyond their reach. The estates adjoined and were within 6 miles of a great trunk road. The soil was excellent and the coffee grew remarkably well. Most of the remaining Forest was available. Sold by auction at the above panic period they realised £220. They have since been worked up—have yielded good crops—and are now worth probably from £10 to £12,000.

Digitized by Google

No. 15.

£250 was the purchase price in 1852 of 1000 acres of land, forest and old chena, of which 200, or thereabout had been spoiled by having been made into a Coffee Estate. It had been badgered, neglected and abandoned at a cost to its former Proprietor of £6000. The Proprietor spent an equal sum in trying to reclaim the old land and then discovered that it would *not* grow Coffee. Fortunately he had still enough left, and he had the courage to dip into 100 acres of the new land. The result was that in 3 years he sold out for £10,000, having got back all his money and a profit to boot. *Moral*:—Never re-open abandoned land, while you have new to go upon.

No. 16.

Another very similar case was that of a man who bought 450 acres of land bordering a high road, and apparently of excellent quality for £100. Part of it had been opened and abandoned about 10 years previously. It had now grown up into excellent jungle. The soil looked magnificent and the climate was very forcing. These with its position formed great temptations to try it again. His predecessor may have been a fool and wasted his money. He will do differently and he opens as an experiment 100 acres to begin with—spends £6,000 on it and abandons—sells half the unopened portion to other Proprietors who spend their £6000 with a like result and abandon it in despair: another result of re-opening abandoned and—and another confirmation of the moral in the preceding chapter.

No. 17.

Curious are the vicissitudes of some Estates. G—was bought at a Fiscal's Sale in 1847 for £800. It has opened several new Estates for the same Proprietors, and is a source of constant revenue, which has made them independent. Instead of £800, probably £15,000 would be nearer the value of that property, were it now in the market.

No. 18.

Disaster followed disaster in coffee-planting from 1847 to '51. And when the atmosphere cleared up, many a timid holder sacrificed at the first bid, a valuable Property. It was then that a Native offered a random sum of £250 for an Estate of 300 acres forest, and 120 acres coffee, which had been cultivated and abandoned, resuscitated and re-abandoned, for the previous 20 years. The offer took, and the property changed hands. £450 were immediately given the lucky buyer for the forest land. The Coffee he worked up a little, and in a few months sold for £2,400.

No. 19.

£500 about the same time were paid for a little Estate of 45 acres coffee, and 40 forest. It was worked up a little, and leased for £250 per annum for 10 years.

No. 20.

But some of the most extraordinary instances of the mutability of Coffee Estates have occurred in recent times. S—was sold some years ago by Fiscal for £750. A year after, it changed hands for £2,200. Within another year, and unextended, *it was sold to a Company* for £12,000.

No. 21.

Another Estate in the same District containing 150 acres half-abandoned coffee, and about 700 acres forest, was purchased for £3,700. It

Digitized by Google

was divided into two Estates, the 2nd being constituted of 100 acres new felled land, and some forest. Thus divided it was sold to a Company at something like £24,000. Does any one need to enquire, Why the value of Ceylon property is *so* depreciated? Why Ceylon is *so* distrusted in London?

No. 22.

An Estate may be bought ever so cheap; yet, if expenditure be allowed to keep pace with improvement in value, it may ruin its Proprietor. A small Plantation of 30 acres good coffee and 20 acres forest (half a mile from a cart road and excellently situated for labour) was bought at a Fiscal's sale for £10. It was worked up; extended by 20 acres; a Bungalow built; and wound up, after several years working, by owing the Agent £700—for which he sold up the property, realising £450. It was resold by him under more favorable, and not forced circumstances and realised £1000.

No. 23.

That all Estates purchased cheap, do not end in this disastrous way however, is clear from the following. 500 acres forest were bought for £500: 150 acres were opened over 2 years. The first portion in bearing yielded 15 cwt. per acre when between 2 and 3 years old; and the Estate had paid back its whole cost at 4 years, and was then worth £12,000.

No. 24.

G—consisted of about 1500 acres (a whole country side in fact) of very good forest which had gone a-begging for many years,—an evil report having blasted its reputation. It was called too high and blown—all slab rock—no water, &c.,—so at a venture, a European Planter bid £500 and got it. Frightened at reports which he never took the trouble to confirm or contradict, he sold it to a Native for £800. This Native opened two or three peddling little bits of the land at the two extreme ends of the Estate, worked up the old abandoned coffee and died. The Estate was then put up for sale and only brought £4,000. The fortunate purchaser, bolder and more confident than his predecessors, went to reside on the place—opened it up—sold off bits of the forest at £5 an acre, and cleared out after 3 or 4 years with a profit of £8,000. It is now a large and valuable Property, worth probably £20,000.

No. 25.

VICISSITUDES OF COFFEE PRICES.

This series would probably be considered incomplete were not a word or two said on the vicissitudes also of Coffee prices, as well as of Coffee Estates. In 1848 and early in 1849 the value of Coffee had attained its lowest limit. It had been declining for years; and as it fell men ventured on another and yet another purchase believing its lowest possible limit had been attained; and that now it *must* advance. Many however were doomed to disappointment in that expectation. The writer heard one of the oldest, shrewdest and most respected Merchants of that day say that for three years he had dabbled in Native Coffee and during all that time he had never had a successful transaction. Indeed this downward tendency of this article continued so long and so persistently, and so many had been bit by their operations, that the timid retreated from the field and the cautious would not venture on it. All seemed to fear that there would be no end to this declension: and prices fell very low in consequence. It told severely on the Planter, for his Parchment Coffee fell in

Digitized by Google

proportion: while Rice was exceedingly high. At that time a bushel of Rice and a hundredweight of Native Coffee could be purchased in Kandy for the same price, 9s. It was then that one of the now leading Colombo firms entered the field. Unhurt by the past, its founder was undeterred for the future from venturing on this, to others, forbidden ground. Supplied with ample means he went in boldly, buying up almost all that came to the market. The result was that in a few months he cleared an immense profit, and established his character as a clever and sagacious Merchant. Plantation Coffee was sold also at ridiculous figures during the period referred to. Pertaining to one of the Insolvent Estates with which that period abounded, two crops were sold on the Estates where they lay stored, in Badulla, at 3s per Bushel of Parchment, equal to perhaps 4s 6d delivered in Colombo; while 35s per cwt, was the price realised for good average Plantation coffee in London!!!

Rice too has fluctuated even more than Coffee. I bought it in Kandy in 1849 @ 2/9 per Bushel: and in 1866 at the same place I paid for the same article 23/6!!!

VICISSITUDES OF COFFEE ESTATES: THE CRISIS OF 1847-48.

We attach the following extract from Sir Emerson Tennent's Work on Ceylon, as a fitting addendum to the foregoing paper:—

"In the midst of these visions of riches, a crash suddenly came which awoke its victims to the reality of ruin. The financial explosion of 1845 in Great Britain, speedily extended its destructive influence to Ceylon, remittances ceased, prices fell, credit failed, and the first announcement on the subsidence of turmoil, was the doom of protection and the withdrawal of the discriminating duty, which had so long screened British plantations from competition with the coffee of Java and Brazil. The consternation thus produced in Ceylon was proportionate to the extravagance of the hopes that were blasted; estates were forced into the market, and madly sold off for a twentieth part of the outlay incurred in forming them. *

"Others thatcould not be sold, even at a sacrifice, were deserted and allowed to return to jungle. For nearly three years the enterprise appeared paralysed; the ruined disappeared, and the timid retreated; but those who combining judgment with capital, persevered, eventually succeeded not only in restoring energy to the enterprise, but in imparting to it the prudence and experience gleaned from former disasters."

* A writer in the *Calcutta Review*, for March, 1857, cites numerous instances in which valuable estates were sold in the panic for nominal sum two estates in Badulla which had cost £10,000 were sold for £350; and Hindoogalla plantation, which cost £10,000 produced £500. Mr. Austin, in an able paper attached to Lee's *Translation of Ribeyro* says "an estate that was sold in 1843 for £15,000, was knocked down last month (1847) for £40 only,"—p. 229. Mr. Rigg in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* for 1852, p. 13. describes the loss in Ceylon between 1841 and 1847 as *ninety* per cent of the gross amount previously invested in coffee planting, but this is an excessive estimate. Mr. Ferguson's calculation [Properly Mr. Wall's: Ed. C. O.] is probably nearer the truth that in addition to the money wasted by extravagant management, the extent of abandoned estates was equal to *one-tenth* of those originally opened—*See Colombo Observer*, 1847.

Digitized by Google

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EARLY DAYS OF COFFEE PLANTING IN CEYLON BY THE OLDEST RESIDENT COFFEE PLANTER, MR. W. RUDD.

(From the "Ceylon Observer," 27th July, 1867.)

In December 1832, Mr. George Bird went to Condasallie, in the valley of Doombera, to inspect the land in that neighbourhood to determine its eligibility for the cultivation of Coffee, and after a short time he applied to Government for a grant of the lands now known as the Condasallie Coffee Estate. Land was then given away by Government on condition that the applicant should cultivate one-tenth of what he applied for, and this was the last land granted on those conditions; for, very soon after, there arrived orders from England that no more land should be given away, and in future, all lands must be sold, by public auction, at the upset price of 5s. per acre. Mr. Bird was put in possession of his land, and having made arrangements with a Mercantile House in Colombo, it was agreed that 3 acres should at once be put under cultivation under the superintendence of Mr. Bird, and thus commenced the first Mercantile Estate, from which the proprietor hoped for, and expected great results. [Sinnapittia near Gampolla had been previously opened by Mr. Bird, and Gangarooa, near Kandy, by Sir Edward Barnes. —ED. C. O.] Like most of the early estates, it has undergone many vicissitudes, but is now a thriving and valuable property.

In 1834, therefore, the Condasallie Estate may be said to have been fairly commenced, and about this time Mr. William Rudd joined Mr. George Bird as Assistant, and during this and part of the next year they planted to the extent of 300 acres, while a house for the Superintendent was in progress and nearly completed. But the Natives were extremely troublesome, driving their cattle into the cleared and planted lands, and thereby causing much trouble and loss. Tying up was illegal, and no cattle trespass law existed in those days. The consequence was the animals were driven out of the coffee fields to the grass lands, but only to be driven back as soon as an opportunity offered. This state of things could not continue, and as a last resource the cattle (buffaloes and black-cattle) were shot. This engendered much ill-feeling between the Superintendent and Natives and at last ended in serious consequences; for, no sooner was the new house finished than the Natives set it on fire, and it was quite destroyed. The Government offered £100 reward for the conviction of the offender, but he was never discovered. However, this offence had the effect of hastening the Government on with a cattle trespass regulation which when passed was considered satisfactory by all parties, and is the same with little alteration that exists to this day. In the meantime the Estate was advancing; much attention was given to the trees, and there appeared every prospect of success.

The Rajawelle Estate was commenced about this time, and was being cleared by numbers of men and elephants, the latter being employed to tear up the roots of small trees after the jungle was cut and burnt, but all the large timber was left standing as it was then supposed that Coffee required shade. The trees were, however, cut out after a time as experience proved shade to be prejudicial to the blossoming, and the quantity of crop obtained. About this time several Assistants arrived from England for the Condasallie Estate; and the Pallekelle and Degalla Estates (also in Doombera,) were commenced.

Coffee-planting was pursued with avidity, land was sought out in other localities than lower Doombera; at Harragame, Oodoowelle, Knuckles

Digitized by Google

and Matella. Coffee planting had now made a start,—and from this time ceased to be considered a speculation, but was regarded as a firm and profitable employment for men and capital.

This state of things went on till the crisis of 1846–47, when money became so scarce that every thing seemed at a stand. Available capital there was none, and those persons who had mortgages over their property were in many cases sold up, the property in some cases fetching 25 per cent. of the mortgage, while some Estates were sold for a few pounds. Plantation Coffee sold in London for some trifle, which would just about cover the cost of shipping and charges; while in Ceylon, in 1849, parchment coffee sold so low as 4/6, 4/2 and even 3/ per bushel. The Natives neglected to pick their crop in most cases, and it was a long time before the Planters and Coffee-planting recovered from this shock; but once recovered, they seem to have gone on increasing in acres, in cultivation, and numbers, till they have spread over the highlands of Ceylon, and have purchased all the best coffee land that Government possessed.

They still progress, and I think with every prospect of success, for which they have my very best wishes.

[This was written before the financial difficulties under which the pursuit is now labouring, were fully developed.—Ed. C. O.]

TEA PLANTING.

The following extracts from a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta to a friend in Ceylon, contain information in a succinct form of a very valuable nature to intending Tea-planters in Ceylon. Since its publication, Mr. A. Morrice's Report on Tea Cultivation in India and Ceylon has appeared, affording, of course, still more useful practical instruction: copies of the Report can doubtless be obtained from the Secretary to the Planters' Association:—

"I really do not know of any practical book on Tea planting to recommend to you; so I must do my best to answer your queries myself.

The cost of labour in Assam has increased very much during the last four or five years and is still increasing. Land is measured in Assam by poorahs, each poorah containing 400 nolls of 16 square yards. The noll measures 12 feet; so that four poorahs are rather more than five acres. The Tea plant seems to thrive best in a deep rich soil, and in a hot steamy atmosphere.

1. *The cost of planting.*—Most of the Tea cultivation in Assam has been done in forest land. The system pursued is to cut and burn the low jungle, and to ring most of the large trees: these die out gradually and in the meantime afford shelter or rather shade to the young plants. When they decay, they fall down piece by piece and do little damage to tea plants below. After the jungle is cut and burned, the ground is hoed about nine inches deep. This work is done by contract, and the present price is 20 rupees per poorah. Staking follows, and is sometimes done by contract, sometimes by the Estate coolies: the stakes are of hard-wood, 3½ feet long, and are stuck in regular straight lines at the distances intended. People plant at all distances 6 ⋈ 6. 5 ⋈ 5, 4 ⋈ 4, 3 ⋈ 3, and 6 ⋈ 3 are common: 6 ⋈ 3, it is intended to take out every second line for transplanting, leaving the garden to stand 6 ⋈ 6 at each stake two or three tea seeds are sown about 4 inches deep. This work is now costing by contract 4 rupees per poorah, making the whole

Digitized by Google

cost 24 rupees per poorah. Instead of hoeing the ground, I have this year arranged where there is no grassy jungle, to have the reed and bamboo jungle cut, pulled up by the roots, and burned. This is to cost 12 Rupees per poorah; and besides being cheaper, I think this plan will encourage the growth of weeds less than hoeing before sowing, without interfering with the germination of the tea seed. The system pursued in Cachar and Darjeeling is different from this. In these places (and the plan is being introduced in Assam,) the seed is sown in nurseries, and planted out the following year. This saves a year of cleaning, but I am inclined to think that Tea plants do best, when sown where they are to stand. Seed in the nurseries should be sown *in lines* 6 or 9 inches apart, and not broad-cast. When close together, the roots interlace, and the plants do not get bushy as they do when they have room to spread and if the tops are nipped off. In transplanting from nurseries, some people endeavour to keep a ball of earth at the roots of the plants in one-year seedlings, in damp weather suitable for transplanting; this is not necessary. In transplanting larger plants under any circumstances, the larger the ball the better. For small plants there is no pitting as for coffee: one stroke of a kodali makes a sufficient hole.

2. *The cost of upkeep*—The present wages of Assamese (when they can be had) is six days work for a rupee—Bengalee coolies get 5 rupees a month for men and 4 rupees for women, and they are allowed Sundays; Kacharee coolies from the lower districts of Assam, receive 5 to 6 rupees a month. It costs from 75 to 100 rupees each to import Bengalee coolies on a three years agreement; so with deaths and desertions, I consider that the labour of a Bengalee coolie actually costs 10 rupees a month. The nerrick [task, Ed. C. O.] for light hoeing is 20 nolls a day and for heavy hoeing 12 nolls, but this last I believe is seldom necessary. In the neighbourhood where I am interested we are glad to get hoeing contractors at 4 rupees per poorah, as you see with imported labour it costs much more. The ground should be hoed every second month during the rainy season, and twice during the cold weather, or five times a year, costing 20 rupees per poorah. Pruning and filling up is done by the Tea makers in the cold weather after the Teas are packed, and it is part of their work to keep the nurseries clean. When two or three seeds are put in at a stake, there are generally enough double plants to supply vacancies; but it is a safe plan to make small nurseries here and there in a clearance in case of accidents, for vacancies should always be filled with plants of equal growth to those they are put among. A garden of 200 poorahs would be well off for labour if there were 200 men and women upon it including all hands.

3. *Produce*—It is generally calculated that good plants, 2 years old should give 1 maund per poorah, and at 3 years old 2 to 2½ maunds, but I do not count much on the return from young plants. The cost of plucking leaf from small plants is much greater, and it is generally more profitable for future years to allow the plants to grow, than to keep them down by heavy plucking. Taking in what may be got from plants 3 years old and under, I would expect at least 5 maunds of Tea per poorah of all plants 4 years old and upwards in ordinary soil, and a good description of plant, and with a fair amount of labour for leaf plucking. Much depends on having enough labour for plucking the leaf when the flushes come. When the young leaf is plucked in good season it springs soon again, but if it is left, it becomes brittle, and not only is the leaf lost, but it is much longer before fresh leaf is thrown out. The value of Tea just now is about 160s. per Maund [Of 82lb, we suppose. Ed. C, O.]—Cultivating, manu-

Digitized by Google

facturing and expenses of bringing to market cost about 80s. per maund, leaving an equal amount of profit, or about £ 20 per poorah. Every thing depends on the management; an additional maund per poorah adds almost nothing to the cost, and increases the profit 35 per cent, and the want of a maund has of course the opposite effect.

4.—I do not think that it is possible to state the cost per lb. for manipulation. If there is little leaf it costs more, and if there is a large quantity, the men exceed their nerrick, which is half a maund of leaf to each man. Four maunds of leaf give one maund of Tea, and one maund of charcoal makes 4 to 5 maunds of Tea. Hired tea-makers receive from 7 to 12 rupees a month all the year round, and skilled men who have been some time on a garden get 7 rupees a month, others from 5 to 6 rupees. As I have said, besides making Tea, the Tea-makers have to do the pruning, transplanting, and weeding the nurseries,—make their baskets, &c. They belong to the neighbourhood, and constantly find excuses for going home for days at a time; so it is necessary to have more hands on the books than are absolutely necessary. Boxmakers and Surveyors [? Ed. C. O.] earn wages ranging from 5 to 15 rupees, a month.

5.—The soil in which Tea thrives best in Assam is a deep rich reddish loam, retentive of moisture, but with good drainage. The roots of the Tea plant die at once standing in water. Manuring the Tea plant is unknown in Assam.

6.—Allowing 16 rupees per poorah for seed, 24 rupees for clearing and sowing, and 20 rupees per poorah for four years, as the cost of keeping clean, four years old plants will cost 120 rupees per poorah; or supposing that the clearing has to be done by imported labour, counting on the cost of the coolies, 200 rupees per poorah. But this is an extreme estimate and the plant would have yielded some maunds of leaf during the time, especially if well attended to. In Assam very few gardens get so many hoeings as I have mentioned, although they require them; and it would pay to give them, were there labour available. To this has to be added for an actual start on a new place, the wages of an establishment, Mohurin, 12 rupees per month, Hazree Mohurin 8 rupees, Burkendazes 5 rupees each, Chokeydars 4 rupees 8 annas each: elephant and mahout buildings, tools, European Superintendent, interest on capital, &c.

7.—There is no knowing what is the actual return for capital invested. Most of the Estates opened up have been intended for sale, and in others the expenses of working and extending are so mixed up, that it is difficult to separate them. Those Estates that have been sold brought highly remunerative prices to the sellers and hold out reasonable prospects of realizing dividends of from 25 to 50 per cent, to the shareholders when fully opened up. From what I can learn, Estates have generally sold for at least ten times what they cost.

I should not suppose from what I know of Ceylon that Tea would be profitable at the elevation you mention, but there is nothing like trying the experiment; and as you have seed on your Estate you can easily do it—probably China or Hybrid variety whould thrive better than the Assam variety which though most productive is more delicate than the others; and I think you should sow close, say 3×3, to have the ground covered as soon as possible. The Assam plant is a tree and requires to be cut down; the China is a bush and spreads naturally. Judicious pruning is of great importance in getting leaf. I think the best form is that of a gooseberry bush at home, having a single stem with branches a foot from the ground and opened up in the centre.

Digitized by Google

TABLE SHOWING THE CONSUMPTION OR QUANTITY RETAINED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—From Messrs. Francis Reid and Co.'s Circular.

Year	Estimated Population.	Sugar, Raw & Refined.		Tea.		Coffee.		Cocoa.		Rice.		Tobacco.		Wine.		British & Foreign Spirits	
		Tons.	Lbs. ℔ head.	Lbs.	per head.	Lbs.	per head.	Lbs.	per head.	Tons.	Lbs. ℔ head.	Lbs.	per head.	Gallons.	per head.	Gallons.	per head
1843	27,283,000	201,416	16·54	40,293,393	1·47	29,979,404	1·10	2,547,934	0·09	12,760	1·01	23,012,627	0·84	6,068,987	0·22	22,020,307	0·87
1844	27,577,000	206,472	16·77	41,363,770	1·50	31,352,382	1·14	2,586,977	0·09	16,145	1 31	24,595,791	0·89	6,838,684	0·25	23,845,054	0·83
1845	27,875,000	242,834	19·51	44,193,433	1·59	34,293,190	1·23	2,579,497	0·09	13,166	1·08	26,162,159	0·94	6,736,131	0·24	26,665,501	0·91
1846	28,189,000	261,933	20·81	46,740,344	1 65	36,754,554	1·30	2,951,206	0·10	21,691	1·72	26,859,788	0·95	6,740,316	0·24	28,344,746	1·01
1847	28,093,000	290,282	23.14	46,814,821	1·65	37,411,373	1,33	3,097,198	0·11	55,166	4·40	26,698,136	0·95	6,053,247	0·22	25,534,820	0·91
1848	27,855,000	309,424	24·88	48 734,789	1·75	37 077,546	1·37	2,919,591	0·10	19,519	1·57	27,194,368	0·98	6,136,547	0·22	26,822,175	0·96
1849	27,632,000	299,041	24·24	50,021,576	1·81	34,399,273	1·24	3,206,746	0·12	25,474	2·06	27,553,238	1·00	6,251,862	0·23	28,216,149	1·02
1850	27,423,000	310,391	25·35	51,172,302	1·87	31,166,358	1·14	3,080,641	0.11	20,051	1·63	27,584,406	1·01	6,437,222	0·23	28,653,695	1·04
1851	27,529,000	328,581	36·74	53,949,059	1 96	32,504,545	1·18	2,978,344	0.11	19,173	1·56	27,915,024	1·01	6,279,759	0·23	28,742,691	1·04
1852	27,570,000	358,643	29 14	54,713,034	1·98	32,978,422	1·27	3,348,527	0·12	27,601	2·24	28,418,568	1·03	6,846,061	0·23	30,051,189	1·09
1853	27,663,000	374,379	30 92	58,884,087	2·13	36,993,122	1·34	3,997,193	0·14	38,917	3·15	29,564,695	1·07	6,813,830	0·24	30,151,075	1·09
1854	27,788,000	416,620	33·58	61,953,041	2·23	37,950,924	1·34	4,452,529	0·16	41,748	3·36	30,391,841	1·09	6,776,086	0·24	30,998,057	1·12
1855	27,899,000	384,267	30·86	63,429,286	2·27	35,761,564	1·28	4,383,023	0·16	48,845	3·88	30,332,657	1·09	6,296,439	0·23	26,731,609	0·92
1856	28,154,000	374,978	29 69	63,278,212	2·25	34,995,941	1·24	3,634,135	0·13	71,032	5·65	32,413,000	1·15	7,004,953	0·25	28,284,989	1·02
1857	28,359,000	382,294	30·20	69,130,482	2 44	34,567,484	1·21	2,656,233	0·09	74,523	5·85	32,680,369	1·15	6,605,710	0·23	28,864,186	1·00
1858	28,566,000	450,203	35·30	73,217,484	2·57	35,338,114	1·24	3,071,115	0·11	88,093	6·91	34,110,851	1·19	6,697,224	0·23	27,774,347	0·97
1859	28,774,000	457,449	35 61	76,362,008	2·65	34,592,947	1·20	3,480,987	0·13	65,334	5·09	34,791,261	1·21	7,262,965	0·25	28,790,364	1·00
1860	28,944,000	448,070	34·61	76,859,428	2 66	35,674,381	1·23	3,481,484	0·12	76,778	5·94	35,412,845	1·22	7,358,189	0·25	27,066,125	0·94
1861	29,196,000	470,040	36·06	77,949,465	2·67	35,375,675	1·21	3,576,384	0·12	79,172	6·07	34,976,453	1·20	10,787,091	0·37	25,097,640	0·86
1862	29,400,000	485,856	3· 24	78,817 060	2·68	34,664,155	1·18	3 926,500	0·13	132,357	10·08	35,614,985	1·21	9,803 046	0·33	24,720,614	0·84
1863	29,600,000	495,050	37·46	85,206.776	2·88	32 986,116	1·11	4,106,468	0·14	73,225	5·54	37,616,246	1·27	10,478,057	0·35	24 718,991	0·84
1864	29,820,000	499,601	37·53	88,637,094	2 98	31,591,122	1·06	4,171,082	0·14	80.518	6·05	38,239.521	1 28	11,156,715	0·38	26,544,650	0·89
1865	30,000,000	545,781	40 75	97,921,944	3·26	30,748,940	1·02	4,286,635	0·14	27,264	2·04	39.179,801	1·36	12,061,386	0·40	26,990,464	0·90
1866	30,150,000	556,877	41·37	101,655,486	3·37	30,948,180	1·03	4,595,722	0·15	113,734	8·45	40,882.797	1·36	13,315.966	0·44	—	—

N. B.—The figures for 1866 are for the last twelve months given in the Returns of the Board of Trade.

Digitized by Google

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE &c. IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(*From the "Ceylon Observer," July 29th*, 1867.)

The comprehensive table which appears on the preceding pages will be found very useful for reference. The original included Molasses and Tallow, both of which we have omitted as not of special interest to our readers. We may mention however, that the consumption of Molasses rose from 31,853 tons, or 2·58 lbs. per head in 1849, to 55,840 tons or 4·22 lbs. per head in 1862; going down again to 33,557 tons, or 2·42 lbs. per head in 1866. We suppose the larger portion of the molasses consumed in the United Kingdom is used in breweries (?) as well as some sugar. Tallow began in 1843 with 58,747 tons, or 4·82 lbs. per head; rose to 70,624 tons or 5·72 lbs. per head in 1849; went down to 38,001 tons, or 3·06 lbs. per head in 1854, (the year of that war with Russia which made the fortunes of some of our Ceylon dealers in Cocoanut Oil); and ended at 62,908 or 4·67 lbs. per head in 1866. The small increase in the 23 years seems to prove that as far as candle-making is concerned, and soap-making no doubt to a considerable extent, palm-oil and other substitutes have largely taken the place of tallow.—The rapid rise in the consumption of Rice is a striking feature in these returns. For 1 lb. per head in the first year of the series, we get nearly 8½ in the last, or 113,000 tons instead of 12,000. We suppose a good deal of rice is used in manufactures instead of wheat flour dressing; but there can be no question that the influence of returning Indians and the now very general prevalence of rice and curry as a dish on English tables, the consequence of this influence, must be credited with a large part of the increase. It does not require learned chemists to make people understand that a cereal, not of the highest order as regards nutritive qualities, may yet, from its easiness of digestion and its power of absorbing fatty and nutritious matters, be a very agreeable and a very excellent article of diet. We suppose a good deal has been due to the fact that, until recently, Indian rice was cheaper in comparison than the cereals of England, or those imported by her from Baltic ports, the Ukraine and America. All that need be said of "Sublime Tobacco" (as Byron justly styled this universally used narcotic) is that its consumption has nearly doubled in the twenty-three years, rising from 23 to 40 millions of lbs in the gross, while the advance in the consumption per head has been from 0.48 lb to 1·36.

The remaining articles are closely related, and re-act on each other. Spirits to some extent and Tea, Coffee and Cocoa to a much larger degree, have been affected by a plentiful supply of sugar at cheap rates; and by the enormous rise in consumption, from somewhat over 16 lbs. per head to over 40, the quantity in tons having gone up from 201,000 to 556,000. The blessing which cheap sugar has been to the humbler classes in England is incalculable. Influenced by cheap sugar on the one hand, and reductions of duty on the other, the progress of Tea has been rapidly onwards, until instead of 40 million lbs. we see over 100 millions; the rate per head rising from 1 47 lb to 3. 37.—The figures opposite Coffee shew a very different result: the only absolute falling-off in the table; for, comparing 1866 with 1844, there is a decrease of a million of lbs in the quantity consumed, or a decrease of nearly 7 millions as compared with 1854. It is doubtless true that the English cannot equal the Continentals in the manufacture of coffee: they lack the patience if not the skill. But it is mainly the successive reductions in the duty on tea which have led to retrogression in the consumption of coffee, until instead of

Digitized by Google

1.34 lb per head as in 1854, we have only 1.03 in 1866, actually less than the rate of 1843. The reduction of the duties and the consequent cheapening of light wines had also some effect on coffee, while the change told so markedly on spirits that instead of 1 gallon per head in 1859, we have only 0.90 in 1865. Although wealth has increased enormously, the consumption of spirits per head is not now much over the figure for 1843. The consumption of wine per head in the interval has exactly doubled, while tea has nearly trebled. Had coffee only advanced in proportion, our satisfaction would be complete; but the continental market has a very wide capacity, and we must just compassionate the Britishers who know not how to make and cannot enjoy really good coffee. Of Cocoa, it is sufficient to say that it shews a steady increase, the quantity having doubled, and the rate per head risen from 0.09 to 0.15. Of the three non-alcoholic stimulants, the thirty millions of people in Britain consume nearly 140 millions of lbs. or more than 4 lbs per head. They also drink nearly 1½ gallon per head of wine and spirits, and they puff away in narcotic enjoyment more than 1½lb per head of tobacco. The money value of these luxuries and the sums the duties on them yield to the Exchequer, are, notwithstanding great reductions of duties, enormous.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM BRAZIL.

The following table, showing the exports of COFFEE from RIO DE JANEIRO during the last six seasons, from the 1st July to the 30th of June is from Messrs. BOJE'S Circular :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Average of 6 yrs. each yr.
UNITED STATES (INCLUDING CALIFORNIA)	464,000	346,000	583,000	494,000	749,000	1,013,000	611,500
CHANNEL, GERMANY, AND ENGLAND	517,000	385,000	256,000	493,000	303,000	460,000	406,000
NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND BALTIC	177,000	90,000	83,000	105,000	125,000	92,000	112,000
BELGIUM	44,000	32,000	16,000	6,000	11,000	13,000	20,000
HAVRE AND BORDEAUX ...	194,000	217,000	118,000	229,000	184,000	285,000	205,000
MEDITERRANEAN	166,000	253,000	206,000	361,000	214,000	285,000	247,500
CAPETOWN, PORTUGAL, & SUNDRIES	84,000	63,000	64,000	84,000	58,000	86,000	73,000
TOTAL.....	1,666,000	1,386,000	1,326,000	1,772,000	1,644,000	2,254,000	1,675,000

From the above figures it will be seen that the United States has latterly taken by far the largest portion, and nearly half of the Rio crop, although a few years ago the shipments to Germany and England greatly exceeded those to the States, but according to these statistics the exports appear to vary very considerably each year.

CUSTOMS ACCOUNTS FOR 1866.

(From the "Observer," 16th November, 1867.)

We notice a few of the more salient items in the Customs Accounts for 1866:

First as to the Tonnage employed in our Trade, we give the figures for three years :—

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Inwards	3,137	523,333	3,289	577,022	3,240	583,303
Outwards	3,260	547,062	3,326	573,818	3,304	599,022
Total	6,397	1,070,395	6,615	1,150,840	6,544	1,182,325

It will be seen that while there is a slight decrease in 1866 in the number of vessels employed, there is a decided increase in the tonnage,

Digitized by Google

shewing that vessels of a larger class are being employed in the Ceylon trade, perhaps chiefly for the import of rice from Calcutta. Ten years ago the average annual tonnage inwards and outwards was but little over 650,000 tons. The value of our Imports and Exports for 1866 was as follows:—

Imports.

Value of Goods.....	£3,517,184
Specie.....	1,443,877
Total.....	£4,961,061

Exports.

Value of Goods, Ceylon Produce	£ 2,693,835
Do. Imports re-exported	376,417
Do. Specie.....	516,206
Total.....	£3,586,453

The total value of our Trade for the last two years was as follows:—

	1866.	1865.
Value of all Imports...	£4,961,061	5,022,179
Do. Exports... ...	3,586,453	3,565,157
Total...	£ 8,547,514	£ 8,587,336

It should be specially noted that the decrease was in Specie imported, which amounted in 1865 to £1,723,667; while in 1866 the value was only £ 1,443,877—so that deducting that item, the trade of 1866 would give a large excess over that of 1865.

In 1825 the total value of our trade was only £ 515,000—in 1852 it rose to £ 2,992,000 so that the return for last year shews an increase of *sixteen-fold* on that of 1825, and nearly *three-fold* on the value for 1852.

Compared with 1865 we get the following results:

Imports.

	Value of Goods.	Specie.	Total.
1866.....	£3,517,184	£1,443,877	£4,961,061
1865.....	£3,298,511	£1,723,667	£5,022,179

Exports.

1866.....	£3,070,247	£516,206	£3,586,453
1865.....	£3,069,154	£490,092	£3,565,157

It will be seen that the increase in the value of Goods imported was £ 218,973.

The value of Ceylon Produce exported for the two years will be seen from the following figures—we may mention that the abstract of the value of Ceylon Produce, as printed in the Return for 1865, was incorrect, although the proper figures appeared for the total value of Exports.

Value of Ceylon Produce only,

1865	2,736,074	4	9
1866	2,693,833	1	10
Shewing a decrease of.....	£42,244	2	11

The decrease was principally in Coffee and Cocoanut Oil; while there was an increase in the exports of Arrack, Coir Yarn, Copperah, Plumbago, and Timber.

Our Trade, including specie, has ranged closely at nine millions sterling for the past three years; while in 1867, it is probable that the round ten millions will be reached. Further progress will depend in a great measure on the position of our staple production, and we have every hope of the next five years shewing larger out-turns than we have

Digitized by Google

ever yet had to record, reaching to the million cwts, in a season at last. There is also not only the probability, but the certainty of the cultivation of Coffee being supplemented to a considerable extent by that of Tea and Cinchona. The latter article has already begun to figure in our Exports; for we understand that, following the example of the Madras Government, who have recently sent several cases of bark to be disposed of in the Home market,* a leading Kandy Firm has within the last few months, despatched from Colombo a box of bark obtained from Cinchona trees grown on a Coffee estate. The result in a pecuniary point of view, will be watched with much interest. It is to be hoped too, that Native Agricultural industry, particularly in the cultivation of grain will receive an impetus during the next five years, such as it has perhaps never experienced before, during the tenure of the British Government in Ceylon; and improvements in this respect would of course directly affect the trade of the Island for the better; for, with increased prosperity among the vast body of Natives, would come an increased demand for Cotton goods, and the thousand other articles of British manufacture. At present, however, in our returns, particularly of Exports, Coffee is everything; and the progress of this article since the export of 34,000 cwts. valued at £106,000 in 1837, is well worth following. Our average annual exports for periods of 5 years have been as follows:—

1837 to 1841	cwts. 54,872	*Value* £	151,320
1842 to 1846	—„— 140,220	—„— £	284,873
1847 to 1851	—„— 315,049	—„— £	573,348
1852 to 1856	—„— 411,264	—„— £	861,269
1857 to 1861	—„— 600,942	—„— £	1,506,460

For the past 5 years the exports have been:—

1862	cwts. 605,178	*Value* £1,445,284
1863	—„— 828,587	—„— £2,126,222
1864	—„— 671,164	—„— £1,744,793
1865	—„— 927,440	—„— £2,343,532
1866	—„— 897,623	—„— £2,286,880

Giving an average of (1862 to 1866,)—785,998—£1,9 89,342

The Customs Revenue derived from Imports and Exports for 1865 and 1866 was as follows:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
In 1865 ...	236,316	54,775	291,091
In 1866 ...	219,884	54,336	274,220
Decrease ...	£16,432	439	16,871

It is necessary to explain here a rather singular anomaly in the above Returns, namely the decrease in the Customs Revenue for 1866 while there is an increase in the value of goods. This we learn is simply owing to an unusually large stock of goods remaining in Bond at the close of 1866, the duty on which will be collected in 1867 and come to the credit of this year's Returns, although the value of the goods appears entered in the Collector's Return for 1866. We may also mention that the decrease in Imports is chiefly owing to the decrease in the importation of Rice in 1866. In 1865 the quantity entered for Home consumption was bushels 4,694,114, whilst in 1866 it did not amount to more than 3,765,716, in consequence of the scarcity in the grain-producing dis-

*Three chests, containing about 100lbs. of bark each, were sold in the London market at from two shillings to one shilling and nine-pence per pound, which is considered a satisfactory price for the first Indian bark offered in the market. The average of the whole consignment was given at about 3 per cent. of alkaloids.

Digitized by Google

tricts of India from which we draw our supply, and which for two or three months threatened to reduce a considerable portion of our population to a state of absolute famine, while as we know now, the distress did increase the mortality in some districts to an alarming extent. Our readers will observe from the additional items included in the Supplementary Bill for 1867 which has just passed Council, that the extra cost of rice last year, to the Pioneer force employed on different roads, amounted to over £3,500.—The Import Returns for the present year will give a different result as respects grain; and altogether we may expect that our Trade for 1867 will shew a fair increase over that of 1866, while we may look forward with confidence to a still further advance in 1868. In going over the present Customs Accounts, we have missed very much the explanatory paragraphs appended to the figured statements, introduced by Mr. Vane when Collector of Customs. This practice is one which should not be discontinued, for the summarized information which can thus be afforded, must be at the finger ends of any officer discharging the duties of Collector of Customs; while to collate the same from the detailed returns and to seek the causes for the different results, must cost outsiders considerable trouble whether they be Government servants, mercantile men, or members of the press.

CLOSING OF THE EXPORT AND COFFEE SEASON for 1866-67.

(*From the "Observer," 28th Sept.* 1867.)

Although the Export table of the Chamber of Commerce is only made up to the 26th instant, yet as there is no probability of any further clearance being made before the month closes, we accept it as the final account of Exports for the season 1866-67. The result as regards Coffee closely approximates to that of the previous season, as will be seen from the following returns:—

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total*
Total to 26th Sept. 1867 cwts.	637,102	200,280	837,382
„ 26th „ 1866 „	608,263	235,286	843,549
	Increase 28,839	Decrease 35,006	Decrease 6,167

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON FROM 1ST OCT. 1866 TO 30TH SEPT., 1867.

Places.		*Plantation.*	*Native.*	*Total*
London	cwts.	614,834	174,081	788,915
Bordeaux	„	1,407	8,879	10,286
New York	„	„	6,250	6,250
Pernambuco	„	„	5,328	5,328
Gibraltar	„	5,060	2,579	7,639
Melbourne	„	8,495	2,975	10,041
Calcutta	„	„	370	370
Madras	„	„	25	25
Bombay	„	1	1,430	1,431
Marseilles	„	7285	„	7285
Rangoon	„	15	„	15
Moulmein	„	5	137	142
Negapatam	„	„	3	3
Total	Cwts.	637,102	200,284	837,382

The decrease is nearly 6,200 cwts. or less than an ordinary ship's cargo but this is for a season which opened with the brightest anticipations of a Coffee crop exceeding by at least 100,000 cwts. the largest hitherto exported from our shores; and instead, we have a falling-off from the maxi-

Digitized by Google

mum one of 1865 of nearly 50,000 cwts. This will be seen from the following return of Exports for five years :—

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1862-63.....	582,128	199,309	781,437
1863-64.....	518,798	138,863	657,661
1864-65.....	609,844	274,207	884,051
1865-66.....	608,263	236,477	844,740
1866-67.....	637,102	200,280	837,382
Total for 5 years.	2,956,135	1,049,136	4,005,271
Average.....	591,227	209,797	801,024

The export of Plantation Coffee last year is the largest on our list being nearly 30,000 cwts. above the highest return previously, while Native has fallen 74,000 from the maximum reached in 1864-65: both facts being greatly accounted for, we believe, by the increased quantity of native-grown Coffee prepared and shipped as Plantation. The average total export for five years is now established at 800,000 cwts., against 750,000 for the five years ending with 1865-66; but the falling-off during the season now closing is very marked.

How are we to account for this very discouraging result—rendered all the more surprising in view of the great extent of new land which has come into bearing during the past three years. Estate after estate, if not district after district, has been opened up and yet here we are in 1867 only 50,000 cwts. beyond the out-turn of 1863, and shewing an equal diminution on the export of two years ago! We would seem to have come to a stand-still as a Coffee-producing Colony, and there is certainly much to support the views of those who say, with these figures staring them, that the 1,000,000 cwts. will never be reached. Travellers through our Coffee districts speak occasionally of abandoned coffee-fields, of large patches of "shuck" land; and more especially of native gardens brought into cultivation under the influence of an overflowing money market and liberal advances a few years ago, now once more growing up into neglected jungle. Herein, we fear, is to be found the chief reasons for diminished exports; but we must also believe that the average produce per acre over the breadth of our older coffee districts has considerably decreased of late years, and the young coffee coming into bearing has done no more than fill the gap thus created. If this process of diminished returns were to continue, of course the expectation of ever attaining to the "million cwts." would be absurd, and we should rather have to look for the gradual but sure extinction of the Ceylon Coffee Enterprise. But we reasonably entertain brighter hopes of our future, and dare even to hope that the maximum export of our staple so long looked forward to, will be reached two or three years hence. The time has come when systematic manuring will be regularly engaged in: old estates renovated, with still more young coffee coming into bearing. Probably, for some seasons past, on the comparatively few estates on which manuring has hitherto been attended to, this work has rather been neglected than encouraged in view of the approaching era of Railway communication when the manure could be applied so much more economically from cheap transport At any rate, on every side at present we hear of manuring. Agents in Colombo are busily despatching fertilizing supplies, and we look for happy results to the Planter from all the money thus sunk in the soil. A fair return will assuredly be yielded in due season.

Digitized by Google

Comparative Table of Coffee Exported from Ceylon to various Countries, in the years ending 30th September 1863, 1864, 1865. 1866. and 1867.

Countries.	Plantation.					Native.					Total.				
	1863.	1864	1865.	1866.	1867.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Great Britain	562,149	502,463	593,165	585,153	614,831	163,206	119,346	235,875	177,543	174,081	725,355	621,809	829,040	762,696	788,915
France	3,646	881	2,212	...	8,692	15,085	4,000	22,923	...	8,879	18,731	4,881	25,135	...	17,571
Australia...	14,849	8,789	9,482	17,542	8,495	1,618	1,795	2,391	2,966	1,198	16,467	10,584	11,873	20,508	9,693
America	...	2	...	342	...	10,503	12,086	9,939	41,857	11,578	10,503	12,088	9,939	42,199	11,578
Mauritius.....	...	30	...	501	...	3,672	800	1,257	7,375	...	3,672	830	1,257	7,876	...
India & the East	...	1,786	60	32	21	...	261	...	4,735	1,965	...	2,047	60	4,767	1,986
Gibraltar ...	1,484	4,847	4,604	4,693	5,060	5,225	575	1,822	2,001	2,579	6,709	5,422	6,426	6,694	7,639
Cape Town	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	...	...
Total	582,128	518,798	609,844	608,263	637,102	199,309	138,863	274,207	236,477	200,280	781,437	657,661	884,051	844,740	837,382

Digitized by Google

COFFEE EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—On the foregoing page we give the detailed table of Coffee Exports for five years, with the distribution amongst our different customers. One remarkable feature in a small way, is that we do not seem to have sent a berry of coffee during the past season to Mauritius, which for a long series of years has generally taken a few thousand cwts. The quantity sent to America shews a great decrease on that of last year, but France took during this season 17,571 cwts. against nil in 1865-66. For all practical purposes, however, we may say our entire coffee crop finds its way to the British metropolis thence to be distributed not only over the Mother Country, but over the Continent of Europe. Out of 585,000 cwts. in 1861-62 only 40,000 were diverted from England; 62,000 out of 787,000 in 1862-63; 36,000 out of 657,000 in 1863-64; 53,000 out of 884,000 in 1864-65; and in consequence of the increased exports to United States and Australia 91,000 in 1865-66 out of 844,740; while in 1866-67, but 48,000 cwts. out of 837,000 were diverted from England.

Having disposed of our great staple, Coffee,—we now give a table referring to the subsidiary exports included in the Chamber of Commerce Return. From that return Arecanuts and some other important articles are excluded, while Arrack is only shewn when exported in large vessels. Our memorandum is as follows :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Cinnamon, Cocoanut Oil, Plumbago, Coir, Ebony and Deer Horns :—Exported from Ceylon to various Countries;—in the years, Ending 30th September 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867.

Years.	Cinnamon.	Cocoanut Oil.	Plumbago.	Coir of all Sorts.	Ebony.	Deer Horns.
	lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1862—1863...	768,896	128,290	40,211	38,921	11,288	922
1863—1864...	690,978	167,826	75,012	32,101	10,808	589
1864—1865...	889,361	90,197	46,120	38,095	41,183	1,122
1865—1866...	931,854	72,234	42,445	44,700	27,558	696
1866—1867...	818,166	91,727	50,669	39,743	17,075	921
Total for 5 Years	4,099,255	550,274	254,457	193,560	107,912	4,250
Average	819,851	110,055	50,891	38,712	21,582	850

The export of Cinnamon fluctuates exceedingly, but it will be seen that the out-turn for 1866-67 was a fair average. Cocoanut Oil, on the contrary gave little more than half the export of 1863-64, during the past season but the figures have remained singularly stationary for the last three years during which the seasons seem to have been unfavourable for the Cocoanut tree. Coir and Plumbago do not shew much change,—the latter article took an immense start in 1863-64, which has not since been maintained. Ebony is again low, while Deer Horns shew a considerable increase; but these articles are of minor importance.

In connection with the future of Coffee Planting, we are glad to find that the prospects of our younger districts continue most favorable. Dickoya yields large crops and has a grand advantage in its new road; in Madoolsema the Planters are delighted at the prospect of the Batti-

Digitized by Google

caloa outlet being opened up forthwith, and from Morowa Corle all reports are tinted *couleur de rose*. With all the adverse criticism lavished on the system of Cash Credits, it is indisputable that it is being largely availed of by Merchants and Planters, and it is now generally considered that the Oriental Bank Directors have acted with their usual foresight and judicious management in devising a scheme which relieves the inconvenience imposed by the change of usance in bills.

It is to be hoped, at this critical period, that we are not to have any considerable fall in the prices fetched by our staple in the Home markets. The latest advices shew a falling-off of some 2s per cwt.

TRAFFIC ON THE CEYLON RAILWAY.

(*From the Observer, of 16th Jany.* 1868.)

RETURN OF TRAFFIC DURING FIRST YEAR'S WORKING FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1865 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1866, FROM COLOMBO TO AMBEPUSSE 34½ miles	£18,035	3	10
Traffic for four weeks ending 28th October 1866	1,508	3	10
[Opening of the line to Polgahawella 1st Nov. 1866.]			
Return of Traffic from 19th October 1866 to 28th July 1867	£22,398	15	4
[Opening of the Railway to Kandy 1st August 1867.]			
Return of Traffic from 1st August to 29th September 1867	£10,338	1	4
TOTAL FOR SECOND YEAR OF RAILWAY, 1st October 1866 to 30th September 1867	34,245	0	6
Traffic for the four weeks ending 27th October 1867	13,901	2	4
Do Do four weeks ending 24th November	13,575	1	9
Do Do four weeks ending 22nd December	19,728	11	8
Do Do one week ending 29th December	3,722	3	11
Return of Traffic from 29th Sept. to 29th Dec. 1867	50,926	19	8

[It will thus be seen that the traffic returns for the last quarte of 1867 nearly equalled in amount the income of the previous two years of the Railway's existence !]

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FOR SEASONS ENDING 10TH OCTOBER, 1849 to 1867.

(*From the Overland Observer of Nov. 30th*, 1867.)

On the following page we give the promised Table shewing the Exports of Coffee from Ceylon for the nineteen years from 1849 to 1867, distinguishing Plantation from Native Coffee, and giving separately all not the produce of Ceylon, with the total value and average price per cwt. This is a very important and trustworthy table of statistics as regards our great staple, and is well worthy of attention. It will be seen that in 1866-67, we made our largest export of Plantation, namely, 720,000 cwts. valued at £1,944,470, while in 1849 the quantity was 210,187 cwts. equalling £343,000 in value. Native on the other hand attained its maximum in 1864–65 when 214,806 cwts. value £429,612 are returned, against 127,339 cwts. worth £113,580 in 1849, and only 148,095 cwts. and £296,158 for the season just closed. The total export of both kinds was at its highest also in 1864-65 giving 929,065 cwts. valued at £2,358,111.

Digitized by Google

COFFEE EXPORTS FROM CEYLON:

IN THE SEASONS ENDING 10TH OCTOBER, FROM 1849 TO 1867: DISTINGUISHING PLANTATION FROM ORDINARY OR NATIVE, AND EXCLUDING ALL COFFEE NOT THE PRODUCE OF CEYLON; WITH TOTAL VALUE AND AVERAGE PRICES PER CWT.

Year ended Oct 10th.	Plantation. Quantity. Cwt.	Plantation. Value. £	Plantation. Average per Cwt.			Native. Quantity. Cwt.	Native. Value. £	Native. Average per Cwt.			Total. Quantity. Cwt.	Total. Value. £	Total. Average per Cwt.		
1849	210,187	343,083	£1	12	7½	127,339	113,580	£0	17	10	337,526	456,663	£1	7	0½
1850	219,137	483,350	2	4	1¼	103,623	173,768	1	13	6¼	322,760	657,118	2	0	8½
1851	197,644	444,666	2	4	11	90,267	147,750	1	12	8¾	287,911	591,816	2	1	1¼
1852	255,386	534,446	2	1	10	152,621	217,415	1	8	5¾	408,007	751,861	1	16	10¼
1853	209,838	455,232	2	3	4½	113,156	182,363	1	12	2¾	322,994	637,595	2	0	1
1854	303,908	669,803	2	4	0¾	130,178	232,948	1	15	9¼	434,086	902,751	2	1	7
1855	316,373	697,046	2	4	0¾	166,832	275,416	1	13	0	483,205	972,462	2	0	3
1856	325,438	749,308	2	6	0½	113,161	222,272	1	19	3¼	438,599	971,580	2	4	3½
1857	368,047	943,416	2	11	3	161,395	353,320	2	3	9¼	529,442	1,296,736	2	3	11¾
1858	384,164	1,033,917	2	13	9¾	172,227	343,810	1	19	11	556,391	1,377,727	2	9	6¼
1859	406,898	1,098,625	2	14	0	194,697	389,394	2	0	0	601,595	1,488,019	2	9	5½
1860	468,826	1,265,832	2	14	0	166,236	332,472	2	0	0	635,062	1,598,304	2	3	8
1861	483,321	1,304,968	2	14	0	130,169	260,338	2	0	0	613,490	1,565,306	2	11	0
1862	476,824	1,287,426	2	14	0	123,722	247,444	2	0	0	600,546	1,534,870	2	11	0
1863	649,194	1,752,823	2	14	0	158,151	316,302	2	0	0	807,345	2,069,125	2	11	6
1864	574,476	1,551,085	2	14	0	82,104	164,208	2	0	0	656,580	1,715,293	2	12	3
1865	714,259	1,928,499	2	14	0	214,806	429,612	2	0	0	929,065	2,358,111	2	10	9
1866	676,448	1,826,410	2	14	0	210,314	420,628	2	0	0	886,762	2,247,038	2	10	9
1867	720,174	1,944,470	2	14	0	148,099	296,198	2	0	0	868,273	2,240,668	2	11	7
Total 18 years.	6,563,920	16,543,525	2	8	6	2,400,684	4,402,412	1	16	3	8,9646,04	20,945,337	2	4	4¾

COFFEE, not the Produce of Ceylon, exported during the above years.

	Plantation. Cwt.	Plantation. Value.			Native. Cwt.	Native. Value.			Native. Cwt.	Native. Value.			Value.		
Year 1859	220	2	2	£ 595	8	0	Year 1859	Nil			Nil				
1860	795	3	0	2,148	10	6	1860	11,521	3	3	£ 23,043	11	1		
1861	2,226	1	15	6,011	4	8	1861	65	1	0	130	10	0		
1862	166	2	0	449	11	0	1862	363	3	0	727	10	0		
1863	Nil			Nil			1863	Nil			Nil				
1864	598	3	0	1616	12	6	1864	Nil			Nil				
1865	Nil			Nil			1865	1,762	0	2	3,524	0	9		
1866	1956	0	10	5281	8	10	1866	Nil			Nil				
1867	Nil			Nil			1867	Nil			Nil				

Digitized by Google

THE GREAT COFFEE PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD:—BRAZIL, JAVA AND CEYLON.

(*From the "Ceylon Observer" 19th March*, 1868.)

Every item of intelligence regarding our greatest rivals in the production of Coffee being interesting to us in Ceylon, we notice here some facts in the latest news from the South American Empire. The total exports of coffee for 1867, (from Rio alone we believe,) reached 2,659,753 bags, which at 160 lbs to the bag, would give cwts. 3,799,647 against our total of say cwts. 945,000.

We are, therefore, still far behind Brazil as a coffee country. On the other hand Brazil has one customer near at hand which takes the larger portion of her coffee. In 1866 the United States took 840,362 bags out of a total export of 1,934,896; while in 1867, the Northern Republic took no less than 1,226,636 out of the export mentioned above. There seems no danger therefore of Brazil flooding the markets of Europe with coffee; especially as she is engaged in a protracted and costly war and is heavily in debt. The burdens on exports may be imagined when we state that the export duties collected in 1867 amounted to 6,552,256,698 reis. Taking the exchange at 20d per milreis, the sterling representative of this sum is no less than £546,021 10s. The import duties collected were 22,414,173,434 reis, or £1,867,847 15s. The Government, it is stated, were determined to extend the Railway *with the view of ultimately selling it.*

The absent Editor of the "Observer" in communicating this fact to us underlines these words. His opinion with reference to our Ceylon Railway is that the present is not the favourable moment to dispose of it; but we fancy he and some others interested in the island, with whom he has been in consultation, appreciate the danger which threatens us. The income from the Railway—so soon as it falls into the general revenue—is very likely to be pounced upon by the Home authorities for fresh contributions in aid of Imperial expenditure, instead of being expended in the extension of Railway communication, and for the further benefit of those on whom the payments for the Railway during the past twelve years have so heavily pressed.

The following paragraph from a home paper gives further interesting intelligence respecting Brazil:—

"A wonderful transformation has of late been made in the staple productions of the Brazils. Not many years ago the annual produce of raw sugar amounted to more than 150,000 tons, whilst at present it is not half that quantity; but, on the other hand, the cultivation of the coffee plant has been greatly augmented. It was first commenced in 1762, but never made much progress till about 1820, since when the production has been steadily increasing, till it now supplies more than half the total consumption of the world, which is estimated at 350,000 tons, more than 200,000 tons of which are grown in the Brazils. The cultivation of rice, tobacco, cochineal, and other produce has fallen off of late, and the value of the total exports is estimated at about 15,000,000*l.* sterling fully one-half of which comes to the United Kingdom."

Respecting the American Coffee trade so closely allied with Brazil, we have the following interesting particulars: the table of the receipt and consumption is especially valuable and noteworthy:—

"From the yearly review of the New York Coffee trade, which appears in the *Shipping and Commercial List*, we gather indications of the steady revival of that branch of commerce in the United States. A table, which we subjoin, gives the receipts and consumption of the country for the past seventeen years, and it is interesting as showing that the paralysing effects

Digitized by Google

of the war have almost passed away; and both imports and consumption for the past year, though not yet on a level with those of 1858 and 1859, bid fair, if they progress at anything like their present rate, to exceed them in a very short time, should the existing depression in trade be removed. There seems on perusing the detailed account of the move ments of Coffee in the American market, to have been little excitement in the early part of the year, and receipts appear to have been liberal; towards the end of June however, there was more activity, and July proved to be the most active month of the year. The demand is said to have fallen off in September, and by October a considerable decline was apparent. From this time to the end of the year, business seems to have been decidedly limited, and the year closed with a stock of 24,786,000 lbs., against a stock of 14,350,000 lbs. at the same time in 1866."

RECEIPTS AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

	RECEIPTS Tons.	CONSUMPTION Tons.		RECEIPTS Tons.	CONSUMPTION Tons.
1867 ...	...101,036	...90,851	1858 ...	...101,632	... 112,167
1866 ...	... 73,836	...71,392	1857 ...	... 97,264	...76,904
1865 ...	... 59,631	...57,208	1856 ...	...103,086	...97,422
1864 ...	... 64,868	...48,699	1855 ...	...106,345	...97,490
1863 ...	... 33,602	...35,589	1854 ...	... 81,462	...80,121
1862 ...	... 43,999	...39,729	1853 ...	... 86,211	...78,432
1861 ...	... 81,359	...83,502	1852 ...	... 91,760	...91,514
1860 ...	... 82,937	...79,068	1851 ...	... 96,448	...82,243
1859 ...	...110,949	...99,379			

Happily we are enabled to give the figures shewing the production of the second great Coffee-growing country of the world. The following statement of the Java Coffee crop for the year 1867, published by the Department of the Colonies, is quoted from the *Public Ledger* of January 24th, 1868 :—

JAVA COFFEE CROP FOR 1867, IN CWTS.

	Actual deliveries from January 1st to September 30th, 1867.	Estimated Deliveries from October 1st to December 31st, 1867.	Total Deliveries for the twelve months of 1867.	Total Deliveries for the twelve months of 1866.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Government produce	953,146	102,060	1,055,206	1,188,763
Private produce	85,747	21,643	107,390	95,978
Total of Coffee crop	1,038,893	123,703	1,162,596	1,284,741

According to these returns therefore—and we believe they are as reliable as anything of the kind can be expected to be—the Statistics of the three great sources of the World's supply of Coffee in 1867 are as follows :—

Brazil	3,799,647	cwts.
Java	1,162,596	,,
Ceylon	945,000	,,
Total Cwts.	5,907,243	,,

Say that Brazil, Java and Ceylon produced in 1867, six million cwts. and India, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Arabia and perhaps Abyssinia, two millions more, we have a total production of eight millions cwts. of coffee. It is clear however that consumption is advancing at a rate which will absorb all this

Digitized by Google

quantity without prices being materially affected. In Brazil, cultivation has extended immensely during the past three years. In 1860 the production was 2,956,250 cwts., but from that year on to 1864, the out-turn gradually but surely declined until it stood at 2,167,000. Then came the turn, and with the construction of the Railway, it is evident a fresh impetus has been given to Planting since the exports of the past year are 75 per cent. above those in 1864!

Java on the other hand has been almost stationary of late years. In 1860, her production was 1,092,000 cwts. rising in the three following years until it stood at 1,474,000 in 1863; but next year there was a lamentably short out-turn of only 671,000 cwts. We do not know the figures for the calendar year 1865, but fancy they cannot be less than 1,300,000, so that last year shews a decrease on the two previous seasons in Java. We also heard the other day on very good authority that the Java crop for the current season was likely to be less than the preceding.

Ceylon contrasts favourably if we go back to 1860, when our export stood at 635,000; in 1861 at 613,000; 1862, at 600,000; 1863 at 807,000; 1864 656,000; 1865 gave 927,000 and 1866, 900,000; while 1867 (when the final Customs accounts are made up) will shew an out-turn of 945,000 cwts. It is necessary to explain that the exports for the calendar year cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the result of successive crops. The commercial year here properly closes on 30th September, and the figures for the several years made up to that date are by no means so favourable, indicating that our largest out-turn was reached in 1864-65. Notwithstanding the prevalent belief among many persons that an export of a million cwts. in a season, will never be realized in Ceylon,—in view of the exhaustion of forest land and the lower return from old estates,—we do not see why for the calendar year 1868 or perhaps 1869, we should not have to chronicle an export equal to that of Java and over the round million of cwts. In the long-run of course Ceylon cannot possibly compete with the richest island in the world, as regards the quantity of her coffee-crops.

Everything therefore goes to shew that if we wish to hold our own as respects the profitable production of this staple, all possible encouragement must be extended to the producers:—Railway communication must be extended; minor roads where required opened up; and vexatious burdens as soon as practicable mitigated if not abolished. Such would be the policy of a liberal and enlightened Government. Are we to hope that the present Executive are fully alive to it; or may we turn to a Legislative Council—bound hand and foot by an irresponsible and rapacious Secretary of State—for encouragement and aid. So far as we can judge if we are now denied a reform of this latter body, the day must shortly come when the opponents of a movement which has, primarily for its object, the raising of an effectual barrier to further revenue-appropriations from home, will see cause to rue deeply their unreasoning and inconsistent opposition.

(*From the "Overland Observer" Summary, of 24th March*, 1868.)

Elsewhere will be found a review of the BRAZIL, JAVA AND CEYLON COFFEE TRADE, especially for 1867; and there is much in the facts presented to us to induce serious consideration. Cultivation in Brazil has extended and is extending at an extraordinary rate, and with the advantages of Railway communication, it only requires that the suicidal war with Rio Plata should be closed, to give an immense impetus to her Coffee Trade.

The resources of this vast empire in forest and soil, climate and general conveniences, laugh to scorn the idea of competition if she had only fair play under an equitable and enlightened Government and with intelligent Planters. The financial crisis in consequence of the war, seriously embarrassed the trade at Rio de Janeiro in 1867 as respects *prices*, which

Digitized by Google

shewed an almost continual retrograde tendency; but continued large shipments of produce therefrom have already affected the rates of our Native Coffee in the Home markets. The following are some further particulars and figures we gather from a Review of Messrs. Boje & Co. of Rio, of the Coffee trade of 1867:—

"It will be observed from the statement below that the total shipments in 1867 have amounted to about 717,000 bags more than in 1866, about 334,000 bags of which surplus came to Europe, and about 383,000 bags to the United States. Of the present 1867-8 crop, about 900,000 bags have been shipped, and about 800,000 bags still remain in the interior. The 1868-9 crop is reported to have flowered well; no judgment, however, respecting its ultimate yield can be formed here before one or two months have elapsed.

SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO AND SANTOS.

	1867.	1866.	1865.
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
North of Europe ...	1,182,685	914,636	1,068,545
Mediterranean ,,	374,195	233,031	300,528
Europe	1,556,880	1,147,667	1,369,073
United States ...	1,251,470	857,173	726,006
Sundries	58,790	66,334	38,204
Total...	2,867,140	2,071,174	2,133,283

Roughly estimating these at 1 cwt. each, we find that 143,357 tons were shipped last year, against 103,559 tons in 1866, and 106,664 tons in 1865."

We cannot understand this last calculation of bags being roughly taken at 1 cwt. each. We have always taken 160 lbs as the equivalent of a bag: the difference of course is very considerable; but the proportionate increase on the export of Coffee from Brazil remains the same.

Java is not coming so rapidly to the front; for in place of being nearly overtaken by Ceylon, its productive capabilities as respects Coffee ought to have placed it immeasurably ahead of this Colony. In the end of course we cannot expect to be ranked in the same category. But up to this point Ceylon has held its own astonishingly well. A mercantile gentleman, resident for many years back in Batavia and well acquainted with the Java Coffee enterprise, was quite astounded on visiting Kandy the other day, at the rugged character of our hill-country, the miserable nature of our soil, and the result,—through indomitable pluck and enterprise and systematic industry,—in samples of Coffee such as are unknown in the rich island of the Eastern Archipelago. It was perfectly surprising to him that an out-turn of nearly a million cwts. of Coffee should be obtained from an extent of country presenting so few attractions to an eye accustomed to the extensive and rich plateaux of the Java mountains—volcanic in their origin and covered with a soil overflowing with potash and equal to any demand of the Coffee planter. Under a good and liberal government, with a relaxation of existing burdens, there is much in the advantages possessed by Ceylon to enable it to maintain its present position for at least several years to come. The total of our exports for last year has exceeded all expectation, being no less than 945,000 cwts., but it must be remembered that more than 66,000 cwts. of this quantity had been hurried forward in November and December through the facilities offered by Railway transport, over and above the largest quantity ever shipped in those months in any previous year. In fact these 66,000 cwts. under normal circumstances, would have appeared in our shipments for 1868, and so the export of 1867 would have stood at 879,000 cwts.

Digitized by Google

EXPENDITURE OF CEYLON FOR FOUR YEARS.

We add below a valuable table which will be noticed with interest by our readers. It will be seen that the estimated ordinary expenditure in 1868 exceeds the actual Expenditure of 1863 by £249,731. This increase may be accounted for by the large additions made from time to time to the salaries of Public Officers; by new appointments and other alterations in the Service, such as the remodelling of the Public Works Department, Medical and Police Departments; and expenditure following on the Fiscal's Ordinance,—for Prisons, Irrigation and Education.

It will also be seen that our Military Expenditure has increased from £95,969 to 160,000. There is one pleasing feature however, viz., that the expenditure on works of utility has increased from £87,018 to £231,579.

The expenditure in 1864 under the Surplus Fund was for Railway construction. The other items speak for themselves.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY FOR FOUR YEARS, INCLUDING THE ESTIMATED AMOUNTS FOR 1867 AND 1868:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Estimated for 1867.	Estimated for 1868.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Establishments --- ...	246,582	268,027	264.037	278.898	311,575	332.664
Military Charges— ...	95,969	137,743	136,598	136,105	138,190	160,000
Railway Liabilities ..	85.471	80.246	93,156	89,248	56,500	50,000
Public Works - - ...	87,018	178,951	157.437	183,697	249.942	231,579
Other Services - - ...	223,174	178,324	186,965	229,721	225,051	213,682
From Ordinary Revenue-	788,194	843.291	838,193	917,669	981,258	987 925
Surplus Fund - ...	120	250,000	„	„	170,000	106,834
Sums Charged on ... Balances - ...	„	„	28,162	40,324	37,303	97,210
Loan Board Funds- ...	„	„	„	„	36,150	34,744
Total £	738,314	1,093,291	866,355	957,993	1,224,711	1,226,713

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF CEYLON FOR THE YEAR 1868.

We append the delailed official Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1868. In his budget speech on introducing the Supply Bill, the Colonial Secretary embodied the main facts given in this statement with explanatory remarks as to the increase or falling-off in the returns. It will be seen that £980,475 is the amount of revenue estimated to be raised, but counting the proceeds by the Road Ordinance, as well as Assessment Tax, Tolls, &c., diverted to the Municipalities, we fancy the total taxation of the population of Ceylon in 1868 will not fall short of £1,500,000, or probably over 10*s.* per head. What with the drafts from balances, the Surplus and Loan Board funds, it will thus be seen there is nearly £1,400,000 of public money available for expenditure in this island, during the present year!

Digitized by Google

REVENUE.	£	s.	d.
Arrears of Revenue of former Years	28,000	0	0
Customs	285,375	0	0
Port and Harbour Dues	7,000	0	0
Land Sales	50,000	0	0
Land Revenue	115,000	0	0
Rents exclusive of Land	45,000	0	0
Licences	160,000	0	0
Stamps	85,000	0	0
Taxes	5,000	0	0
Postage	2,000	0	0
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	7,500	0	0
Government Vessels	2,700	0	0
Sale of Government property	120,000	0	0
Reimbursments in aid of expenses incurred by Government	28,000	0	0
Electric Telegraph Messages	10,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	7,000	0	0
Interest	20,000	0	0
Pearl Fishery	100	0	0
Special Receipts	2,000	0	0
Receipts by the Crown Agents in London	800	0	0
	980,475	0	0
Draft from Balances	97,210	11	3½
Do. do. Surplus Funds	106,834	0	0
Do. do. Loan Board Funds	34,744	2	2
Total £	1,219,263	13	5½

EXPENDITURE. *Charges sanctioned by Ordinances No. 1 of 1858 No. 11 of 1859 and No. 14 of 1864.*	£	s.	d.					
Civil Establishments	56,630	8	0					
Agents of Provinces	41,047	14	0					
Judicial Establishments	45,821	8	0					
Ecclesiastical Establishments	9,311	0	0					
Educational Establishments	3,312	0	0					
Medical Establishments	6,959	4	0					
Police Establishments	1,700	0	0					
Fiscals in the Provinces	10,025	4	0					
Colonial Commissariat	4,090	9	6					
				178,897	7	6		
Sanctioned by Ordinance No. 12 of 1867. Contribution towards Military Expenditure.	160,000	0	0					
Sanctioned by Ordinance No. 7 of 1864: Railway Liabilities				160,000	0	0		
				50,000	0	0		
							388,897	7 6
Charges voted by the Legislative Council in appropriation Ordinance for 1868							599,026	14 2¾
							987,924	1 8¾
Deduct probable Savings on the above disbursements							10,000	0 0
							977,924	1 8¾
Works charged on Balances							97,210	11 3½
Do. do. Surplus Funds							106,834	0 0
Do. do. Loan Board Funds							34,744	2 2
							1,216,712	15 2½
Surplus Revenue							2,550	18 3½
						Total £	1,219,263	13 5½

Digitized by Google

[As a supplement to our remarks on pages 246—256, we give the following, showing the results obtained for 1867.]

(*From the "Observer," of 7th May*, 1868.)

Of land sold and settled through the instrumentality of the Survey Department in 1867 there were 7,284 lots equalling 44,019 acres and bringing a revenue, including Survey Fees, of £45,257. But while the number of lots and the total acreage disposed of, are larger than in any previous year save 1866, the amount realized shews a falling-off on the average of the past four years, of more than 36 per cent. In 1863, land sales brought a revenue of £73,000; in 1864 of £76,000; in 1865 of £68,000; and in 1866 of £72,000; while we must go back to 1862 to find a return so low as that of 1867. This decrease is at once accounted for by the facts disclosed in the table which we insert below, shewing that Europeans contributed but £8,147 of the purchases last year while Natives gave £36,000 :—

ABSTRACT OF LANDS SOLD TO EUROPEANS AND NATIVES IN 1867.

Province	Europeans						Natives					
	Lots	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	Lots	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Western	45	795	3	24	5,722	6	0	5,418	17,625	2	10	21,102	1	4½
Eastern	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	886	2,387	2	28	5,177	18	6
Central	60	1,918	3	7	2,416	2	11	147	868	0	2	1,934	2	2
Southern	6	10	0	20	9	3	0	355	1,273	2	4	4,120	17	3
North-Western	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	214	2,020	0	34	3,558	18	0
Northern	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	10	23	3	0	146	14	0
	111	2,724	3	11	8,147	11	11	7,030	24,198	2	38	36,040	11	3¾

Digitized by Google

Here is at once apparent the effect of commercial depression: the demand for land for Coffee planting purposes has almost entirely ceased and extensive blocks such as were disposed of at rates rising to £5 and even £7 per acre during the years when capital ran wild in the East, figure no longer in the returns of the Surveyor-General: £21,000, or nearly one-half of the total amount of sales, were for small lots averaging three acres each in the Western Province disposed of to Natives. Another table which we have before us affords some interesting particulars respecting these sales. From it we learn that the average rate per acre, exclusive of Survey Fees, for the lands sold (18,000 acres) in the Western Province in 1867, was £1-3-10¼; in the Eastern (2,300 acres), £1-17-5; in the Central (2,780 acres) £1-7-9¾; in the Southern (1,280 acres) £2-18-8; in the North-western (2,000 acres) £1-10-4¾; in the Northern (only 23 acres) £5-16-8 per acre: the average for the total 27,000 acres being £1-7-8½. These results have all been brought about at an expenditure to Government on the Survey Department of £23,094, or rather,—deducting £3,804 paid for Temple Lands Survey Examination, Irrigation Work and Town Surveying—of £19,289: shewing a clear surplus of revenue, even with the little demand on the part of Europeans for land last year, of £22,163. During 1867 too we see that there were title plans issued in duplicate by the Survey Department for 32,230 lots, embracing 26,178 acres.

From 1833 to 1867 inclusive, the following are the results of the working of the Ceylon Survey Department:—46,564 lots, comprising an extent of 630,383 acres of land, have been sold and settled; from which a revenue has been derived including Fees of £862,351; while altogether Title plans have been issued in duplicate for 807,336 acres. Since 1846 when the Department was separated from the Civil Engineer's, the total expenditure has been £273,178, and the revenue from sales for the same period shews a clear gain above this amount of nearly £400,000. Certainly the Survey Department deserves well of the Government and the country; and it is hard to think that this Establishment alone has been left untouched during the extensive remodellings which the last few years have witnessed; while if we have now fallen on evil days, justice in this respect will require to be a little longer delayed. During 1868 it is evident we cannot look for a favourable turn as regards Land Sales either to Natives or Europeans, and the revenue is not likely to reach the figure estimated, of £50,000. Immediately a revival of confidence takes place and capital finds its normal value, beginning again to circulate freely for the encouragement of sound and practical enterprise, there is still great scope for the Survey Department in and around our mountain zone. One of the first chief results will be the survey and sale of the valley of the Maskellya-ganga, running parallel to the Dick Oya valley, and spoken of by experienced Planters in the most favourable terms as respects its suitability for coffee:—with rather better soil, fine forest, well-sheltered and well-watered. There is also a vast quantity of forest in Dimboola and in the Wilderness of the Peak, which in process of time—and we hope right speedily—may be expected to be taken up, so that when the "strike" among Home Capitalists closes, there is every reason to hope for an active inquiry for land in the mountain forests of Ceylon.

Digitized by Google

IMMIGRATION RETURNS FOR 1867.

	Total from the commencement of the year: Arrivals.	Departures.
Colombo.—Men...	...14,523	16,481
Women	1,544	2,101
Children	497	1,156
Negombo.—Men	3	84
Women	2	16
Children	2	22
Kalpitiya.—Men	75	17
Women...	4	
Manaar.—Men...	11	36
Women...	0	2
Vengalle.—Men...	... 4,87	10,553
Women...	1,104	2961
Children	327	1,085
Total... ...	42,769	45,996

VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO CEYLON.

(From the Ceylon Blue Book for 1866—the latest published.)

[We are obliged to reserve our own remarks and further Statistics under the following heads, for the *Supplement* to this Handbook which will be published at an early date.—*Compiler of Directory.*]

NOTE.—The figures under the heads Population, Army, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Education (except as regards Expenditure), and Mines are only approximative.

POPULATION.

	1865.			1866.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Western Province...	332,318	293,839	626,152	346,319	302,877	649,196
North-Western do...	1 9,130	93,493	202,623	119,936	103,791	223.727
Southern do...	187,698	171.571	359,269	181,416	169,737	351,153
Eastern do...	47,200	43,059	90,259	48,038	43,713	91,751
Northern do...	206,175	220,167	426,342	204,298	219,195	423,493
Central do...	208,789	136,294	345,083	207,778	140,929	348,707
TOTAL.....	1,091,305	958,423	*2,049,728	1,107,785	980,242	†2,088,027

* Including aliens.....41,736
Military { Males.....2,738 / Females...1,291

† Including aliens 48,697
Military { Males.....2,235 / Females...1,031

	1865.	1866.
Actual number in the Army—TOTAL.....	2,738	2,235
Births ..... do.	45,056	48,223
Deaths ..... do.	30,328	39,125
Marriages ..... do.	16,835	18,921

Digitized by Google

	1865.			1866.		
	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Expenditure by Government	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Expenditure by Government
Western Province	284	11,717	9,304 4 10½	253	12,183	9,151 19 6
North-Western do	58	563	132 15 7½	57	533	394 7 5
Southern do	60	2,126	305 19 0	60	2,527	1,616 0 5
Eastern do	80	2,012	1,474 19 3	76	2,144	231 19 10¼
Northern do	254	8,456	941 1 4½	194	6,040	963 13 3
Central do	62	1,859	2,514 12 11½	58	1,720	2,514 4 8
TOTAL.....	798	26,763	14,673 13 1	698	25,147	14,875 5 1¼

PUBLIC DEBT.

£450,000 raised on Debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent. Of this amount the sum of £100,000, which is payable on the 15th November 1868, is the balance raised for the purpose of paying the debt due by the Ceylon Government to the Railway Company, and the sum of £350,000 is a part of £700,000 proposed to be raised on Debentures under the Ordinances No 10 of 1862, and 7 of 1864.

A further amount of Debentures (£250,000) was authorized to be sold in 1867.

The following gives a better idea of the Debt of the Colony:—

STATEMENT shewing the Debentures issued on account of the Ceylon Railway, the date of their sale and maturity:—

	Amount.	*Premium.*	*Date of issue.*	*Date of maturity.*
No. 1 ...	£100,000	£4627 9 3	15th Nov. /61	15th Nov. /68.—
	The above was issued under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1860, to pay off the Shareholders of the Ceylon Railway Company.			
No. 2 ...	£250,000	£30,129 1 0	15th May /63	15th May /78.—
	Issued under the Ordinance No. 19 of 1862.			
No. 3 ...	£100,000	£4,054 14 6	15th Aug. /65	15th Nov. /72.—
	Issued under the same Ordinance.			
No. 4 ...	£250,000	£18,723	15th Feb. /67	15th May /82.—
	Issued under the Ordinances No. 19 of 1862 and 7 of 1864.			
No. 5 ...	£100,000	£8,778 19 0	15th Nov. /67	15th Nov. /83—
	Issued under the same Ordinances.			
Total issues	£800,000	£66,313 12 9		

PUBLIC REVENUE

1865.

Gross amount received...		£978,492 6 9¼
From direct Taxes... ...	£9,516 15 9	
„ indirect Taxes... ...	711,702 16 7¼	
„ Land Sales, &c., and other Miscellaneous Receipts	257,272 14 5	

Note.—This is exclusive of the amount raised and appropriated by the several Provincial Road Committees under the Road Ordinance amounting to £59,544 0 11¼

1866.

Gross amount received		£962,873 13 11
From direct Taxes... ...	£5,789 3 6½	
„ indirect Taxes... ...	693,650 7 1½	
„ Land Sales, &c., and other Miscellaneous Receipts	263,434 3 3	

Note.—This is exclusive of the amount raised and appropriated by the several Provincial Road Committees under the Road Ordinance and by the Municipalities of Colombo and Kandy, under the Ordinance No. 17 of 1865, viz.

By the Road Committees.....	£63,306 14 0
By the Municipalities.....	24,309 9 6¼
TOTAL...	£87,616 3 6¼

Digitized by Google

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

	1865.	1866.
From ordinary Revenue.....	£838,193 9 7	£917,669 15 6
„ surplus do.		
„ Balance	28,161 16 11½	40,323 17 5
	£866,365 6 6½*	£957,993 12 11*

* Including Military Charges.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS:—1865.

Province.	Paddy.	Other Grain.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Pasture.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western.....	100,926	23,709½	20,057	.....	293	23,158	177,143
North-Western	67,073	8,610½	11,374	30	1619	68,146	156,852½
Southern	97.876	11,383⅜	1,994½	19½	360	48,638	160,269⅜
Eastern	45,813	125¾	.....	35	524	37,803	84,300¾
Northern	61,812	23,979½	.....	186¼	3789	.....	89,766¾
Central	82,358	11,694¼	147,887	16½	39¾	135,829	377,824½
	464,858	79,502 5/12	181,310½	287¼	6634⅜	313,574	1,046,156 11/12

1866.

Province.	Paddy.	Other Grain.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Pasture	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Western.....	116,325	17,569	27,203	1	293	13,009	174,400
North-Western	61,170	7,489	17,963	61	2430	201,609	290,722
Southern	133,729	8,102½	2,023	23	335	50,218	194,430½
Eastern	40,502	528¼	.....	22½	556	37,699	79,307¾
Northern	59,169	18,719½	.....	206¼	3936	.....	82,030¾
Central	83,976	10,321½	161,575	18¼	63	132,761	388,715
	494,871	62,729¾	208,764	332	7613¼	435,296	1,209,606

Total number of acres in Ceylon, 11,528,268.

Number of Live Stock:	1865.	1866.
Horses.....	 5,325	 6,427
Horned Cattle	 720,565	 670,942
Goats	 54,945	 24,618
Sheep	 45,683	 47,020
	826,518	749,007

	MINES:—1865. No. of Mines.	1866. No. of Mines.
Plumbago	 44	32
Gem Quarries	..... Uncertain	212
Iron do.	 41	47
	85	291

Digitized by Google

MANUFACTURES.

	1865				1866			
	Looms	Oil Mills.	Sugar Mills.	Steam Engines.	Looms	Oil Mills.	Sugar Mills.	Steam Engines.
Western Province	43	591	1	28	36	638	—	25
North-Western Province	256	23	—	—	293	18	—	—
Southern do	451	451	4	7	77	498	4	6
Eastern do	1054	24	—	—	1043	21	—	—
Northern do	204	204	—	—	644	208	—	—
Central do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2166	293	5	35	2093	1378	4	31

POPULATION, AREA, &c, OF THE COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY.

The following information taken from a Map of the Town prepared for the Council will be interesting to our readers :—

		MALES.		FEMALES.
Europeans		795	...	720
European Descendants		4,250	...	4,325
Colored Population	Singhalese	13,050	...	14,700
	Tamils	3,362	...	2,500
	Others	5,250	...	5,850
Total		26,707	...	28,095

There is no account taken in this of the migrating population who sleep in the street verandahs and who may be supposed to be in Colombo on one day and in Kandy or some intermediate station the next—or who, if in Colombo for a time, have no fixed residence here. They are however very numerous and the Chairman of the Municipality thinks cannot be taken at less than one-sixth of the fixed inhabitants. This would raise the total population from 54,801 to 63,935 ; but it would seem to us to be too high an estimate, unless indeed we include the Coffee-picking women, coolies, cart-drivers, &c., who daily work within the town, but reside beyond its limits. Perhaps, 60,000 in round numbers will be the fairest estimate of the population of Colombo.—Of the number included in the Census (54,802,) we learn from an official return, that the adults were employed as follows so far as information could be obtained :—

Persons employed in Agriculture	250
Do Do in Manufactures	4,000
Do Do in Commerce	12,000

During 1867, there occurred within the Municipality, 4,356 Births, 1,081 Marriages and 2,307 Deaths.

DIVISIONS :	COUNCILLORS :	EXTENT. A.	R.	P.
1—Fort & Galle Face	J. W. VENN	221	0	0
2—Pettah	J. W. VANGEYZEL	76	0	0
3—St. Sebastian	H. D. GABRIEL	109	0	0
4—St. Paul's	S. TAMBYAH	138	0	0
5—Cottanchina	C. A. LORENZ	1,680	0	0
6—New Bazaar	J. D'ALWIS	273	0	0
7—Marandahn	F. C. LOOS	1,220	0	0
8—Slave Island	M. COOMARASWAMY	316	0	0
9—Colpetty	C. L. FERDINANDS	1,930	0	0
Total		5,963	0	0

Exclusive of the Lake which is 430 acres.

Digitized by Google

POPULATION WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

A Census of the inhabitants of the Municipality of Kandy was taken on the 5th June, 1868, and the total number, including military and visitors, was found to be 15,919.

COMMERCE OF CEYLON FOR 1868.

The following Statistics of the Trade of the Island for 1867 as compared with the previous year will be found interesting. It will be seen that there is an increase of revenue on almost every article of export, particularly on the chief staples of produce—giving a total increase last year of nearly £3,000 in Export duties. The total value of Exports actually was less last year than in the previous one; but this it will be seen was only in specie, for Ceylon produce was sent away to the extent of £195,000 beyond the value for 1866. The effect of this extended trade is shewn in the table of tonnage, which shews an increase both inwards and outwards amounting together to 14,440 tons: but the fact that the number of vessels had decreased proves that a larger class of vessels are now being employed in the Ceylon trade.

DUTIES COLLECTED ON CEYLON EXPORTS FOR 1866 AND 1867.

	1866.	1867.
Coffee	£44,882	£47,180
Arecanut	1,576	1,653
Cinnamon	896	1,018
Cocoanuts	162	326
Cocoanut Oil	2,619	3,379
Coir Rope	104	74
Coir Fibre	10	67
Coir Yarn	478	471
Copperah	688	291
Plumbago	548	484
Arrack	314	189
Timber	844	782
Other goods not enumerated	1,220	1,293
Total	£54,341	£57,207

Increase, £2,866 chiefly in coffee.

Coffee for 1867, cwts. 943,592, value £2,430,536, Duty £47,180.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

	1866.	1867.
Value of Goods, Ceylon produce	2,693,830	2,889,310
Imports Exported	376,417	449,694
Specie	516,206	191,220
	£3,586,453	£3,530,224

Total decrease.....£56,229

Increase Ceylon produce.....£195,480

TONNAGE.

	1866.		1867.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Inward	3,240	583,303	3,171	589,804
Outwards	3,304	599,022	3,199	606,961
Total	6,544	1,182,325	6,370	1,196,765

Increase Inwards 6,501

Do. Outwards..... ... 7,939

Total Tonnage..... 14,440

Digitized by Google

In a late summary, we gave some statistics of the Trade of the Island for 1867: they principally related to our Exports. We now add the figures relating to our Import Trade:—

DUTIES COLLECTED ON CEYLON IMPORTS FOR 1866 AND 1867.

	1866.	1867.
Arms and Ammunition	£2,926	£1,938
Cotton Manufactures	33,658	25,713
Curry Stuffs	2,875	2,547
Earthenware	648	571
Fish dried and salted	3,510	3,586
Grain	125,457	150,543
Gunnies and Twine	1,138	449
Haberdashery and Millinery	2,696	2,063
Hardware and Cutlery	1,076	990
Malt Liquors	3,387	2,722
Metals	2,366	2,164
Spirits and Cordials	16,617	12,261
Sugar	2,749	2,741
Tea	826	958
Tobacco	851	1,073
Wines	3,871	3,967
Woollens	402	512
Other goods	14,831	14,120
	£ 219,884	£ 228,918

Increase £ 9,034.

It will be seen that the increase on Grain which amounts to £25,086 over 1866 covers the large deficiencies under other heads and leaves a net increase of £9,034. The decrease is chiefly on cotton manufactures (£7,945) and spirits and cordials (£4,356).

Total value of	1866.	1867.
Imports	£4,961,062	£4,504,339
Deduct Specie	1,443,878	892,041
Value of Goods	£3,517,184	£3,612,298

Increase in value of Goods £95,114.

RICE,	*Bushels.*	*Value.*	*Duty.*
Quantity imported	4,542,514	£1,362,998	£132,500

It will be seen that more than one-half of our duty on Imports is derived from Rice, the food of the people.

The total quantity of Coffee exported from the Island during last year was as follows:—

Coffee Plantation	cwts. 776,218
„ Native	„ 167,374
	cwts. 943,592

Of Plumbago cwts. 45,836

Here is a comparative statement of the quantity and value of our staple exports:—

	COFFEE.		CINNAMON.	
Years.	Quantity. *cwts.*	Value. £	Quantity. *lbs.*	Value. £
1866...	897,624	2,286,880	890,484	44,524
1867...	943,592	2,430,536	1,017,750	50,887

Digitized by Google

	Cocoanut Oil.		Coir.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	£	*Cwts.*	£
1866.—1,042,853		1[illegible]4,400	46,687	33,035
1867.—1,345,485		134,548	49,675	34,446

COFFEE CULTIVATION:—ESTIMATE OF RETURNS.

We (*South of India Observer*) have received the following Estimate from a Correspondent who assures us that it is based on actual experience :—

Estimate for bringing 200 acres of Forest Land into bearing, opening 100 acres in 1st, and 50 acres in the 2nd and 3rd years : supposed that a block of 300 acres has been purchased at Rs. 30 per acre.

	1st Year.		2nd Year.		3rd Year		4th Year.		5th Year.	
Tools...	Rs.	600	Rs.	100	Rs.	75	Rs.	100	Rs.	300
Nurseries and Plants	,,	1,500	,,	100	,,	100		...		...
Bungalow and Furniture	,,	1,000	,,	50	,,	50	,,	3,000	,,	100
Lines...	,,	560	,,	50	,,	50	,,	2,500	,,	120
Felling and Clearing	,,	2,000	,,	1,000	,,	1,000		...		...
Lining, Pitting and Filling in..	,,	3,000	,,	1,500	,,	1,500		...		...
Planting...	,,	400	,,	200	,,	200		...		...
Roads...	,,	1,000	,,	600	,,	600	,,	100	,,	150
Drains	,,	500	,,	300	,,	300	,,	50	,,	150
Weeding	,,	1,000	,,	1,700	,,	2,300	,,	2,600	,,	2,400
Store and Pulping House... ...		...		...	,,	3,600	,,	4,000	,,	100
Loss on Advances... ...	,,	200	,,	50	,,	100	,,	100	,,	100
Loss on Grain...	,,	500	,,	300	,,	300	,,	400	,,	600
Land Tax		...		...	,,	200	,,	300	,,	406
Superintendence	,,	3,000	,,	3,000	,,	3,600	,,	3,600	,,	4,800
Supplying...		...	,,	200	,,	150	,,	50	,,	100
Contingencies	,,	1,500	,,	915	,,	1,352	,,	1,680	,,	932
Interest on cost of Land	,,	900	,,	900	,,	900	,,	900	,,	900
Do. Outlay...	,,	460	,,	1,155	,,	1,823	,,	2,700	,,	3,465
Total Rs.....	Rs.	18,060		12,120		17,600		22,080		14,617

Rs. 82,477

Digitized by Google

The cost of the land has been taken at Rs. 30 per acre. This may seem high, but it is a question whether good forest land with a sound title can be had now in Wynaud, even at that rate.

The "year" of the estate is supposed to commence in September.

I. The allowance for tools will be found sufficient, if decent care is taken of them.

II. It is generally necessary to purchase plants for the first year's clearing—allowance has therefore been made for the cost of 120,000 at Rs. 10 per 1,000.

III. *Bungalow.*—An allowance has been made for the erection of a good temporary house and office, as well as for the purchase of necessary furniture in the estimate for the first year. The allowance in the fourth year is for the building of a good sawn timber bungalow.

It would be better to commence the permanent buildings in the second and third, instead of in the third and fourth, years. Such a course, however, although very desirable, is not always practicable.

IV. The cost of roads will depend greatly on the lay of the land, whether many or comparatively few are required.

V. The loss on advances can only be estimated approximately. With good management and luck, it should not exceed the amount estimated.

VI. The loss on grain is also merely an approximate estimate. It has been a very serious item lately, but the prospects of the coming grain crops are now good; and raghy, &c., should be cheap before long.

VII. *Superintendence.*—This item provides for Agency, if required, but in the event of there being no Agent, due allowance has been made for a good Superintendent—a man content to wait for an increase of pay until the estate can afford it.

VIII. For Store and Pulping House Rs. 7,000 have been allowed, and this sum should pay for a water-wheel if the works are judiciously arranged.

IX. *Contingencies.*—These have been calculated at 10 per cent. on the total expenditure. It will be observed that loss on grain and advances have been taken separately.

X. *Interest.*—This has been calculated at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Crop-expenses calculated at Rupees 100 per Ton.

3rd Year's crop:—

Maiden crop off 100 acres=20 Tons; Value on the coast, less expenses, say Rs. 10,000

4th Year.

Maiden crop off 50 acres=10 Tons
Good do „ 100 „ =40 „ } Value, less expenses „ 25,000

5th Year.

Maiden crop off 50 acres=10 Tons
Good do „ 50 „ =20 „
Full do „ 100 „ =40 „ } Value, less expenses „ 40,000

By interest for 2 years @ 5 ₹ cent. on Rs. 10,000=Rs. 1000 Rs. 75,000
„ do „ 1 year ——— „ „ 25,000= „ 1250 „ 2,250

Rs. 77,250

South Wynaud, 27*th April*, 1867.—*South of India Observer.*

Digitized by Google

Appendix.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

REMARKS ON THE CLIMATE OF THE INTERIOR OF CEYLON.

BY

HENRY DICKMAN,—*Colonial Surgeon.*
Ceylon Medical Service.

———oo———

Those who take more comprehensive views of Climate than the indications which the Thermometer and Barometer afford, will find Climatology a very complex science, and the investigation, *in all its relations*, of the physical climate of an extensive district, a task not free from much difficulty. The subject has the highest claim on the attention of the practising physician, for on the judicious application of climate the prevention of disease frequently depends, and as a valuable remedial agent, "change of air" has been recognised from a very early period.

In tropical countries, the study of Climatology is peculiarly valuable. The characteristics of disease induced by climate and other influences, are here different from those observed in temperate regions; frequently requiring a treatment suggested by local experience and observation, or, as justly observed by an eminent authority, the late Sir James McGregor,—"those who have studied the same disease in various opposite "climates, can fully understand the absurdity and fallacy of the supposition that the practitioner of one clime can safely prescribe for the "diseases of another."

Natives of India are said to have very limited views on the *climate* of a place. Sir Ranald Martin in his "Tropical Climate" observes, "that whenever the natives of India speak of climate, they designate "it by the terms *air* and *water*. They have indeed no other definition of it."

Singhalese Views of Climate.—The following extracts from two Singhalese Medical works (*Bhaysajje Kalpa* and *Yogaratnaharay*) indicate the views entertained by the Singhalese respecting subjects having reference to climate:—

"1st.—Localities that contain sandy plains, with stunted vegetation and a deficient supply of water of a brackish character, are termed *Jangala*. In such places, the prevalent diseases are fevers and maladies produced by the increase of bloody and bilious humours."

"2ndly.—Localities enjoying a cool temperature and abounding in stones and intersected by high hills, where an abundant supply of water is found, and whose rivers and lakes contain fish of different kinds and where the Tal and Kitool (Palms) flourish, are termed *Anupadesa*. The diseases found in such localities are tumours about the neck, Elephantiasis, Cutaneous and other diseases induced by *phlegm* and *wind*."

Digitized by Google

"3rdly.—Localities that combine the peculiarities of both the places above-named are thought to be salubrious, preserving the bodily *dosas* or humours in a state of equilibrium. Such places are known as *Jaddahanandesa*."

The views herein set forth are no doubt crude and imperfect, and it is moreover curious to observe that whilst the 2nd division refers to conditions that obtain in hilly stations, the diseases that are said to be peculiar to those conditions are seldom or never met with in the interior of Ceylon.

Hill Climate.—The Hill Climate of Ceylon is dismissed by most people with the remark that it is very changeable. Whilst the mornings and evenings are generally cool, the days are hot and to the heavy dews and vapours are ascribed the Fevers and Dysentery of the hills. This is an equally partial view of the climate of a country. Indeed, so complex and comprehensive has the subject been found by those competent to investigate it, that one Medical authority was wont to exclaim "What *is* climate?"

Definition.—In Dr. Haviland's elaborate definition is found the following lucid explanation:—"In studying climate we must study man, for in tracing its effects in all their variety on the human "frame we make ourselves acquainted with his laws, customs, psychical "and physical capabilities, vices, virtues and all that pertains to that "protean animal."

Circumstances influencing and modifying Climate.—As was observed before, those accustomed to take extended views of climate, other than Meteorological tables afford, have found that a variety of circumstances influence and modify it. The altitude of a place, its geographical position, the presence and position of mountains, the geological nature of the soil, vicinity of rivers and lakes, average rain-fall, and the course of winds are all subjects for patient study in illustrating the climate of a country; and this is still further modified by man's own industry: cultivation, drainage and the observance of sanitary regulations all severally exercising a powerful influence in changing the climate of places.*

Hence the magnitude of the task and the range of subjects to be considered in the attempt to give an extended account of the Climate of the Interior of Ceylon remarkable as it is for great vicissitudes. One of the earlier writers on Ceylon (Davy) has observed that "by "ascending the mountains of the interior, according to the degree of "elevation one may find the average temperature (an important element of "Climate) of every latitude between Ceylon and England."—But no such account is attempted in the present paper, which professes to give only a general delineation of Hill Climate, to be hereafter amplified when leisure permits and more extended observation warrants.

It will be necessary, however, briefly to consider a few of the more important circumstances and conditions I have named, as observed in the interior, in order the better to appreciate the influence they severally exercise in inducing its climate.

---

* When we look back to our native country and boast of its pure and bracing air, let us not forget the important fact that it is man himself who has in a great measure created these salubrious climates. France, Germany and England not more than twenty years ago, resembled Canada and Chinese Tartary, countries situated as well as our Europe at a mean distance between the Equator and the Pole.—MARTIN ON TROPICAL CLIMATES.

Digitized by Google

Geographical Position.—It is scarcely necessary to observe that Latitude, or the relation of the earth's surface to the sun, is an important consideration in connection with climate. Apart from the ascertained fact that our monsoons do not extend beyond Latitude 24·44, the sun takes a very short space of time in passing over Ceylon*. To this latter fact and to the almost uniform temperature of the surrounding seas, the comparatively healthy condition of the whole island is to be ascribed.

In the older works on Ceylon, the "Kingdom of Kandy" is said to extend from 6·20 to 8·45 North, situated between 80·48 and 81·45 East Longitude; its superficial contents being put down as 12,360 miles, the greatest length being 67 miles and its greatest width 53†. But this extensive tract of country includes large portions of other provinces which formerly belonged to the Kandyan country, for instance the whole of Saffragam, and parts of the Northern, Eastern and Western provinces. According to Sir Emerson Tennent, the "Mountain Zone" in the South, including the lower ranges in connexion with the low country, covers an area of 4,212 miles. In Ferguson's "Directory," the area of the Central province is said to be 5,191 miles embracing a population of 307,934.

General Aspect.—The general aspect of the Kandyan Country is mountainous and hilly; the mountains rising gradually from level ground between them and the sea. The height of our mountains varies from 3,000 to 8,295 feet; which latter figure indicates the altitude of Pedrotallagalla, the highest mountain in Ceylon. The mountains in the interior are connected in chains, and their general direction is from South to North—those about Ambegamoa are found to run parallel to each other. Solitary mountains are seldom seen. The acclivity at Mehintella overlooking Anooradjapoora and the fortified rock, Sigiri, are put down as exceptions, but even these may be said to be continuations of the mountain chain terminating at Menaree. Between the mountains are extensive valleys, and the largest of these are in Maturatta, between Nuwera Ellia and Upper Hewahetta.

Geological Nature of Soil.—Sir Ranald Martin in his valuable book on Tropical Climate observes, that the geological nature of the soil is "one "of the most important of the causes of physical climate as it influences "the quality of both air and water." It is no new fact that *Malaria* may be generated in sandy alluvial plains, in rocky hollows as well as in *swamps* and *bogs*.

Clay soil such, as is found at Ambegamoa, retains water and moisture. Carbonaceous soils absorb heat powerfully from the sun, and the radiation of heat from dark soils is necessarily very great. Quality of soil may be said to affect both the temperature and humidity of the air to a great extent. In the *Medical Times and Gazette* of the 28th January, 1865, a writer ascribes the presence of London fog to the stiff clay soil surrounding the northern segment of the Metropolis, and to want of proper drainage.

* The influence of the declination of the sun upon the monsoons is apparent on comparing the epochs, at which they prevail at different places. The sun arriving later at the zenith of places situated more northerly, the S. W. wind also blows later at those places. At Anjengo (lat. 8° 30' N.) on the Coast of Malabar, it commences as early as April 8th; at Bombay (lat. 19° N.) not until May 15th, the time at which the sun is seen at the zenith of these two towns. In Arabia, the monsoon appears a month later than on the coast of Africa, fifteen or twenty days later on the coast of Coromandel than in the Northern part of the Island of Ceylon.—(KAEMTZ's *Meteorology.*)

† DAVY's *Interior of Ceylon.*

Digitized by Google

In soils abounding in Iron Oxides, fever, in one form or another, is prevalent. At Hong Kong, in the Slave States of America, and on the West Coast of Africa, this fact has been strikingly exemplified. We accordingly find that at Ginagamme near Hanguranketta in Upper Hewahette, where the soil is said to abound in iron, fever is very prevalent, as also in some parts of Wallapanne and Matella, where a similar condition exists. And it is worthy of remark, that in the Salpitty Corle of Colombo, where the soil is cabooky (ferruginous clay) a severe form of fever prevails occasionally.

Davy, Gardner, Macvicar, and others who have written on the Geology of Ceylon observe, that the formation of the whole island is simple, consisting of varieties of primitive rocks; granite and gneiss being the prevailing species. In the interior, Quartsz, Hornblende and Dolomite rocks have been found in different places. Quartsz is very common. Dolomite is generally found imbedded in hills about Kandy, Kondesalle, Doombera, Matella and Ouvah. Nalande, on the Dambool road, is said to have been situated on a hill of this rock. In Davy's "Interior of Ceylon" mention is made of a very fine white kind adapted for statuary purposes, to be found in the neighbourhood of Fort MacDonald.

At Atgalle and at Medamanewera, *Sienite* has been reported and in the neighbourhood of Kandy, granular Quartsz resembling Sandstone has been seen. At Kotmalie, about Poondool Oya, "Mica-slate" was discovered by Davy.

Cabook—Laterite, Cabook, or Ferruginous Clay-stone, is found at Matelle as the product of decomposition of Gneiss rock. In small quantities it is also seen at the head of the Kandy Lake and at Peradenia*.

---

*In view of the fact that Laterite or Cabook abounds plentifully in different parts of Ceylon, and the economic uses to which it is generally applied, it deserves that more attention be directed to it by those competent to institute enquiries into the subject. As this "remarkable" formation has been observed in India, it continues to receive a large share of attention from the Geologists there. Resting on the Granite of the Carnatic, and associated with Hornblende, Schist and Quartz-rock and Mica-slate, low hills of Laterite have been found in different parts. And in the Geological papers of Western India collected and edited by Assistant Surgeon Carter, an enquiry is instituted into the relative age of Laterite and Trap.

This singular formation is therein stated to extend over the Malayan Peninsula, Ceylon, Coromandel Coast, Malabar, and Central India, but nowhere appearing as of volcanic origin. It is supposed that the Peninsula of India, formerly must have been covered with this formation, but since broken by denudation:—the effects of such denudation being seen on a large scale in Southern India; where mountains of Granite, miles asunder, are capped with Laterite in horizontal beds, none being found in the intervening valleys (*Geological Papers of Western India.*)

In Ceylon, Laterite, or Cabook, is found as a brick red rock, having holes filled with a whitish, reddish, or yellowish clay. The rock is soft easily cut into blocks of a foot long and about six inches broad; in which shape "Cabook Stone" is offered for sale at Colombo, at from £2 to £2 10s. or £3 per 1000. By exposure to the sun and air, the stone acquires the hardness of bricks.

Cabook soil is said to be valuable in containing an hydrous-oxide of iron; and it is a remarkable fact that the natives of Kandy prefer the edible fruits of Matella and Harrispattoo (the garden of the Kandian country) to those growing about Kandy, as possessing better flavour and being more luscious. At Matella, and at the famous fruit village in the low country (Cottah) the soil is cabooky.

Captain Newbold, F. R. S., in his Geological Notes on India, observes that yellow *juare* and *bujra* grown in a variety of Cabook soil, are said to be sweeter than those produced by any other soil.

Digitized by Google

The Soil of the Interior may be said to be generally made up of decomposed Gneiss abounding in Quartz. About Rajawella, Hanguranketta, Matella, and Ouvah, Lime-stone has been found, and at Newera Ellia soil is found as "Peat" in some places. In decomposed Gneiss and Felspar, coffee planters find tolerable soil, whilst the most unproductive is formed from the decomposition of Quartz. The Soil in the interior, notwithstanding its luxuriant vegetation, is thought to be very poor, and its poverty is ascribed not to the want of a return of woody matter to the earth, but to the physical features of the country. Our mountains generally are steep, and although the varying temperature greatly favours vegetable decomposition, the monsoon rains wash down all accumulations into the valleys beneath, or into streams which feed our great scavenger, the Mahavelli Ganga. A remarkable exemplication of the operation of these causes is to be found at the Knuckles. The higher portion of the steep mountains there is covered with a peculiar vegetation, low and in some cases very shrubby but in the valley beneath, vegetation is luxuriant. This healthful appearance is in a great measure due to the washing down of valuable vegetable soil from the mountains above. Does shade also exercise any influence?

Monsoons: Prevailing Winds: &c.—There are no *seasons* in Ceylon The changes such as we experience, dry and wet, are governed by Monsoons: the South-West and the North-East.

About May, the South-West Monsoon sets in with a good deal of wind and rain, but thunder-storms are not so violent on the hills as on the open line of sea coast. June and July are generally wet and rainy months, and moderate showers of rain fall even in August. September is looked upon as a dry month. About the latter end of October the North East Monsoon sets in with heavy rain. November is generally wet and stormy, and a wet Christmas is not unusual on the Hills. January and the first part of February are cool and pleasant, the mornings and evenings are sometimes cold, and the days hot, heavy dew falling at night. March and April are very oppressive, and the heat is at length relieved by the setting-in of the South-West Monsoon at the latter end of April or the beginning of May.—During the last few years these phenomena did not regularly occur, and the so-called "Seasons" varied to such an extent as to give rise to an unusual amount of sickness, from which the Native inhabitants suffered severely, whilst the European Planters experienced much disappointment and loss from the drought of 1860.

Presence of Mountain Ridges Modifying Climate.—The presence of mountain ridges, as remarked before, influences the climate of localities considerably. The phenomena observed on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts during the prevalence of the South-West winds, are very striking illustrations of this fact. During the South-West Monsoon abundance of rain falls on the Malabar Coasts from the arrest of clouds driven against the Western Ghauts; from the operations of the same cause, the *wet* of the Malabar is the *dry* season of the Coromandel Coast.

The mountains in the Interior arrest to a great extent the wind from the Indian Ocean, and very frequently whilst Colombo is deluged with rain, the Eastern Coast is found to be suffering from drought. In the Kandyan Country more striking appearances even are observed. The opposite *sides* of a mountain frequently present opposite appearances. It is not an unusual circumstance to observe, particularly on the advent of a Monsoon, clouds driven backwards and forwards by opposite currents,

Digitized by Google

and at length bursting on one side only of a mountain ridge, vegetation on that side presenting a healthy green appearance, whilst on the other side an entire country perhaps manifesting a parched-up dry appearance. Teldenia and Medamanewera frequently present these opposite appearances. The former is avoided as a very hot, unhealthy, feverish country, whilst the latter is cool, pleasant, and very healthy.

The same peculiarities are observed in other parts of the Kandyan Country. And in Lower Hewahetta certain peculiarities in reference to the direction of the monsoon winds have been noticed which are mainly due to the *position* and *distribution* of the Hills that intersect the district. By the position of the mountain ridges the course of the Monsoons is diverted from what would appear to be their natural one. The *North-East* monsoon blows down the valley in a direction from *South* to *North*; the *South-West* from *North* to *South*. To explain this apparent anomaly, reference must be had to the position of the Hill ranges.

When the South-West monsoon leaves the Mahavilla Ganga at Peradenia it blows directly from West to East, following the course of the river as far as the open Country allows it to keep to the low ground. It then turns off in a North-East direction along the Wariagalla and Nilambe valley, and so proceeds until it meets with the high opposing ranges of Gallaha and Ambleman, where it is suddenly intercepted in its course and turned in a Southerly direction along the Deltotte and Hewahetta valley, until it comes upon the open ground of Pattiagamma, where once more free, it passes along the high edges of Bopitya and Bowlane estates, and spends itself in the Bintenne flats.

The *North-East* monsoon after traversing the North-East country is brought directly to as complete a stand-still by the opposite sides of the same ranges named after the adjoining villages, those of Kirimittia, and Maddegamme—wheeling round the edges of the hills that compose this range, it arrives at Bowlane, where meeting with the North-East winds from Bintenne it rushes towards Pattiagamme, and there, being met again by the Moolgamme range, it follows the course of the valley from *South* to *North* until it reaches the open country at Nilambe, where it pursues its natural course from North-East to South-West. This apparent alteration in the course of the monsoon winds, which after all only bears reference to the Hewahetta valley, is sometimes very embarrassing to a stranger who cannot at first account for the strange phenomenon.

In Ferguson's "Directory" for 1864 under the head Meteorology, at page 286, a like phenomenon is noticed in connexion with the climate of Galle. The Editor observes: "We have heard it said that even in the *North-East* "monsoon the wind is generally from the *South-West*."

Jungles, Marshes, &c.—The presence of extensive Jungles and Marshes influences the Climate of the Interior considerably, as will be seen presently.

In the neighbourhood of Kandy, towards the North, is found an immense desert country wholly depopulated, known and described by the Singhalese as a *Palu*, * where the sun's rays seldom penetrate the thick vegetation, where the products of decomposition are found in an accumulated form and where the soil from these causes may be said to exhale noxious gases. In addition, there are extensive pools and marshes saturated with organic matter, and streams in a state of neglect. Through these jungles, an immense immigrant population continually pass and re-

* A solitary waste.

Digitized by Google

pass for whom no conservancy arrangements are to be found. (In 1863, the arrivals were 70,718 ; the departures 61,765.)

For some months of the year (November to March) the land wind, charged with the malaria of these parts, blows steadily across marshes and Jungles scattering disease in its long sweep over the Kandyan hills, and hence the appearance of "very bad fevers" about this time at Matella West (about Kent and Ambekka,) where, from altitude, the purity of water and air and other surrounding circumstances, a tolerably healthy climate might be looked for. I am informed by an intelligent Planter who was for a long time stationed on a coffee estate in Matella West, that on one occasion, during the North-East monsoon, he could not turn out 60 men to work out of a staff of 200, the majority of his men having been attacked with fever. Last year some estates at Matella were denuded of their labour from this cause.

Until these marshes are drained, the jungles cleared and the ground subjected to solar influence, all such portions of the Kandyan hills as come within the influence of the North-wind surcharged with malaria, must continue to be insalubrious during certain months of the year. I allude in a marked manner to the influence exercised by the land wind from a conviction, founded on observation and experience, that little importance is generally attached to its power of producing fever at such places as are surrounded by conditions constituting a salubrious climate. The fevers that occur during the rains at the base of our mountains fronting North are too frequently attributed exclusively to a proximate local cause, whilst the baneful influence of the fever-laden wind from the North is entirely overlooked. It is no new fact that the health of a locality is often dependant on the condition of other places far away, but still capable of influencing it. The *Samiel* of Arabia, the *Siroccos* of the Mediterranean, and the *Simoom* of semi-tropical Asia are well-known to exercise severally a baneful influence.*

Dr. Day, in an article on the Fevers of India, published in the *Indian Annals of Medical Science*, has so graphically described the manner in which malaria is wafted by winds that I shall make a brief quotation from his paper:—

"Malaria having been formed may be carried by winds to places where it was not generated: it is obstructed by and hangs on the foliage of trees or in mosquito curtains, it subsides into low places and may be blown over a hill and be very virulent on the side opposite to that on which it was formed. In like manner it may be taken up

---

* Mariners who frequent the ports of the West Indian Islands dread the flower scented gusts of the land breeze, as the inhabitants of London, in Bacon's time, did the plague blast, redolent of mellow apples or of May-flowers, or of such flowers as are mellow and luscious as white lilies, cowslips or hyacinths.

The unhealthiness of Arracan has been traced to miasmata conveyed by Northerly winds from the jungles which cover the Calcutta sunderbuns. The sickly season in the West Indies has been attributed to some morbific poison generated in the vast forests and savannahs of the South American continent, and borne across by the S. W. winds which generally prevail during that period and the deadly unhealthiness of Sierra Leone has, in like manner, been accounted for by the marshy character of the opposite Bulam shore.—(*Indian Annals of Medical Science.*)

Digitized by Google

the side of a hill, and as a lull takes place in the atmosphere, consequent upon its weight it rolls down and may thus envelope its base with a deadly belt of fever, for there hanging in the leaves of trees it gradually sinks through them to the earth underneath in which situation it is most dangerous to pass the night."

Natives of the interior of Ceylon are not altogether unacquainted with some of these facts. The people of Tumpane prepare themselves for fever when the wind blows from the direction of Kornegalle; a notoriously malarious district.

Mahavilla Ganga.—The condition of the Mahaville Ganga, our best scavenger, about 134 miles long, (rising at Newera Ellia, and having its exit at Trincomalie) and draining about two-thirds of the mountain zone, (1782 miles), also influences in a great degree the climate of localities through which it passes. The banks of the river exposed for a time to direct solar influence, gave rise in the year of drought, 1860, to a very extensive epidemic of fever, from which the native inhabitants of Katugastotte, Doombera, and of such places through which the river runs its course, suffered severely.

Localities in the neighbourhood of a running stream are generally thought to be malarious, both in Ceylon and India. Mr. Brooke, in his exploration of the Mahavilla Ganga years ago wrote, that the inhabitants of the few villages on its banks about Koorangemone were poor and *exhausted by fever*. The vicinity of streams wide and deep, during the rains, and shallow in the dry weather, (the condition of many of our mountain streams) is thought to be highly malarious from the disintegration of the decomposable matter which necessarily takes place.

Mr. T. Dempster, a high Indian authority, observes, that no cantonments for European troops should be nearer than 5 miles to the banks of any of the great rivers. And Dr. Norman Chevers, the present talented Principal of the Medical College of Calcutta, has remarked that, "the natives of India, although disposed to seek residences by the river side, will never permit the heir of an important family to remain at one of these houses, and they frequently express their surprise that Europeans should allow their children to incur the danger of exposure to the pernicious influence of the river air."

Sanitation Modifying Climate.—Of late great attention has been paid to "Sanitary Science," so called, and the zeal displayed in certain quarters in its cultivation, to the exclusion of other important matters, has excited some observation in Medical circles. The *Edinburgh Medical Journal* thus reviews the Sanitary Regulations for the Army, published in 1859:—"In connection with the great talk that we have heard about Sanitary Science, it is interesting to note what that is when put in the form of precise Regulations. It is found to consist in opening windows, keeping privies clean, in enforcing a circulation of air about beds and bedding, in attending to drainage, diet, and water supply—all matters of great importance, of transcendent importance, much more important than physicing after the manner of the English Apothecaries, and, as the world is beginning to find out, involving considerations which are revolutionising the whole practice of medicine, but hardly to be put forward as a *Science*. Sanitary Science has been one of the current *cants* of the last few years—Statistics has been another."

Digitized by Google

Without wishing to undervalue the importance of Sanitation, there can be no doubt that, of late, in certain quarters "Sanitary Science so-called" has become a *hobby*, and the prevalence of enthetic diseases has been too frequently attributed *exclusively* to its "defects."

Whilst Professor Christison, in his able lectures on Public Health, delivered before the Social Science Congress, has shewn that drains, sewers and other so-called sanatory evils had no influence whatever over the epidemics of typhus that raged from time to time in Edinburgh, a writer in the Medico-Chururgical Review for July is so enamoured with the subject of Hygiene, that in a fit of enthusiasm, he characterizes it as "Civilization's better part"—that *must* advance amid the clang of international jars and of political discord, and that the British Constitution itself may bend under the Hygienic pressure!

That the proper observance of sanatory regulations at places where such arrangements were necessary, has been productive of immense good and averted a large amount of human misery,—is an undeniable fact; as undeniable as that with a clearer perception of the laws of life, which scientific progress reveals, will grow the desire to discover additional means for its preservation.

In the Interior of Ceylon, the results of Sanitation have been alike satisfactory and gratifying: insalubrious localities have been rendered comparatively healthy and the town of Kandy affords a striking illustration of the salutary changes that Sanitation has produced, for at *present* we seldom hear of terrible outbreaks of zymotic diseases. The cultivation of the surrounding hills, the destruction of undergrowth vegetation, the draining of the lower lake, the establishment of an efficient system of town drainage and other changes which the station has gradually undergone, have in different ways greatly contributed to its health, and the modification of its climate is now an accomplished fact. On the other hand, localities which have hitherto enjoyed a remarkable immunity from disease are gradually becoming unhealthy from the want of these sanitary arrangements. Gampola and Matella from mere hamlets have become little towns of great importance. The rapid growth of population, from the rapid extension of commerce, has given rise to a train of sanitary evils: native bazaars and boutiques have been built in such a manner as to foster disease. The main road of Gampola (Kiripana road) is a dirty pool during rain, and at the back of every native hut and boutique is found a pit wherein the seeds of disease are preserved.

But the Public Health Act (No. 15 of 1862) is beginning to enforce a systematic and sustained action of sanitary laws from which much public benefit is expected. A Builder's Act, and a firm resolve on the part of the authorities to enforce its provisions would be another boon.*

Meteorology of the Interior.—To the untiring industry of a scientific gentleman, Mr. Barnes of Gangarooa, we are indebted for extended observations of the weather at Kandy, of which a brief analysis is embodied in this paper. I regret that it is not in my power, at present to obtain correct Meteorological observations from the other districts in the Interior, excepting a short account of the ranges of the Thermometer as observed in the vale of Dombera, 25 years ago.

Meteorological observations have a value of their own in connexion with climate. It is always a most difficult task to obtain systematic

* Since this was written, we notice the appearance of an Ordinance for the purpose of creating Municipalities in the chief towns of the Island. These bodies will under certain regulations carry out in their respective towns, the admirable sanatory provisions contained in the Draft Ordinance. The provisions in the first place, are to be extended to Colombo and Kandy.

Digitized by Google

Meteorological returns: so extended is the labor required that unless several persons engage themselves in its performance, completeness or accuracy cannot be attained. To the Medical Practitioner nothing is more uninteresting than elaborate tables describing the daily variations of temperature, atmospheric pressure, moisture, &c., without being able to shew their corresponding effects on surrounding conditions or upon the health of man.—In a general manner we have ascertained that the health of man is influenced by steadiness or mutability of climate more than by its abstract heat or cold; but it is to be regretted that the science of Meteorology has not yet provided the *physician* with the means of explaining *satisfactorily* the effects of different Meteorological phenomena. And notwithstanding the progress that the science has made, we are as yet unable to determine exactly the share that the weather may have in the production of disease—we are still left in the "darkness of conjecture" and continue to realize the fact propounded by Sydenham of old, that epidemics vary at certain times and in certain years, *although* Meteorological phenomena have been exactly the same.* Indeed so obscure and uncertain have Meteorological deductions been found that the great Herschel characterized the science as a "romance of interesting episodes." But although still to a great extent ignorant of *causes* and *effects*, observation has shown that certain external agents exercise salutary or injurious influences on the human constitution. Certain winds influence the condition of ulcers and wounds. Certain conditions of atmosphere have been observed to precede epidemics. And in this country, the North wind is always associated with fever and rheumatism. The state of the air in respect of Electricity,—its abundance or deficiency—is likewise a powerful modifying agent, and accordingly we find that CALMS are greatly dreaded everywhere, particularly in the East; whilst thunder storms are looked upon as purifying agents. But in respect of the pestilence most dreaded in the East, Cholera, it has been observed that Electricity neither influences it in one way nor the other.

Some recent writers on Climatology believe that an "unexpected light" has illuminated obscure Meteorology. In the discovery by Schonbein of *Ozone* in the atmosphere, all *Climatic* differences have been attempted to be explained. The presence of Ozone in the atmosphere in a certain quantity constituting wholesome air, its absence denoting an opposite condition. Its reaction is said to be destroyed by "urban contamination," It is rarely developed in filthy localities or in marshy feverish neighbourhood, plants and animals suffering in places where Ozone cannot penetrate†.

Instruments (Ozonoscopes) and test paper have even been invented to test its presence, and measure its quantity; and it is fondly believed by some that science has at length revealed to us the subtle and silent agent that influences, for better or worse, the condition of the animal and vegetable world. "Science," writes Mr. Moore, "no longer remains mute respecting the approaching terrors of fearful "tempests; and the globe is shewn to be an immense laboratory, wherein

* Until the Naturalist has explained the variations of the Barometer, the physician need not blush at being incapable of turning to account the supposed influence of the planets, or unfolding the origin or tracing the capricious courses of epidemics and pestilences.—*Dr. Mason Good.*

† *Moore's* "Health in the Tropics."

Digitized by Google

"are effected powerful combinations, which prepare and accomplish the "grand perturbations of the atmosphere"

Those less ardent and enthusiastic place no reliance whatever on the tests advanced in order to detect the presence of the alleged Ozone in the atmosphere: the test papers have been found to be affected by other agents, whilst a few have doubted the evidence brought forward to prove its *existence* in the air.

Dr. Parkes, the present talented Professor of Military Hygiene, after careful consideration observes, that the "subject of the pre- "sence and effects of atmospheric Ozone is very uncertain at present, "experiments must be numerous and inferences drawn from them will, "for a long time, have to be received with caution."*

Such then is the uncertainty respecting this element (Ozone) in the atmosphere that no reliable conclusion can be drawn either from its presence (as indicated by the test paper made of Iodide of Potassium and Starch), or absence. Had we more reliable tests it would be interesting to ascertain its proportion in the atmosphere of feverish localities,—Dr. Bœckel has stated that marsh fevers prevail largely when Ozone is absent. The cessation of Cholera has been ascribed "to the presence of currents of air bringing Ozone with them."

Denudation of Forests.—Another circumstance that powerfully modifies Climate is to be found in the influence exercised by Vegetation. That the destruction of the vast forests of the Interior has largely contributed to the modification of the Hill Climate of Ceylon cannot for a moment be doubted, when we bear in mind the fact that in various ways vegetation serves to regulate the heat and cold of a country, that it influences its rain-fall, preserves moisture and in a great measure promotes its salubrity. The presence of vegetation has been ascertained not only to cool the air but to absorb malaria and thus to preserve the surrounding neighbourhood from disease. Observers have remarked that the effluvia of the Pontine marshes would speedily depopulate Rome but for the intervening forests of Cistuna and Sermonetta. In India, similar observations have been made in reference to marshy localities and their surrounding belts of forests. At Goruckpoor, the pestilence of severe malarious disease was averted by planting huge trees between the town and a neighbouring marsh.

On a limited scale, we observe the effect of the destruction of forests in and around the Coffee districts in the interior. The unhealthiness of a "new clearing" is an admitted fact. Districts that have been noted for their salubrious climate have changed their character since the commencement of the Coffee enterprize. In days gone by, Doombera was noted for a healthy and vigorous population. Fever is now devastating the country, and Rajawella has become the hot-bed of miasm. Kaduganawa and Allagalla have become very unhealthy, and people now begin to look upon Happootella as a feverish district, whilst a few years back all were loud in praise of its "dry healthy climate" as well as its fertile and productive soil. These violent changes in the character of the climate of different places in the interior, are, in my humble opinion, greatly due to the destruction of their noble forests, and "Forest Conservancy" is a subject that must shortly force itself on the attention of the authorities, if from no other considerations, yet from those which an improved Sanitary Science may urge. Indeed in all parts of the world it has been ascertained that Forests exercise a very salutary influence and that the presence of *ever-green* trees tends to destroy malaria, if not greatly to lessen its destructive property. One Indian writer (Dr. Kinlock Kirk) believes that

* *Parke's* "Practical Hygiene."

Digitized by Google

trees live upon malaria: a portion of it being devoted to their own subsistence, and as the result of a wise and beneficent arrangement *ever-green* trees are found in abundance in latitudes and climes where malaria is most plentiful. Natives shew great reluctance to cut down large trees—particularly the huge Tamarind trees that are found in the jungle. Even low forms of vegetation are not without their use in arresting the spread of miasm. Mr. Sullivan in his "Visit to Ceylon," observes "that the vicinity of tanks and lagoons of the most fœtid and "aguish character is perfectly healthy. These are covered in abundance "with various kinds of aquatic plants, especially the lotus, of almost Victo- "ria Regia magnificence, which, by a kind of providence, are made to "serve not only as filterers and purifiers of the water itself, but even "as consumers of a considerable portion of the noxious exhalations that "would otherwise poison the neighbourhood."

Years ago when efforts were made to preserve the surface of the water of the moat, outside the fort of Colombo, in a "*cleanly*" state, by the destruction of the aquatic plants that grew on it, the late Dr. Elliott, on similar grounds, raised his voice against the destruction of vegetation that grew on the surface of this fœtid sheet of water; but to no purpose.

Having thus briefly adverted, to a few circumstances that tend to influence and modify the Climate of the Interior of Ceylon, we are now better prepared to discuss the important subject:—

Kandy Climate.—Kandy from its elevation about 1,700 feet above the sea level, is cooler than Colombo. The mean annual temperature is about 76° whilst that of Colombo is 81°; the rate of increase of cold corresponding to the generally received ratio of one degree for every hundred yards of altitude. The average mean of each month is about the same as the mean annual temperature, and it has been observed by writers on the Climate of Ceylon that the greatest heat at Kandy is in the morning, while the maximum heat at Colombo is attained in the afternoon.

From the Meteorological Tables kindly furnished by Mr. Barnes of Gangarowa, it would appear that in 1862,—the highest reading of the Barometer was 28·378, on the 31st December; the lowest 28·075, on the 18th December.

The highest maximum of the Thermometer was 84·2 on the 20th April, lowest minimum was 49·0 on the 14th January. Amount of rain-fall 106·326 inches during the year, 247 being the number of days on which rain fell. Greatest fall of rain from 10.0 p. m. to 10.0 p. m. 3,420 inches on the 9th-10th November.

Dew 35,322 grains=0·970 inch in depth. Greatest observed difference between temperature and dew point 36°1 (82°8—46°7) on 4th March, 2·35 p. m. Corresponding Humidity 300.

In 1863, the highest reading of the Barometer was 28·475 on the 22nd January: minimum 28·119 on April 18th. Extreme range 0.356.

The highest maximum of the Thermometer was 85 0 on May 2nd.

Lowest minimum 51·4 on January 19th. Extreme range 30·6.

Highest in sun's rays at 12 o'clock 148·7, March 2nd. Lowest on the grass 47·6, January 19th. Amount of rain-fall 102·156 inches. Rain fell on 250 days. The greatest fall in 24 hours being 4·126 on 19th October. Dew 54·358 grains equivalent to 1·493 inches in depth. Greatest observed difference between temperature and dew point 19·6 (71°1—54·5) on 5th February 3·30 p. m. Corresponding humidity 524.

Mr. Barnes in further illustration of his valuable Tables for 1862 and 1863, observes that "notwithstanding considerable difference in some months

Digitized by Google

" between the means of 1863 and '62, the mean readings for the year of " the Barometer, Thermometer, Dew-point, and Humidity, in the two years, are " very nearly the same, and the mean maximum and minimum and con- " sequently mean Temperature exactly the same; also the number of days, " and amount of rain, are nearly the same."

" In 1863 the amount of cloud and number of days on which elec- " trical phenomena occurred are in excess; and in '62 the extreme range of " Temperature and Barometer are in excess. In fact the two years have " been decidedly wet and much alike, only in reverse order: in 1862 the " first 6 months being moderately *wet* and the last six months very wet; " and in '63 the reverse, though not so decidedly."

During the prevalence of the North-east winds, heavy clouds are frequently seen hanging on the mountains towards the East and the daily range of the Thermometer is very great, sometimes 30 degrees (30.6 was the extreme range in 1863) when it is found very trying to delicate constitutions. The old and the enfeebled complain of the North wind—after the first burst of the monsoon is over and when the North East wind has set in steadily the moisture that accompanied it ceases, and a general feeling of dryness and heat is experienced. Passive Congestion of the Liver is frequently complained of about this time, and Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, and Sore Throats become very prevalent. Dr. Crawford in his account of Secunderabad in reference to this dry bleak North wind, observes, that it " drinks up the dews of heaven, licks up the moisture from the surface of the " body and drives the blood to the internal organs." On the hills of Kandy, the dry wind absorbs moisture not only from living beings, but also from inanimate objects. Furniture of all kinds begins to creak and crack about December and January when the North winds are most violent.

During the South-west monsoon, the temperature though higher is more agreeable. There is greater determination about this time to the surface of the body and " bilious attacks" are frequently complained of, whilst exposure to the fierce sun leads to Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of the Liver. At certain periods, when the atmosphere is saturated with moisture and evaporation from the body is suppressed, Europeans, particularly delicate females, complain of a distressing feeling of langour and relaxation and of a dull pain at the *back* of the head. The period which marks the departure of the North-east monsoon and the advent of the South-west is the most trying. Diseases, in their most formidable shapes present themselves, and Pneumonia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Fever and Cholera are not uncommon about this time.

From the valuable Meteorological Tables of Mr. Barnes for 1862 and 1863, to be found in " Ferguson's Directory for 1864-5," and the brief analysis that I have already submitted, it would appear that the most striking peculiarities of the Kandy Climate are :—

1.—Daily variations of temperature, more particularly observed during the North-east monsoon when the difference between mean monthly maxima and minima is from 25 to 32 degrees.

2.—The presence of dews and fogs driven from surrounding mountain heights (varying from 300 to 1,500 feet) to the basin in which the town of Kandy is situated.

3.—Great heat of sun during the day: the thermometer rising, on exposure to it, to 148·7,—chiefly caused by the concentration of heat in the earth and the reflection from its surface. And I would add a strong glare from the white streets of Kandy which is sometimes most painful to the eyes.

Digitized by Google

Unfavorable Situation of Kandy Town.—It is to be regretted that the town of Kandy should have been constructed in a hollow surrounded by hills, whilst a few miles on the Peradenia road a beautiful site presented itself for a very large town; and in view of the manifest disadvantages of the present situation, it is worthy of consideration whether surrounding interests do not permit of a healthier spot being chosen, particularly as the town is of very limited extent, admitting of extension only in directions notoriously unhealthy (Kendealla, Ampitya and Katugastotte.)

The higher portions of Kandy town rest on decomposed gneiss, the lower parts on an alluvial formation. Most of the houses in town are damp and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that the drainage of the surrounding hills falls into and is absorbed by the soil on which the town is built. On the Northern side the Mahawille Ganga forms a circuit within two miles, and the banks of this river are fully exposed to a powerful sun during the dry season. The neighbourhood of the town on all sides is still jungly. Perflation of air within it is slight from the manner in which it is completely shut in by hills. If to the above, we add defective conservancy arrangements, we have within it many of the conditions that are more or less inimical to health. But for the tolerable town drainage, the admirable arrangements of the different streets, permitting a circulation of air, the gradual extension of cultivation, and the beautiful artificial lake, towards the South and East, which is justly regarded as, in a sanitary sense, the "saviour" of Kandy, the chief mountain capital would be very unhealthy. In 1824 when there was no drainage and the lower lake emitted its poisonous exhalations, a third part of the Garrison is reported to have died of Fever. *

Upon the whole then, *Kandy Town* may be said to be unfavorably situated in respect of Health, in consequence of local peculiarities.

But this remark does not apply to the surrounding Hills. And notwithstanding all the disadvantages of "Kandy Climate"—(sudden changes giving rise to internal congestions and the damp of dews and fogs to colds and coughs), its general superiority over that of the Low-country, asserts itself in the appearance of Europeans up-country. Except among the very old residents we seldom meet here with "parchment faces":—the anæmic look of the Low-country is an exceptional phenomenon on the Hills, where one is less exposed to unceasing heat and—from altitude—to malaria; where the nights are more favorable to sleep and where exercise in the open air may be taken freely and without great fatigue.

From the combined operation of these several circumstances, a fair amount of health is enjoyed by those perched on the hill sides around Kandy; and I would venture to add that a tolerable immunity from the so-called endemic diseases would be secured, were people more abstemious in the use of highly stimulating materials to be found in *meat breakfasts, meat tiffins* and *meat dinners, and Allsopp's Pale Ale.* A recent Indian writer observes that the natives of India have a homely proverb that "the proper *Devil* of mankind is man." Health in India, Mr. Moore observes, "depends much on the control which each maintains over the enemy within. "Temperance both in quantity and quality of food and drink—as much "physical exercise taken in the cool of the day as the season will admit; "occupation of the mind by a judicious mixture of pleasure and business, "(monotony and the utter want of all engagement are felt greatly in the "interior of Ceylon)—avoiding as much as possible exposure to the sun

* Military Sanitary Reports; Ceylon.

Digitized by Google

" and night air—guarding against depressing passions, among which anger " may be considered a chief—the use of suitable flannel clothing, par- " ticularly a belt over the bowels in the wet season (necessary in " Kandy at all seasons)—and the application of proper remedies at the " very first onset of disease, will enable the European to sojourn in " India with the greatest amount of happiness and security."

As a change from Colombo, the Hills about Kandy (Hantanne, Oudo-ville, &c.) are found very agreeable, and the climate most salubrious in its effects on constitutions suffering from diseases functional and from the debility (*cachexia-loci*) produced by a prolonged residence in the Low-country. Accordingly, convalescents from fever, those suffering from ulcers difficult to heal, and from constitutional debility, derive great benefit from a run up to Kandy. Those suffering from Pulmonary Affections, Rheumatism, Liver and Bowel Complaints (Dysentery and Diarrhœa) cannot expect any benefit from the change.

Pusilava.—Twenty-two miles from Kandy, the climate is still more favourable: the air purer, cooler and more invigorating, the mean temperature being about 70°; and at Moneragalle or Peacock, 4,000 feet above sea level, the air is described sometimes as "very raw," the Thermometer standing at 55°. Those who dislike and cannot withstand, the *damp* of Nuwera Ellia, prefer the Hills about Pusilava.

The most striking peculiarities of Pusilava climate, are its rarified air and mild temperature: the drawback is its humidity. But upon the whole the climate is favourable to health, and by a short stay on the Hills about Pusilava, salutary changes are observed: the complexion assumes a ruddy hue and the appetite improves to such an extent that tough jungle fare is keenly relished, by those coming up from the Low-country, accustomed to the delicacies of Colombo. It would be well, if all who rush up to Nuwera Ellia during the season, were to make a short stay at Pusilava.—An intelligent Planter at Pusilava, assured me that the Station is most healthy during the rains. This remark I think is applicable to the Interior generally. During the period of the heavy rains the public health is not materially affected, and both Europeans and Natives, while they grumble at the weather, suffer little or nothing from any other morbid affection than ill-humour.

From Pusilava, the road through the valley is almost a level for about 10 miles, when it begins to wind round the bases of precipitous hills. From the Rest-house up to *Kodee Maran* or the toll post, a distance of 12 miles, the road is a continuous ascent up a steep pass, the last two miles forming a gentle slope until the so-called *Newera Ellia* plains are reached.—The average of the Thermometer at noon is said to be 70 at Rambodde, never rising higher than 74, and about 150 inches of rain fall during the year. On the hills, 4 to 5,000 feet above sea level, the Thermometer sinks to about 50°.*

Rambodde is generally thought to be damp and very unfavorable to pectoral and bowel complaints and Rheumatism.

Newera Ellia.—Newera Ellia is generally known and appreciated as the Sanatarium of Ceylon and it is now availed of and enjoyed by Europeans during both the South-west and North-east Monsoons. It also forms the convalescent station for the European soldiery: a small detachment being always there. The Station enjoys an altitude of 6,250 feet above the sea board and is on all sides surrounded by hills, one of which

* "Ferguson's Directory."

Digitized by Google

Pedrotallagalla rises 2000 feet above the Plain, which is watered by the Mahavilla-ganga running here in a serpentine course.

It is said that although a good deal of rain falls at Nuwera Ellia during the South-west monsoon, its rain-fall is less than either at Rambodde, the Knuckles, or even at Dolosbage. Sir Emerson Tennent has stated as his belief that the rain-fall at Newera Ellia is not much in excess of that on the Western Coast; whilst, in the Directory for 1865, Mr. Ferguson states it to be fully 50 inches less than on the outer sides of the mountains that surround the station. The Thermometer at noon is therein put down at 62°.

It has however been carefully ascertained, that the mean annual Temperature at Newera Ellia is,

In the morning 53½
Mid-day 63½
In the evening .....60 5-12ths.

During frosty nights in January, the Thermometer sinks to 28°. I am informed that the instrument stood at 24° in January 1865.

Dr. Beatson, Inspector General of Hospitals in Bengal (under whom I did duty at Trincomalie with much pleasure and profit,) describes the Climate of Nuwera Ellia as *unsurpassed by any within the tropics.** Mr. Markham of Cinchona notoriety speaks of the climate of the Neilgherries, as the *most delightful in the world* †. Without however proceeding to these lengths, it may be fairly stated that the climate of Newera Ellia is the best in Ceylon in many respects, and equal to many of the hilly stations in India enjoying the same, or even a higher altitude.—as from our insular position and other causes, the temperature of the air at Nuwera Ellia is I believe lower than at many Hill Stations in India of greater altitude. For instance:—

At Ootacamund .....7,300 feet above the sea, the average mean of the Thermometer at	At Nuwera Ellia, more than 1000 feet lower, the average is
Sunrise is.....58 1-12th	Morning 53½
Noon.....63 9-12ths	Noon.....63½
Sunset 58 6-12ths	Evening .....60 5-12ths.
Rain-fall 60 inches.	Rain-fall not correctly ascertained. ‡

So that in point of Temperature at least, Nuwera Ellia is equal to Ootacamund, although situated about 1050 feet lower, whilst its easy access from the Low-country must always form an additional recommendation; health seekers being able to drive up from Colombo to the Plains over a well constructed carriage road, surrounded on all sides by beautiful water-falls and grand mountain scenery.

The Season.—Of those who resort to Newera Ellia for "change of climate," some prefer to be there during the South-west monsoon, the dry and parching North wind blowing over the plains about January and February being found too trying to invalids from the Low-country. But to those merely enervated by a protracted residence in Colombo and elsewhere, the most enjoyable period is during the so-called "Season," extending from January to April, in the North-east monsoon, when European residents from Colombo and Kandy congregate on the Plains. With the rains that precede the South-west, about the latter end of

* The Italics are mine.

† Travels in Peru and India.

‡ Observations taken by Assistant Surgeon Dr. Massey in 1865 shew 71·87 inches—rain falling on 227 days.—Ed, "Directory."

Digitized by Google

April or the beginning of May, they return to their homes much improved in general health. Ladies particularly derive great benefit from a few months residence at Nuwera Ellia and children return to Colombo with the rich glow of health on their cheeks. As a retreat from the heat and dust of Colombo, during February, March and April, no better can be found in Ceylon than Nuwera Ellia: where sleep is always refreshing, undisturbed by mosquitoes, and where the lassitude of the Low-country soon gives way to a healthful mental and bodily activity. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cold, and brisk walking exercise round the Plains is found necessary to excite the circulation.

In one of a series of clever letters from a "Competition Wallah" published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, I find the following observations extracted from Mr. Moore's "Health in the Tropics" having reference to the influence which Hill climate exercises over the mind:—

"As a natural consequence the body not only becomes invigorated "and inspirited, but the mind also is more active and capable of greater "and sustained action.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Hence in Hill stations, whether for good or evil, there is gener-"ally a fresher, more energetic and it perhaps may be added, more "intellectual tone than is met with among the dwellers on the Plains. "There is not the heat to feel and talk about, and the climate seems "to instil a new life into both mind and body. It gives a greater elas-"ticity and enables Europeans to undergo more than they could possibly "endure under the "punkah" and "tatties," or exposed to the heat "without those necessaries. It is the circumstance of a Hill Climate "being a Sanatarium *for the mind* as well as the body, which adds so im-"mensely to its value."

Those who have suffered from the enervating effects of the climate of the Low-country and enjoyed the bracing air of the mountains will perhaps realize, more or less, the force of the above observations.

But notwithstanding all that has been said of "Hill Climate" in general, I am afraid that its *therapeutical* value has, in most cases, been overstated. Not a few have returned from Nuwera Ellia (who have gone thither with damaged constitutions) much disappointed. The advantages and disadvantages must be carefully considered before its climate is recommended to invalids. Like all Hill Climates, that of Nuwera Ellia is valuable, more as a *conservative* than as a curative agent: or as Dr. Morehead observes, "Hill Climate materially assists in *maintaining* at a "high standard the general health of Europeans and their families." It is unsuited to the endemic diseases of the country to which Europeans are liable, and those suffering from Bowel complaints and from Liver disease had better get "stewed" in Colombo, breathing marine air, than resort to the cold damp and variable climate of Nuwera Ellia*. Nor is the climate adapted to inflammatory diseases in general as noticed by Mr. Murray, and its humid atmosphere is unfavourable to Rheumatism.

To European ladies who suffer from a train of nervous disorders, the climate is admirably adapted particularly during the latter part of the North East Monsoon when the air is very dry†, and all those diseases of children dependent on "Irritation" are benefitted by the cold of Nuwera Ellia; convalescents from fever derive great benefit from a trip thither.

---

* The variations exceed sometimes 100 degrees in 24 hours in the sun.

† In March last the difference between the wet bulb and dry thermometer was observed to be 20°.

Digitized by Google

It is frequently observed that Fever, as a disease, is unknown at Nuwera Ellia. The Natives have an idea that fever is unknown at altitudes where leeches cannot thrive,—"no leeches, no fever." Does an altitude of 6,000 feet prevent the generation of Malaria? Sir Ranald Martin observes that in the West Indies an altitude of 3,000 feet secured the European from attacks of yellow fever. I have however known people who contracted malarious fevers at Nuwera Ellia; I have attended on resident Natives with fever there; and I am informed by a highly intelligent Officer of the Ceylon Rifles that a brother Officer caught fever *every time* he went up to Nuwera Ellia. A Planter stationed at Gampola lately returned from Nuwera Ellia with fever. These facts are however too few and too isolated from which to generalize; but our Sanatarium is not free from conditions that are supposed to give rise to malarious fevers and it has been observed that *mere* altitude is no protection against malaria. Khelat on the Beloochistan table-land, 7,000 feet above the sea, has been found to be malarious. The "Mahamuree" or Indian typhus shewed itself in the snowy ranges of the Himalayas—in Ghureval at heights varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet*.

Cholera and Small-pox are not unknown at Newera Ellia and a few years back a disease not unlike "Hill Colic" was noticed among the European soldiery stationed there. A Commission of Enquiry was instituted and even the rations issued to the men from the Commissariat were subjected to close examination in order to ascertain whether they had any share in the production of the disease.

With the extension of the Railway to Kandy and perhaps to Rambodde, and the attention that the "Military Question" has excited, Newera Ellia will no doubt be more largely availed of by the Europeans in the Island than it is at present. The station will however require considerable improvements, before it is fitted for all the purposes of a Sanatarium. The native bazaars and boutiques will require a different arrangement and one of the most desirable improvements would be the conversion of the present swampy Plain (through which runs the Nanoo Oya, a branch of the Mahavilla ganga, which is here very shallow) into a large artificial lake. Drives and walks round this sheet of water would add considerably to the health and beauty of the place.

Badulla.—The Badulla or Ouvah country embraces a large portion of the interior of Ceylon, to the extent of 2,189 square miles. Its greatest length is put down as 90 miles, its breadth, from the wild portions of Adam's peak to Kattragam being about 70 miles. It extends to the limits of Ratnapoora, to those of Hambantotte, to the Hakgallo range of hills on the Nuwera Ellia side, to Ooma Oya on the Lower Badulla road, to Halganam Oya on the Maturatta side, and to Madulla towards Wallapanne.

Physical Appearance.—The physical appearance of the country is different in different places consisting of very high mountains and low hills, intersected by winding valleys and extensive plains covered with low jungle—the valleys receive the mountain streams which as they run down towards the low country form in several places beautiful water-falls. At Donhinde, 4 miles from Badulla town, the Badulla Oya falling several hundred feet to join the Mahaviila ganga forms a beautiful cascade. At Ella 12 miles from Badulla the scenery is described as very beautiful: the Hambantotte low lands, interspersed with diminutive hills and even the sea being seen on a clear day.

Town.—The Badulla town is situated in an oval valley at an elevation of 2,240 feet above sea level, surrounded on all sides by undulating

* Indian Annals of Medical Science.

Digitized by Google

hills varying from 400 to 6,700 feet which is the altitude of Namona Cooly peak situated on the South and East of the valley. Many of the low hills about the town are barren, and the reflected heat is sensibly felt in the town during the hot weather; most of the bungalows are built on a level with swamps and snipe bogs.

Badulla Oya.—The town is watered principally by the Badulla Oya which takes its rise in the Namana Cooly range, and enters the valley to the South West, leaving it on the North after a zig-zag course. It then runs between the hills and joins the Mahavilla in Bintenne.

Paddy fields.—Paddy fields are found in all directions and to this circumstance the unhealthiness of Badulla town has been ascribed not without reason. There is no inland town wherein paddy fields are so numerous as in the valley of Badulla, and it is said that fever is very prevalent about the time that these extensive fields are being irrigated.

It has been clearly ascertained that irrigated lands near a town are very unfavourable to health particularly if for a time, as at Badulla, they are flooded with water. Accordingly in Italy, rice cultivation is not permitted within 3 miles of the communes and 5 miles of the capital. This is a subject well worthy of the consideration of local Sanitary Boards, particularly in connection with Badulla town where severe malarious fevers are frequently prevalent.

Soil.—The soil is not different from that found in other parts of the interior except that Lime preponderates, and while to this circumstance its fertility is ascribed, fever is generally attributed by the Natives to the presence of extensive lime-stone tracks. Europeans I am told, believe that much of the success of Coffee Cultivation in Ouvah is rather due to the climate of its Hills than to the soil, such as it is found.

Climate.—From the foregoing brief description of the Badulla district, its physical aspect, &c., it is obvious that a variety of climate may be found in it. The climate of upper Ouvah or the Hill country, comprehended in the group known as Pedrotallagalla and Horton's Plains, is equal, if not superior, to that of other high districts. The atmosphere is cool and bracing and the inhabitants healthy and strong; but at the base of these hills in a South West direction towards Hambantotte and Katregam are found low plains covered with dense jungle and the melancholy effects of *miasma* are seen in the villages scattered about these parts, the inhabitants presenting a sickly anemic appearance and many of them suffer from enlarged spleens. The mortality from fever alone is said to be very high in Lower Ouvah *. Another devastating disease to be found in the Low-country of Ouvah is a form of congenital Syphilis, known among the Natives as *Paringhee*.

It has been remarked that no station in the Central Province presents such variations of the Thermometer as Badulla town. The remark was repeated to me by an Officer high in the service of Government, and whose knowledge of the Hill-country is both extensive and intimate. I regret that it is not in my power to give very extended Meteorological Observations of Badulla; but such as Medical Assistant, Mr. Gould (a very intelligent Officer of the Civil Medical Department,) has furnished me I subjoin, and from them it would appear that the variation is not even as great as is remarked in Kandy during the N. E. monsoon. And on the Hilly ranges I am told that the variation is even much less than in the town:—

---

* Surveyors in Government employ have suffered severely from even a temporary stay in these parts.

Digitized by Google

Register of Thermometer in Badulla Town.

In January	1862.	Maximum was	85	Minimum	68	Wind N. E. with rain occasionally.
— February	„	„	80	„	70	Heavy rain with thunder and lightning.
— March	„	„	80	„	75	Wind variable, days very hot, nights very chilly and damp.
— April	„	„	84	„	72	Wind variable, weather hot, very disagreeable, dewy nights.
— May	„	„	80	„	72	Wind variable, few showers of rain.
— June	„	„	80	„	75	Wind S.W., few drizzling showers.
— July	„	„	80	„	75	„ „ „ „
— August	„	„	80	„	72	Wind S. W., mornings clear and sunny, afternoons cloudy and showery.
— September	„	„	80	„	72	Wind S. W., weather hot and cold alternately.
— October	„	„	80	„	72	Wind variable, very hot and oppressive during the day, and cold and damp at night.
— November	„	„	76	„	65	Wind N. E., heavy showers of rain.
— December	„	„	70	„	58	Wind N. E., uninterrupted showers of rain for days together.

With these Observations, I conclude for the present, this imperfect delineation of the Climate of the Interior. On a future occasion I shall endeavour to complete the article by noticing the peculiarities of the other districts of the Interior.

I am aware of the imperfections to be found in this paper—I must crave indulgence for them. A medical man in active work has little time to devote to literary pursuits, and had more leisure been permitted, the matter would have been presented in a more readable form.

Digitized by Google

MEDICAL HINTS.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHERS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES,

UNTIL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CAN BE OBTAINED.

BY THE LATE C. ELLIOTT, M. D.

With Notes and Additions.

BY HENRY DICKMAN,

Col. Surgeon, Kandy.

COOLY LINES.

In order to ensure health among the Tamil Coolies on Coffee Estates, a measure of the first importance consists in careful attention to the state of the Lines, with a view to preserve them in a cleanly condition. Where numbers live together this precaution is always necessary, but in the case of the Malabar Cooly, whose habits are essentially filthy, it becomes absolutely necessary that the Lines should be frequently inspected, that cleanliness should be *enforced*, and that ventilation should be afforded to such an extent as effectually to destroy the offensive smell perceptible in the immediate neighbourhood of old temporary Cooly lines.

Of late much attention has been paid to the construction of Lines on Coffee Estates. On many Estates, buildings of a permanent character are to be found, properly constructed and well ventilated, and the jungle habitations of Coolies may now be said to be, generally, good. But still the chief difficulty consists in preserving them in a state of cleanliness, and preventing them from becoming *nests* of disease. Active European Superintendence can alone accomplish this.

Cooly Lines should be constructed in well sheltered situations, in the neighbourhood of water, and away from paddy fields or marshy ground. If constructed on flat ground, they should be well drained, and have a series of air holes near the roof, to allow of the entrance of air and the escape of smoke from fires within. Tamils have a great aversion to air holes. Even in hospitals, they attempt to close up every crevice in a room which admits light and air, and therefore care should be taken that these openings are left uncovered.

The ground, in the neighbourhood of Cooly Lines, should be kept in a very cleanly state and all filthy accumulations removed and buried, at some distance. The drains should be free from stagnant water.

Should Fever, Dysentery or Cholera appear to any extent in *old* Lines, a measure of the first importance would be, the removal of the sick to new habitations, until the old Lines are thoroughly repaired, ventilated and whitewashed; old and rotten thatch being entirely removed from the roofs.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

From the neglect of Intermittent Fever, than which no disease is more easily treated at the commencement, large numbers of Coolies die annually in Ceylon. It is almost the first disease which assails them in the island. Transferred from a low warm country to a district mountainous, cold and moist, and after enduring the fatigue of a long journey on foot, through malarious jungles, the constitution of the newly arrived Malabar Cooly becomes peculiarly susceptible of fever.

Intermittent Fever or Ague (the *Colore Catchel* of Tamils) is easily recognised in having three stages. The *cold*, *hot*, and *sweating* stages. The cold stage sets in with shivering, the patient complains of cold and pain in the back and large joints, desires extra covering and generelly lies down in the sun. In about 15 or 20 minutes the cold stage is succeeded by the *hot* stage, when the skin becomes hot, and

Digitized by Google

the pulse quick, and headache and thirst are complained of. This stage generally lasts for some hours; at length perspiration breaks out on the forehead and becomes, gradually, very general. Symptoms then disappear, leaving a certain amount of *debility* behind. Repeated attacks of Ague affect the organs,—producing congestion of the Liver, enlargement of the Spleen and frequently terminate in Dropsy, a very unmanageable disease in the Malabar Cooly.

TREATMENT.—During the cold stage administer warm drinks. Twenty drops of Sal Volatile and 20 drops of Laudanum in half a wine glass of water will often cut short the cold fit. In the hot stage, purgative medicines are generally given; a dose of Salts, with 3 or 4 grains of Blue Pill, a drachm of the compound powder of Jalap, or a dose of Castor Oil may be safely given during this stage. During the *intermission*, and after the bowels have been well acted upon by a purgative, Quinine should be steadily given. Three grains every fourth hour have been found very efficacious in Agues of the Malabar Coolies. But on Estates, in the absence of a Medical man, treatment cannot be conducted with particular reference to the *stages* of this disease, and therefore for ordinary attacks, half a tea-spoonful of Jalap, a tea-spoonful of Salts, and about half of a tea-spoonful of Quinine (in powder not lumps) mixed up in a wine glass of water with a few drops of Essence of Peppermint, if to be had, will answer very well. If this does not act upon the bowels in four hours, repeat the does slightly diminished. This dose alone will often put an end to fever in Natives, but in Europeans it should be followed by Quinine, say ½ of a tea-spoonful (in powder not lumps) two or three times a day in water, beginning as soon as the above Purgative has operated on the bowels.

If the taste of Quinine be very unpleasant, make it into pills with a little bread crumb or with boiled rice.

If there be much shivering and headache at the commencement of the attack, an Emetic of a tea-spoonful of Mustard in water, will afford relief. Promote the vomiting by large draughts of warm water. In such cases the stomach should be allowed to settle before the purgative is taken.

Each European should have a bottle of Warburg's Tincture, and take it in case of a severe attack, according to the printed instructions on the bottle.

REMITTENT FEVER.

Neglected cases of *Ague* often assume the character of Remittent Fever, which is a much more severe disease. But it frequently shews itself as a distinct disease, without any previous attack of Ague. Should a case of Intermittent Fever resist the remedies before indicated, and heat of skin be more or less *constantly* present, such a case should be sent to the hospital, or a professional man consulted at once; as very often, in such cases, fever depends on some organic derangement.

In Remittent Fever, there are no distinct *stages*, as in the Intermittent. In Ague *all* the symptoms subside during the period of *intermission*, but in Remittent Fever only an *abatement* of symptoms takes place, at certain times, which are called *periods* of REMISSION.

Remittent Fever generally sets in, with a feeling of chilliness; there are no distinct rigors, as in the Intermittent Fever, and sometimes only the toes and fingers feel cold, previous to the accession of febrile heat; headache is intense, pain is complained of in the spine, in the joints and sometimes about the Liver; heat of skin is very great, eyes are suffused, giddiness is frequently complained of, the bowels are generally in a constipated state, but sometimes fever is associated with diarrhœa. The tongue is dry and coated, there is much thirst, and the pulse is full and strong; occasionally the patient becomes delirious. After some hours these symptoms abate, the skin is found to be less hot, headache less severe, pulse less quick and, perhaps, some perspiration breaks out, with manifest relief. This is called the period of *Remission*, which, however, is not of long duration. In the ardent Remittent Fever, remission is so very slight as to escape *ordinary* observation. In bad cases of Remittent Fever, Medical men look forward with anxiety for this period of Remission to administer Quinine.

Fever generally remits at certain periods of the day, and returns again with violence after a brief interval, when heat of skin, headache, confusion of head and other symptoms again become severe and aggravated. Several *exacerbations* or attacks of fever lead to considerable loss of strength, and implicate important organs. The Brain or the Liver is the organ most frequently affected in this form of Fever, and not unfrequently Jaundice is found associated with Remittent fever.

In Europeans, and in patients of robust habits, the disease becomes developed more rapidly, and all the febrile symptoms are much more severe, leading readily to congestion or inflammation of organs,

Digitized by Google

TREATMENT should be active, and generally premised by a smart purgative. Four or five grains of Calomel with as many of the Extract of Colocynth, made up into two pills should be given at once, followed by a drachm of the compound powder of Jalap in a couple of hours. After the bowels have been well acted on, febrile symptoms somewhat decline, when the following fever powders might be advantageously given :—

Sulphate of Quinine	... 3 grains
James' Powder	... 3 grains
Powdered Nitre	... 4 grains

every third or fourth hour.

Quinine combined with James' powder, in this manner, might be given in the height of fever. The bowels should be kept open by aperient medicines: Castor Oil, Salts, or by purgative pills—Compound Rhubarb pills assist in keeping the bowels open in fever, after an active purgative—two Compound Rhubarb pills, each 5 grains, would answer very well at one time.

When headache is very severe, particularly in Europeans, cold water to the head and a few leeches to each temple afford great relief. Soda water and cold drinks are very grateful in fevers. Barley water, slightly acidulated, allays the thirst of fever and may be used as a common drink.

Should the stomach become irritable, a mustard plaster will be found serviceable. Ten or twelve drops of Chloroform in a little *cold* arrowroot, or half a tea-spoonful of Carbonate of Soda dissolved in very hot water *and drunk hot*, often allay vomiting and irritability of stomach.

During a complete remission, no active medicines should be given.

FEVER WITH DIARRHŒA.

If Fever is accompanied with Diarrhœa or Dysentery—give 3 grains of Quinine, 3 of Dover's powder and 2 of Grey powder every 4th hour, after a dose of Castor Oil. Should stupor or much heaviness of head be also present, great care is required in the administration of Dover's powder, as it contains Opium. The patient, if a Cooly, under such circumstances had better be sent to the hospital, or Medical advice obtained without delay. Bowel complaint, in any form, is a troublesome combination, in the Malabar, calling for suitable diet and constant observation ; neither of which can be well obtained on an Estate.

In the European, Remittent Fever is not unfrequently attended with head symptoms. Delirium or drowsiness should excite alarm and professional aid be at once obtained.

JUNGLE FEVER.

There is another form of fever called *Low Remittent*, *Typhoid* and sometimes *Jungle fever*. In addition to the symptoms of Rimettent Fever, great prostration of strength is present from the commencement of the attack, which in many cases, is sudden, and followed by unconsciousness, muttering and delirium. In these cases Medical advice should be obtained at once. If the patient be very low, stimulants are indicated, but seek advice without delay.

BOWEL COMPLAINT.

Do not allow the bowels to be more than three or four times purged in one day without taking 20 or 30 drops of Laudanum in a little water. If that be not sufficient, take as much Dover's Powder as will go on a 3d piece, and as much Quinine as will go on a 6d piece, two or three times a day. Avoid salt meat, and take *white* bread, rice, broth, tea, &c.

Simple Diarrhœa often depends on the presence of irritating matter in the bowels, and is frequently relieved by a dose of Castor Oil. If Diarrhœa is attended with cough and fever, with sweating, and the patient becomes emaciated, seek Medical advice.

Europeans who have been some time in the country, are subject to a form of Diarrhœa attended with "*sore tongue*," preventing them from taking curries or drinking wine or spirits from the intense burning sensation these produce in the mouth and along the throat. The disease is now familiarly known as the *sore-mouth* disease, and has proved very troublesome. The Diarrhœa is not urgent, but the motions though few in number, are copious and frothy, and a characteristic feature of the disease is the *alternate* affection of the tongue and bowels. When the tongue is very sore, the Diarrhœa is altogether absent, or greatly relieved and as the soreness of the tongue disappears, Diarrhœa sets in. The disease after a period more or less prolonged, wears out the patient.

The late Dr. Elliott, who paid great attention to the investigation and treatment of this disease, called it *Phthisis Abdominalis*.

Digitized by Google

A long sea voyage and removal to a cold country, have been found to be the best means of shaking off the disease. The voyage to Europe should not be deferred too long. Seek Medical advice in the early stages of the disease and follow it.

DYSENTERY.

If there be much twisting or pain in the bowels with blood and mucus in the motions with straining, it is Dysentery. Premise the treatment by a small dose of Castor Oil, say ½ an ounce, in a little warm water. Take the same Powders (Dower's to cover a 3d piece, and Quinine to cover a 6d piece) every 4, 5, or 6 hours according to the urgency of the symptoms.

These Diarrhœa and Dysentery Powders should be kept ready, made up and in good quantity where there are gangs of men employed. That is 5 grains of Dover's Powder and 8 grains of Quinine in each powder—folded in paper and kept in a wide mouthed bottle.

If there be much straining at stool, give ½ a tea-spoonful of Laudanum in ½ a wine glass of cold water, as an injection with a small syringe: and repeat it if necessary two or three times a day.

In Europeans, passing much blood, with pain and fever, apply 12 or 18 large leeches in the *early* stages over the most painful part. Fine leeches can be got in the paddy fields. Take a hip bath, by sitting in a small tub of hot water twice a day*; and keep hot clay or sand in a pillow case spread upon the belly.

Diminish the medicines *gradually*, that is from four to three times, to twice and to once a day, for, if given up suddenly, the disease will probably return. When convalescent, eat a small quantity of the Quince apple (Belligeddi or Marmel,) morning and evening.

Take only farinaceous food, such as *white* bread, arrowroot, &c.; and broth (without vegetables) as improvement takes place.

[It is a very difficult matter to regulate diet amongst Malabar Coolies suffering from Dysentery. Even in hospitals they occasionally succeed in obtaining food from other patients which is unsuited for the particular complaint. They must, however, on no account be allowed to eat chillies, raw onions, meat, hard rice and other indigestible food. No disease is so apt to relapse, from bad food, as Dysentery.]

CHOLERA.

When this disease breaks out, the first few cases generally prove fatal; and amongst Coolies, collapse, as a symptom, is recognised after a few rice water evacuations from the bowels.

Vomiting or purging is generally a very early symptom. A "premonitory diarrhœa" generally precedes Cholera. As the disease progresses, the patient becomes cold and pulseless; the voice alters, becomes husky; eyes sink in their sockets, fingers become shrivelled, and, in the worst cases, jactitation, or tumbling in bed, is present. Among Natives, cramps are not generally recognised.

TREATMENT.—Be provided with "Cholera Drops" or "Mixture," to be had at the Druggist's and which is usually composed of various aromatics with Opium, —and use according to the instructions.

Or give Laudanum 20 to 30 drops, with a tea-spoonful or two of Brandy, a little Carbonate of Soda, and any Spices you may have, in hot water every 2 or 3 hours, according to the emergency,—until vomiting or purging is relieved; but take care not to give too much Opium in this disease.

Intense vomiting may often be stopped by a tea-spoonful of Carbonate of Soda dissolved in hot water, and "drunk as hot as possible." If thrown up repeat the dose.

Lay a large mustard poultice over the stomach for 10 or 15 minutes.

Pills made of Calomel, Camphor and Morphia have been found very efficacious. They are retained in the stomach when fluid medicines are rejected. Each pill should consist of 2 grains Calomel, 3 grains Camphor, and one quarter of a grain of Morphia. A pill should be taken every 3 or 4 hours until purging and vomiting subside and the heat of the body is restored.

During the prevalence of an epidemic, every effort should be made to check the "premonitory" diarrhœa; 30 drops of Laudanum in hot brandy and water will be found very efficacious.

Coolies seldom apply for aid until too late. It is therefore necessary to warn them of the danger arising from neglect of *timely* measures. During the pre-

* By sitting in tepid water and then very gradually pouring in boiling water, a very high temperature can be borne.

Digitized by Google

valence of an epidemic it would be a good plan to distribute among them "Cholera Pills," which should be directed to be taken dissolved in green ginger juice (*Ingee Surain.*) Natives generally prefer remedies in the form of pills in Cholera.

A strong infusion of black pepper, and the application of the stinging nettle to the spine and over the abdomen, are spoken of favourably.

During the "Cholera Season," the lines should be kept scrupulously clean and should the disease appear in particular Lines they should be vacated, ventilated and purified before being occupied again. Fresh gangs of Coolies from the Coast, should if possible, be kept in separate Lines for a few days when Cholera is reported on the road travelled over by them.

LIVER.

Stitch or pain about the right side, shooting to the back and shoulder, increased on pressure, and difficulty of lying on the left side, are probably the commencing symptoms of Inflammation of the Liver.

Take a smart purgative, 4 grains of Calomel and 5 of the Extract of Colocynth, followed by Castor Oil or a dose of the Compound Powder of Jalap. Foment the side with hot flannels. If a strong or newly arrived European, apply 1 or 2 dozen leeches. Live low and carefully; avoid all strong drink, wine, beer, &c.

If not *entirely* relieved from pain by these remedies, seek Medical advice.

Malabar Coolies are not exempt from Liver disease; which is not, as some have supposed, *exclusively* a disease of the Europeans in India. The records of the Bombay Native Hospital shew that the rate of mortality has been considerably higher from liver disease, *in Natives*, than in the European General Hospital of that Presidency, and not unfrequently we meet with cases of Inflammation of the Liver, *leading to abscess*, among Malabar Coolies in this country. A peculiar sallowness of the eyes and fullness of the abdomen, irregular fever and pain and uneasiness of the right side, are some of the symptoms complained of.

Quinine 3 grains, Calomel 1 grain and Cream of Tartar 20 grains, three times a day, have been found very serviceable, with a blister to the right side. Should Diarrhœa be also present, these remedies are inapplicable, seek medical advice or send the man to hospital.

DROPSY.

Malabar Coolies, after an attack of Fever and Bowel Complaint, become affected sometimes with Dropsy—the hands, feet and face swell, and swelling afterwards becomes very general; the abdomen occasionally enlarges to a very great extent.

If Dropsy depends on simple debility, 3 grains of Quinine and 5 grains of powdered Nitre with a glass of Gin or Arrack twice a day, have been found very useful. But Dropsy, in the Malabar Cooly, frequently depends on organic affection, induced by neglect of Fever and Dysentery.

It would be well to send a case of Dropsy for treatment to the Hospital or to seek professional advice at once.

SMALL POX.

Should this disease appear among Coolies on an Estate, it would be desirable to remove the affected to an isolated hut, away from the Cooly Lines; and the sick should, if practicable, be attended by those who had previously had Small Pox, certainly not by those who had not been vaccinated. The Lines, in which the disease appeared should be white-washed and thoroughly ventilated, and Coolies should be prevented from visiting the sick hut.

It is often very difficult, for the inexperienced, to recognise this disease on the dark skin of Malabar laborers.

In Small-pox the fever is generally severe and frequently attended with delirium—some pain is felt in the stomach and, in this country, the eruptions generally appear on the third day of the fever and are to be found first on the forehead; they then gradually extend themselves to other parts of the body. About the third day, pimples are observed with *central* depressions and some swelling at the base of each; about the sixth day, the central depression disappears, the vesicle or pimple becomes a pustule and is found filled with matter of a yellowish colour. Upon the eight or ninth day of the eruption, scabbing takes place, and about the tenth or eleventh day, the crusts fall off.

The above is a very brief description of the progress of a distinct case of Small-pox. In the severe and confluent form there are great restlessness and debility, much swelling of the face and body, the pimples run into each other, and there is great fœtor when the pustules break. The patient complains of difficulty of swallowing and difficulty of breathing; delirium sets in, the extre-

Digitized by Google

mities become cold and frequently suffocation ensues. In the *Malignant* kind, discharges of blood take place from the stomach and bowels and certain parts of the body mortify. Sometimes the delicate structures of the eye become affected, ending in total blindness.

TREATMENT.—A dose of Castor Oil is always very useful to commence with; the bowels should be kept open by some mild medicine (Gregory's powder: Dose, 2 tea-spoonfuls for an adult) throughout the disease. The diet should at first be light: Rice gruel and Sago jelly, afterwards Curry and Rice may be allowed.

Natives attach great importance to "cooling remedies" in Small-pox—they take plentifully of the water of the tender king cocoanut, sugar cane and sugar candy, and these do no harm. Keep away flies from Small-pox sores. Should the head become very hot and the fever be found very high, give Quinine and James' powder, of each 3 grains, three times a day. Effervescing draughts are also beneficial.

When there is great restlessness and want of sleep and *if there be no delirium or confusion*, 20 to 30 drops of Laudanum in a little water at bed time, prove of great service.

Should the discharge from the pustules of Small-pox be very profuse, the patient will require support in the shape of animal broths and wine.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease is never fatal; from the first the eruption presents the appearance of minute blisters, and crops of them appear for two or three days, the old crop shrivels whilst the new one appears,—there is no hardness at the base of each vesicle. Fever, if any, is slight and unattended with danger; the whole course of the disease lasting a week.

TREATMENT.—Keep the bowels open. If fever is high give 3 grains of James' powder and 3 of powdered Nitre three times a day.

MEASLES.

This is a much more severe disease than Chicken-pox. Inattention and exposure give rise to severe Bronchitis and Inflammation of the Lungs in children. A large number of Coolies died some years ago from this disease at the Knuckles, from Inflammation of the Lungs, brought on by exposure and cold bathing. Catarrhal symptoms accompany the premonitory fever, the eyes are watery, the lids swell, and sneezing and cough are generally complained of; eruptions appear on the fourth day of the fever, and shew themselves in red circular spots, which afterwards join, forming patches of an irregular figure. In about five days the eruption disappears. Sometimes there is a slight peeling off of the skin.

TREATMENT.—As exposure to cold aggravates the disease, the patient should be kept slightly warm, and the bowels in a relaxed state, by Castor Oil. If the cough be troublesome, a tea-spoonful of Wine of Ipecac in a little water will be found serviceable. But should cough, fever and difficulty of breathing supervene on the *decline* of the eruption, professional aid will be necessary. Until advice is obtained give a couple of grains of Ipecac powder with 5 grains of Nitre, every 3 or 4 hours to an adult.

European children, under such circumstances, require leeches to the chest. Seek Medical advice.

NETTLE RASH.

The eruption resembles the appearance produced by the stinging of nettles. It appears sometimes in children teething, and is often dependent on an ill-condition of the stomach and bowels.

TREATMENT.—Purgatives of Rhubarb and Magnesia and a few doses of Carbonate of Soda are generally sufficient.

The following powders are useful, for children under 5 years of age:—

Grey Powder 2 grains: Carbonate of Soda 5 grains; Powdered-Rhubarb 3 grains—twice or three times a day.

APOPLEXY.

A certain conformation of the body predisposes to this disease. A person with a large head, short thick neck, and of short stature, corpulent, with a florid complexion, is said to have an apoplectic make. A certain period of life is another predisposition—persons are more subject to this disease between the 40th and 60th years. Full living, intemperance, sedentary habits, inordinate indulgence in sleep, and mental anxiety lead often to Apoplexy.

Digitized by Google

Symptoms.—Seizure is generally sudden: the patient falls down insensible, with loss of sensation and motion—and the breathing is *stertorous*; the pulse at first is small, afterwards full and strong and slower than natural; bowels generally are constipated, and skin is warm; some froth or saliva is found in the mouth, teeth clenched, with partial loss of the power of swallowing.

Occasionally a fit of Apoplexy is preceded by *warnings*:—palpitations, indigestion, dull pain in the head, giddiness, ringing in the ears, drowsiness, disturbed sleep, loss of temper, numbness of fingers, twisting of the mouth, &c.

TREATMENT.—Should be *always* conducted by a *Medical* man. In his absence, and *during a fit*, the patient should be removed into a large room, and the windows and doors thrown open; the head should be raised, the neck freed from cravat and shirt collars—cold towels should be steadily applied to the head, and the feet plunged in hot water. Purgative Enemas * should be administered until the bowels act freely; 10 grains of Calomel with a drop of Croton Oil should be placed on the tongue—but this is often difficult to do, from the clenching of the teeth—apply mustard plasters to the calves.

Should any delay take place in the visit of the Medical man, apply 6 leeches to each temple, particularly if the face is turgid and the eyes red. Those predisposed to this disease, should abstain from spirituous liquors, beer &c.—take regular exercise, observe early hours, adopt a spare diet, and bathe frequently in cold water. Old and feeble people are subject to a form of Apoplexy called *Serous Apoplexy*. Very often in this form stimulants are found necessary—generally, it is a fatal stroke: the termination, often in an easy form, of life.

SUN STROKE OR COUP DE SOLEIL.

Medical men who have served in India, have observed and recorded the effects of exposure to the vertical sun. Malabar Coolies in this country have sometimes been struck down with *Coup de Soleil*. Insensibility is the most urgent symptom.

In Calcutta these cases are treated by cold water applied to the head, and stimulants carefully given; careful Medical attendance will be afterwards required. Seek advice.

LOCKED JAW, OR TETANUS.

In this country very slight injuries to the body are often followed by Locked Jaw, particularly in rainy weather.

Stiffness about the neck is the commencing symptom, the lower jaw then becomes firmly closed; shooting pain is felt about the chest, and, after a short time, every muscle in the body becomes affected with spasms. The countenance alters, the abdomen is found as hard as a board, the body is generally raised in the form of a bow, and there is great suffering, the slightest exertion bringing on spasms; and it is extremely difficult to administer medicines or nutriment. A cold sweat afterwards covers the skin and a fit of convulsions puts an end to life—bowels are obstinately constipated.

About eight or nine days after the receipt of injury, Tetanic symptoms generally shew themselves. There is another form of Tetanus, called *Idiopathic Tetanus*, which is not due to external injury.

TREATMENT.—Blisters to the neck and spine; Purgative Enemas and Opium in 2 grain doses every 4th hour—Indian hemp is also useful, one drachm of the Tincture every 4th hour.

The wound is to be cleansed and poulticed—sprinkle Laudanum on the poultice before application; Opium may be given in large doses in this disease: 2 or 3 grains every third or fourth hour, and the inhalation of Chloroform has been highly recommended, but this should be attempted only by a Medical man.

SNAKE BITES.

Pinch up the skin between the finger and thumb and cut out a piece about the size of a shilling. Be sure you cut out the scratch made by *both* fangs of the snake. If you cannot pinch up the skin, stick a pin or anything else, to lift it up; but in any way cut or dig out the piece. Any knife—whether pen or table knife, will answer. Have no fear of the consequence of your cut; there is no artery near the surface that you need be apprehensive of opening. A bandage will therefore stop any bleeding that may follow. Cut, however late, and cut boldly, for life often depends upon your doing so.

* Castor Oil, half a wine-glassful; Turpentine, half a wine-glassful; and Tepid-water, half a pint,—would make an active Enema.

Digitized by Google

Liquor Ammonia in 20 or 30 drop doses should also be given every hour, or every two or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. Pain is first complained of in the part bitten, which rapidly extends upwards; pain is is also complained of in the belly, afterwards breathing becomes laborious, an impediment in swallowing is felt; and the pulse and respiration become barely perceptible, before dissolution takes place—Spasms are sometimes recognized.

Bites from the *Tic Polonga* are sometimes followed by discharges of blood from the stomach.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.—Is always serious and is generally followed by fatal results.

TREATMENT.—Cut out the bitten part; and apply Caustic afterwards.

BRUISES.—Are generally produced by a heavy weight falling on the body or by a person falling heavily. The best applications for bruises are fomentations with hot water and poultices. If bruises be situated near joints and there be much swelling, apply leeches.

CUTS AND WOUNDS.—Wash out any dirt, and bind up, but not too tightly and after a day or two begin to wet with cold water. Dress afterwards with folded cloth kept wet with cold water, or water with a little sugar of lead in it. (2 grains of Sugar of Lead dissolved in 2 table spoonfuls of water,) laying over all a plantain or other large leaf to keep the part moist. If the wound be a *clean* one, produced by a sharp instrument, as a knife, bring the edges together by the fingers, and lay a strip of sticking plaister across the wound. Take care that the edges be not drawn together very tightly.

In stabs, bruised and torn wounds, seek surgical advice.

Wounds should be well covered to prevent flies from getting in and breeding maggots as they so commonly do in this country. If the wound becomes painful the probability is there are maggots in it; in which case push in Calomel which will kill them without irritating the wound. If you have no Calomel use Tobacco and Datura Stramonium pounded together. The Datura is called in Singhalese *Atthenna*, and in Tamil *Woomotthu*, and grows almost everywhere.

FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.—Put the limb into the easiest position and send the patient for surgical assistance.

MOSQUITO AND LEECH BITES.—Become inflamed and ulcerated on the legs from the stockings sticking and pulling off the scabs. This may be avoided by putting a little patch of wet paper on the spot and leaving it there, re-placing it with another piece if it should fall off.

If the bites should ulcerate, use the water dressing above described [See Cuts and Wounds], and keep the limb elevated. If they become worse use a touch of Caustic once a day, and Basilicon ointment. Add to this ointment if necessary a little Red Precipitate powder, and keep the water dressing (wet cloth with a leaf on it) over all.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—In cases where there is simple redness without blisters, a bread and milk poultice is the best application. In more severe cases, where blisters appear, the blisters should be pricked with a needle, and equal parts of Linseed Oil and Lime water applied. Lime water and milk is another application. Wrap the burnt part in soft cotton wool.

In severe cases and where the skin of the chest and abdomen has been severely burnt, seek medical advice. Should the body be cold and there be great depression and trembling, give some brandy and water with 20 drops of Laudanum (if an adult); and send for the Doctor.

LIME IN THE EYE.—Intense pain and inflammation follow when pieces of slaked lime get into the eye. Bathe the eye with weak vinegar and water; should the eye become very red and pain and swelling follow, apply a few leeches to the temple, give a dose of Salts and send for the Doctor.

BOILS.—During the hot months Europeans are troubled with boils, particularly those residing in the low country.

Various remedies have been tried with variable success; Liquor Potasa, 10 or 15 drops twice a day, is a useful remedy. A trip to Newera Ellia is generally attended with the best effects. As improvement of the general health takes place, boils disappear.

DROWNING.—A common accident in this country. Prompt assistance must be afforded to those who have fallen into the water and are threatened with

Digitized by Google

suffocation and death, wet cloths should be at once removed from the body, which should then be wrapped in warm blankets; clear the mouth of froth, raise the head and shoulders, apply hot bricks to the feet, hot water bottles to the stomach, between the thighs and axilla; and irritate the nostrils with a feather, or apply a vial of smelling Salts to the nose. Give an Enema of half a bottle of warm water and half a glass of Turpentine and rub the body dry with thick flannel. Keep on the rubbing for *hours*. Keep away people from the immediate neighbourhood of the drowned person, as he requires plenty of pure air. An attempt should be made towards artificial respiration. One person should press the breast bone towards the back, whilst another should press on the belly, the hand should then be suddenly taken away. These efforts should be made againand again.

Artificial respiration may also be performed by putting a pipe into one nostril, closing the mouth and the other nostril and blowing through the pipe or by using a small pair of bellows, putting its muzzle into one nostril. Some experience however is required in the operator to prevent air getting into the stomach; the windpipe should be pressed *well back* when bellows are employed.

Dr. Marshall Hall's plan has been lately very much questioned.

[We here insert a couple of extracts bearing on this subject from Home papers :—*Compiler of Directory.*]

Treatment of the Apparently Drowned.

Within a very short period, the treatment of persons apparently drowned has undergone great modifications. To the late Dr. Marshall Hall the credit is due of having introduced a new and simple method of producing artificial respiration, and so inducing the restoration of the heart's action. Dr. Hall's method was adopted by the Royal Humane Society, and also by the National Life-boat Institution. Recently a great improvement on this plan has been suggested by Dr. R H. Silvester, of London These modifications have been favourably received by the Royal Medico Chirurgical Society, and have been recently adopted by the Royal Humane Society in lieu of the previous system. More recently still, the committee of the National Lifeboat Institution; feeling the great inconvenience of the existence of two somewhat rival plans, have been asking the opinion of the medical authorities and associations on the comparative merits of the two systems of Dr. M. Hall and Dr. Silvester.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Medical Officers of Health, held on November 21, the report on Dr. Silvester's method was received, and the general opinion expressed that in all cases where artificial respiration is desirable, it is superior to any other plan that has been proposed. The general outline of the method of proceeding in cases of apparent drowning, suffocation from noxious gases, compression of the throat, or other causes, is as follows:—In all cases of drowning remove the wet clothes, and provide warm and dry clothing as soon as possible. To permit the free entrance of the air into the lungs, cleanse the mouth and nostrils, if clogged with mud or froth, and draw forward the patient's tongue, keeping it fixed, if requisite, by a piece of string or elastic band over the tongue and under the chin. Free at the same time the neck and chest from all light clothing, such as neckties and stays. Place the patient on the back with the head and shoulders slightly raised by a folded coat or similar articles. Then, to enlarge the cavity of the chest and draw air into the lungs, grasp the patient's arms above the elbows and, draw them gently and steadily upwards, until they meet above the head, and keep them there for two seconds. Then to expel the air, turn the arms down and press them gently and firmly against the sides for two seconds These movements are to be alternately, deliberately, and steadily persevered in fifteen times. every minute until a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived. Then the patient may be placed in a warm bath for five or six minutes, still continuing the spontaneous respiratory movements; and the action of the respiratory muscles may be stimulated by dashing cold and hot water alternately on the chest and face. After the breathing has been restored, the natural warmth of the body must be kept up by friction and the application of bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, &c., to the limbs and body. The rationale of these proceedings is very evident: by raising the arms above the head the ribs are pulled, upwards by the pectoral muscles, and the cavity of the chest enlarged, air passing down the windpipe to supply the partial vacuum On depressing the arms, the cavity of the chest is diminished, and the air consequently expelled. There can be no doubt, but that the natural movements of respiration are more closely imitated by this than by any other mode, and the plan is so simple and free from complication, that it has the advantage of being readily practised by the most ignorant.

How to Save from Drowning.

Our contemporary, 'Land and Water,' gives the subjoined as a new method of saving persons from drowning:—"A person may be saved from drowning by the proper use of a man's hat and pocket handkerchief, which (being all the apparatus necessary) is to be used thus:—Spread the handkerchief on the ground, and place a hat, with the brim downwards on the middle of the handkerchief and then tie the handkerchief round the hat as you would tie up a bundle, keeping the knots as near the centre of the rown as may be. Now, by seizing the knots in one hand, and keeping the opening of the hat upwards, a person without knowing how to swim, may fear-

Digitized by Google

lessly plunge into the water with what may be necessary to save the life of a fellow creature. If a person should fall out of a boat, or the boat upset by going foul of a cable, or should he fall off the quays or indeed fall into any water from which he could not extricate himself, but must wait some little time for assistance, had he presence of mind to whip off his hat and hold it by the brim, placing his fingers within side the crown, and holding it so (top downwards), he would be able by this method to keep his mouth well above water till assistance could reach him. It often happens that danger is descried long before we are in peril, and time enough to prepare the above method; and a courageous person would in seven instances out of ten apply them with success, and travellers in fording rivers at unknown fords, or when shallows are deceitful, might make use of these methods with advantage."

MALABAR ITCH.—Scarcely requires description—Sulphur Ointment should be applied night and morning to the affected parts for four or five days, carefully avoiding washing. A warm bath should afterwards be given; half a tea-spoonful of Sulphur and a tea-spoonful of Sugar once a day may be also given internally with benefit..

EAR ACHE.—This is sometimes very distressing. Pour a few drops of the juice of the *Wal Aba* or Jungle Mustard into the ear. A few drops of Laudanum with a little Salad Oil warmed, will also afford relief.

FOREIGN BODIES IN VARIOUS PARTS.—Peas, coffee-berries and the seeds known as *Madetea* and *Olenda Etta*, are some-times pushed into the nose and ears by children. They should be removed at once, as they swell and become large and cause much suffering.

If the foreign substance be in the nostril, the child should be made to snort forcibly several times by closing the other nostril. Should this prove unsuccessful, the substance should be hooked out by means of a bent bodkin. Excite sneezing by snuff.

Should a foreign substance be introduced into the ear, it is often a difficult matter to extract it, particularly if it be a pea or a bean. The ear is generally syringed with warm water which causes the pea or bean to swell. Endeavour to hook out the substance with a bent probe or bodkin, lay the head down on the side affected and give a smart blow on the opposite ear when in this position. If these means should prove unsuccessful, apply for Surgical aid.

Should insects get into the ear, fill the ear with warm oil which kills them.

Should any foreign substance get into the eye, get a basin of clean water, immerse the face in it and open and shut the eyes frequently in the water. Should this plan not succeed, ascertain the precise situation of the foreign substance by inverting the upper lid and carefully remove it by a camel-hair brush or a sponge. Children frequently swallow small pieces of money, pins, needles, buttons, &c.—they seldom cause any injury and such cases had better be left to nature.

HOOPING COUGH.—This is not such a very dangerous complaint here as in Europe. With ordinary care children get over it very well. It is distinguished from common cough by excessive fits of coughing, relieved by a long inspiration called a *hoop back draught*; the child is not troubled with difficulty of breathing in the intervals of the fit. Should *fever and difficulty of breathing* be constant consult a Medical man. It rarely occurs more than once in the course of life and it is a contagious disease.

TREATMENT.—The child should be well protected with flannel. An occasional emetic is serviceable: 5 grains of Ipecac powder in a little water. A Liniment to the chest and spine composed of equal parts of Brandy and Turpentine, is a useful remedy, When cough is very troublesome 10 drops of the Wine of Ipecac with 2 or 3 drops of the Tincture of Henbane, and 2 or 3 grains of Alum, in a little water will be found useful.

Various specifics have been recommended—change of air is very serviceable in this complaint.

CROUP.—This is a highly dangerous disease among children, coming on very suddenly and advancing rapidly—*Symptoms*: dry cough, crowing sound in respiration, quick pulse and high fever; and, in the worst cases, the child is threatened with suffocation.

TREATMENT.—Put the child into a hot bath and administer an emetic of 8 or 10 grains of powdered Ipecac, dissolved in water. Apply one or two leeches to the

Digitized by Google

lower part of the neck, according to the age of the child; and paint the upper part of the throat with liquid blister. After the operation of the emetic give a purgative, Calomel 3 grains with 6 or 8 grains of Jalap or more according to the age of the child, assist the action of the purgative by Castor Oil injections; and then give 2 grains of Calomel and 2 grains of James' powder every second or third hour. Send for the Doctor at once.

Children subject to Croup should avoid catching cold, and Native Ayahs should be warned to give immediate notice to parents should a child be seized at night with sudden cough accompanied with a crowing noise. The disease sets in generally *at night*. Weak and irritable children become affected with spasmodic or spurious Croup, which is not generally attended with fever. An emetic and a purgative generally suffice. Such children should after an attack, take Cod Liver Oil, Quinine and a mild preparation of Steel, such as the Citrate of Iron, in 1 or 2 grain doses twice a day.

COLIC.—When a child is seized with a fit of screaming and draws up its legs, is free from fever, and the hands and feet feel rather cold, it is in all probability griped. A few drops of Dalby's Carminative is an excellent remedy. If this does not afford relief, a Castor Oil injection or warm water should be administered and a dose of Castor Oil given by the mouth, with a drop or two of Laudanum, if the child be above a year old.

Colicky pains, in very young children, depend upon improper food.

WORMS.—Children who have worms generally look pale, pick the nose, are restless, start in sleep, grind the teeth and have fever occasionally. The belly feels hard and large, and the appetite is in many cases ravenous, but generally capricious. A dose of Calomel (3 grains) at night, and a dose of Castor Oil in the morning (3 grains), repeated occasionally, expel these intruders. Santonine lozenges may be also given, followed by a dose of Castor Oil. Should the general health of the child be impaired, 2 grains of Citrate of Iron and Quinine, twice a day, and continued for a little time, do good.—A very good way to give Santonine is the following:—One grain of Santonine with 3 grains of Carbonate of Soda every night for three nights in succession and a dose of Castor Oil on the fourth morning. One grain of Santonine is a very good dose for a child from 5 to 7 years old. Santonine must be avoided when diarrhœa or dysentery is present, as a general rule."

CONVULSIONS.—Convulsions are always dangerous. They usually proceed from teething or deranged bowels; they may arise spontaneously, or they may occur in the progress of other diseases. They require the most prompt treatment for their relief.

TREATMENT.—Put the child into a hot bath as soon as possible, and give it at once from two to three grains of Calomel, followed in an hour by a purgative either Castor Oil or Senna mixture or Scammony. Repeat this till it acts freely. Turpentine with Castor Oil is an exceeding good purgative in these cases, (10 or 12 drops of Turpentine with an ordinary dose of Castor Oil.) When the child comes out of the bath, put a Mustard plaister all down the spine and upon the soles of the feet.

When the child is in the bath, pour cold water upon its head; this latter operation may be continued after the child comes out of the bath, if the Convulsions do not cease. If there is the least reason to suspect teething to be the cause, the gums should be freely lanced as soon as the mouth can be opened. If the Convulsions continue, Calomel must be repeated every 2 hours, and a free action in the bowels kept up by Castor Oil and Turpentine. Blisters should be applied to the spine, about an inch and a half broad and six to eight inches long.

It is desirable to keep up a free action in the bowels for some days after an attack of this disease. A small blister should also be applied to the calf of one of the legs, the upper arm or behind the ear, and kept open for some weeks by Cantharides Ointment.

Great attention should also be paid to the "diet" of children liable to this disease. One of the most common causes of Convulsions in infants is improper food. The disease is frequently removed at once by changing the nurse, or omitting all food, but human milk or asses' milk.

A very marked indication of the tendency to Convulsions is the turning in of the thumbs towards the palm of the hands. Whenever this is observed, the child should be closely watched, and great attention paid to the teeth, the diet and bowels.—(*Goodeve's Diseases of Children.*)

Digitized by Google

POULTICES, &c.—How to Prepare.

Bread and Water Poultice.—Scald out a basin: for you can never make a good poultice unless you have perfectly boiling water; then having put in some hot water throw in coarsely crumbled bread, and cover it with a plate. When the bread has soaked up as much water as it will imbibe, drain off the remaining water, and there will be left a light pulp. Spread it a third of an inch thick on folded linen and apply it when of the temperature of a warm bath.—(*Abernethy.*)

Mustard Poultice.—Mix mustard and cold water to the consistence of cream, spread it on a thin piece of cloth and apply it to the part intended. Remove after 15 minutes; in a child, sooner.

Lotion, &c.

Cold water is a very good lotion; take care that the wet linen is well exposed to the air.

Quarter of a pint of brandy and a pint water make a good evaporating lotion.

One-fourth of vinegar and three-fourths of water also make a good lotion.

Goulard wash is frequently employed as a wash for sore eyes; 2 grains dissolved in two table-spoonfuls of water make a good lotion.

Lime water is made by taking ½ a lb. of unslaked lime and ¾ of a pint of water. The water should be poured very gradually and the mixture is stirred all the time with a stick. After 3 or 4 hours when the slaked lime has sunk to the bottom, the clear fluid may be poured off, and put in a stoppered bottle away from the light.—(*Extracted from South's Household Surgery.*)

MEDICINES, &c.—Required.

Dysentery Powders—3 grains of Quinine and 5 of Dover's powder in each.

Calomel—Dose, 3 to 10 grains for an adult.

Jalap—(Small quantity as it spoils.)—A compound powder of Jalap is made by mixing 20 grains of Jalap, 40 grains of Cream of Tartar and 3 or 4 grains of powdered Ginger.

Laudanum—(mark Poison.)—20 to 30 drops for an adult. 1 or 2 drops for a child above a year old.

Ipecacuanha—20 grains as an Emetic. 2 or 3 grains with ½ a grain of powdered Opium and 2 grains of Quinine, make a good Dysentery powder; which might be given to an adult every 4 hours, if symptoms are urgent.

Castor Oil—one ounce is the dose for an adult.

Quinine—3 or 4 grains as a febrifuge.

Epsom Salts—one ounce is the dose for an adult.

Warburgh's Drops—Take according to directions on the bottle.

Cholera Drops—Take Do. Do.

Cholera Pills—These should be preserved in a phial. Each pill should contain 2 grains Calomel, 3 grains of Camphor and ¼ grain of Morphia.

Camphor—Dose 3 or 4 grains.

Carbonate of Soda—Dose from 20 to 60 grains.

Essence of Peppermint—A few drops.

Caustic—To be preserved in a vial.

Blistering Ointment, and some liquid blister.

A bottle of Mustard—(English.)

A bottle of Turpentine.

Sugar of lead—See *lotions*—2 or 3 grains with ¼ grain of Opium make a good pill in Diarrhœa.

Compound Rhubarb Pills—made up into 5 grain pills; two will act gently on the bowels.

Morphia—(mark Poison.)—Dose ¼ grain; as a Narcotic to allay pain.

Grey powder—1 to 6 grains for children; Alterative.

Rhubarb—½ grain to 10 grains for children; Laxative.

Magnesia—1 grain to 1 drachm for children; Antacid and Laxative.

Gregory's powder—Two tea-spoonfuls for an adult.

Tartar Emetic—From one to 2 grains. Emetic: (Mark Poison.) ¼ or 1-6th grain in water produces nausea, perspiration and diminishes inflammation.

James' Powder—2 to 4 grains. Promotes perspiration; in combination with Quinine, it is a fine remedy in Fever.

Dover's Powder—5 to 15 grains. Narcotic, sudorific, restrains purging. It contains Opium. No more than a grain should be given to a child a year old, unless ordered by a Medical man.

Prepared Chalk—1 to 5 grains. A good Antacid: useful in the purging of children teething.

Sal Volatile—20 to 30 drops. Stimulant.

Oxymel of Squill—15 drops to a tea-spoonful. Expectorant; Emetic.

Blue Pill—5 to 10 grains. Alterative.

Powdered Nitre—5 to 10 grains. Diuretic.

Chloroform—10 or 16 drops in cold Arrow-root allay vomiting. (Mark Poison.)

Extract of Colocynth—5 to 10 grains. Laxative.

Sulphur Ointment.

Sulphur Powder—½ a tea-spoonful for a dose.

Lime Water. Sticking Plaster. Red Precipitate of Mercury, for sores. Lint. 3 Calico Rollers. A pint Pewter Syringe. Two small glass Syringes. A Lancet. A Gum Lancet.

[For the two following notices of affections, to which children in Ceylon are specially liable and which are specially troublesome, we are indebted to Colonial Assistant Surgeon Kriekenbeek.]

Digitized by Google

SORE EYES.--A mild form of inflammation of the membrane (conjunctive) which covers the front part of the eye-ball and lines the lids, is of common occurrence. It affects adults as well as children and is caused by changes in temperature, or exposure to a draft of air, which brings on a *cold in the eyes*. The white part of the eye (it seldom affects both eyes at the same time) assumes a scarlet red colour, there is a discharge of matter and the lids are glued together after sleep.

TREATMENT.--Warm fermentations appear to relieve this, which is the most common form of *sore eyes*, more than any other application,--Sulphate of Zinc (white vitriol) 2 or 3 grains; Rose, distilled, or rain water, 1 ounce--dropped frequently into the eye will expedite recovery. If this does not succeed, the solution may be made stronger, or a weak solution of Nitrate of Silver, say 2 grains to 1 ounce of Rose, distilled, or rain water may be tried. A mild purgative of either Gregory's powder (Rhubarb and Magnesia) or Castor Oil is also of great service. Should pain in the head or eye-ball, feverishness, and want of sleep be complained of, recourse must be had without loss of time to the Doctor.

WORMS.--The round worm (lumbricus) prevails extensively. Children are most subject to it and the intestines of adults are frequently also infested by them. The presence of worms in the intestines is indicated by the child having a capricious appetite, or no appetite at all, emaciation, a high stomach and picking at the nose. The eyes have also a peculiar glassy appearance. Frequently, one or more of the intruders get into the stomach and provoke vomiting, which continues to an alarming extent until the worm is expelled by the mouth, or recedes back into the intestines.

Santonine is the most efficacious remedy in expelling worms when they infest the intestines. Santonine, grs. 3; Rhubarb, grs. 12; Carbonate of Soda, grs. 18; --mixed and divided into 6 powders, and one of them taken night and morning, answers admirably in children of from 5 to 7 years of age: smaller doses will be required for younger children and larger doses for those who are older. The Santonine should in no case be given when diarrhœa exists, as it is apt to increase the irritation and bring on dysentery.

When vomiting is caused by the presence of a worm in the stomach, one or two grains of Calomel with three or five grains of Carbonate of Soda may be given to very young children and larger doses to those who are older.

Tonics and the preparation of Steel are beneficial after the worms are expelled, to fortify the system against a return of the complaint. For this purpose 1 or 2 grains of the Citrate of Iron and Quinine given 2 or 3 times a day is an admirable remedy. The Medicine is easily dissolved in water and may be sweetened by the addition of a little sugar or syrup.

CURE FOR COLD AND COUGH.

A friend in Colombo who considers that he has been effectually cured of a very severe and long-continued cough by the following recipe, sends it to us for insertion in this portion of our *Directory*. It is simply swallowing a spoonful of sweet oil for a few evenings until the cough is eradicated.

RELAXED THROAT.--A relaxed throat will be frequently relieved by the use of a gargle of a little powdered Nitre in a tumbler of water.

To the above valuable hints, we append a few other useful paragraphs on subjects not already alluded to:—

SANITARY HINTS.

(*From the "Colombo Observer."*)

The Indian Sanitary Commissioners, according to the "Times of India," seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the climate of India *per se* is not so deadly to Europeans as it has been represented. It is not so much the intense heat, (although it is not denied that "long continued residence in a hot climate weakens the constitution and predisposes to disease"),—but it is not so much the heat as the malaria generated by heat and moisture, to which the mischief is mainly traceable. And as malarious influences have either entirely disappeared or have been greatly modified by clearing, subsoil drainage and improved agriculture, there is no reason why the healthiness of India should not be indefinitely improved. But there are many things which Englishmen do with comparative impunity in England which entail fatal consequences in this country. The Commissioners (we quote from the "Times of India,") sum up as follows:—

"*Negligence or the absence of precautions*, which, in cooler climates, would lead to little or no result, good or bad, becomes of great importance in India."

A trifling degree of impurity of the air, brought about by a stagnant state of the atmosphere, or by overcrowding, or want of ventilation, may lead to a fatal outbreak of disease."

Impurity in the water supply, such as would be attended with comparatively little influence on health in England, may, in India, determine an endemic attack of cholera or dysentery.

Internet Archive

***Some apparently trivial inattention to cleanliness or drainage*, of every-day occurrence at home, may lead to disastrous results in India."**

"*Personal habits*, indulged in with impunity in England, cause sickness and death in India."

"The supreme importance of apparently trivial causes of disease is the lesson to be learned by all our past experience, and not till this is thoroughly understood, and practically acted on will any great good be done."

So that if attention to fresh air and cleanliness are important in England, they are doubly important in India. In India too, as in England, it is found that the earth we tread on is not only the cheapest but the best of deodorizers. We have long acted and advised others to act on this conviction—using fresh earth where lime is popular with many. The difference is that fresh earth concentrates, while lime diffuses ammoniacal and other odours: the effects on human health in the latter case being often disastrous. In this matter modern science has merely arrived at the point where that greatest of Sanitary Commissioners, Moses, began. This is well put by the *Friend of India* in a paragraph which we quote below:—

That earth is a powerful deodorising agent is perfectly well known, even among the agricultural population of England. If a farm labourer's wife should happen to buy tainted meat in the market late on Saturday night, she will send one of the clouts about the house to bury it in the earth till the next morning, when nothing will be found the matter with it—at least, nothing that a farmer could taste. The Rev. H. Moule read a paper before the Society of Arts a year or so ago in which he pointed out that if common town sewerage were covered over with earth it would be rendered inoffensive. The idea originally belonged to a better known source whose name also began with "M."—one Moses, whose directions for the use of earth as a deodoriser will be found in the book of Deuteronomy. To come to our own time, the system has been pursued for years in the Punjab Jails. Hence there is no great novelty in the experiments, which have been made in the Calcutta House of Correction. A large pan of excrete was completely deodorised by a little earth being sprinkled over it. A handful of the earth was taken out, and found to be free from the slightest unpleasant smell. It immediately removed from a decomposing liquid its offensive properties. The experiments proved that earth will deodorise almost anything, and no doubt the knowledge will be turned to good account. But we hope no one will speak of this as a "discovery."

FORETHOUGHT IN TIME OF DANGER.

The following extract, from the "*Hall's Journal of Health*, may be of use in emergencies:—

If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen the clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting-fit is a barbarity, and soils the clothing unnecessarily. The philosophy of a fainting-fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain. If the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up-hill; but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally. Which requires less power is apparent.

If a person swallows a poison, deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, despatch some one for a doctor; meanwhile run to the kitchen, get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a tea-spoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it in an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open, then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a larger number of cases than any other. If by this time the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee (because these nullify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible articles,) as antidotes for poison remaining in the stomach.

If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out by spirts or jerks, *per saltum*, as doctors say, be in a hurry or the man will be dead in five minutes. There is no time to talk or send for a physician. Say nothing. Out with your handkerchief; throw it around the limb, tie two ends together, put a stick through them, twist it around, tighter and tighter, until the blood ceases to flow. But stop. It does no good. Why? Because only a severed artery throws blood out in jets, and the arteries get their blood from the heart; hence, to stop the flow the remedy must be applied between the heart and the wounded spot—in other words, *above* the wound. If a vein had been severed the blood would have flowed in a regular stream, and slow; and on the other hand, the tie should be applied *below* the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, because the blood in the veins flows towards the heart, and there is no need of such great hurry.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

The following on HYDROPHOBIA, we extract from a recent Supplement of the "Madras Athenæum and Statesman":—M. Bouley's paper on this subject, which we mentioned last week, contains, on the first symptoms of hydrophobia, certain practical data which should be more extensively circulated. One of the most important circumstances calculated to excite suspicion is *seeing a dog rub his chops with his fore-paws* as if he had some bone jammed between his teeth, or sticking in his throat. This is a very dangerous symptom, because the master desirous of relieving his dog, will put his fingers into his mouth, and may thus receive a bite, which he may disregard until it be too late. A dog *vomiting blood* should also be attentively watched. Another striking symptom which reveals latent hydrophobia beyond any possibility of a doubt, is a change of the *tone and pitch of the animal's bark.* Such a bark, once heard, is never forgotten, and can never be mistaken for any other. Instead of barking freely three or four times in succession, as it usually does, the animal utters one loud bark, and then three or four decreasing howls, during which the jaws are not closed together; moreover, the sounds emitted are hoarse, damped, and lower than usual. Under the influence of hydrophobia, a dog will *suffer pain in silence*; it may be struck, or pricked, wounded in any way, or even scorched, without uttering the slightest howl or whine; it feels the pain since it tries to avoid it, but it certainly feels it less than in a state of health, because it will even bite itself unrelentingly. A dog of Count Demidoff's actually bit off his own tail in a fit of hydrophobia. If, then, a dog receives strokes with a horse-whip without whining, this circumstance should put the master on his guard. A mad dog *will fly into a rage* on perceiving an animal of its own species; this excitability in a quiet dog becomes a very serious symptom. Lastly, a dog labouring under the first symptoms of hydrophobia is apt *to quit his master's house* for a couple of days; and if not killed during that interval in some populous district where his condition has been discovered, he will return to his old dwelling in a far more dangerous state than when he left it, and rendered doubly so by the circumstance that the inmates will welcome the truant home with all sorts of caresses, which he is likely to repay with a deadly bite. A dog, therefore, that has been absent for a day or two and returns in a dirty and haggard condition, must be very carefully watched before he is re-admitted to the same familiarity as before. These different symptoms are particularly valuable, because they will reveal the disease before it has reached a dangerous stage.

WHAT TO WEAR IN INDIA.

"It is evaporation alone which enables us to live in the tropics at all." Such is the burden of an essay entitled "What to wear in India," which appears in the last number of the "Bombay Saturday Review." Evaporation, we are reminded, is the antidote to heat, and it is excessive heat that engenders disease and dries up the juices of life. But evaporation can never be produced where the clothing is dark, heavy and close-fitting. Above all things is it necessary that the dress should be loose and open, even at the terminations, such as the neck, ancles and wrists. Woollen textures, if thin and light, are superior either to cotton or linen, but only under these conditions. Few things are more important than to protect the eyes from the sun's glare, for there is much reason to believe that sunstroke might often be traced to the effects of light and heat upon the optic nerves, which are in direct communication with the brain. Another great point is to keep the head cool, which may best be accomplished by wearing hats and caps of a light colour, and consisting of an opaque substance not too heavy or too easily heated, and provided with abundant means of ventilation. A turban, though excellent in every other respect, is no defence to the eyes, but almost any sort of covering is good that avoids pressing on the forehead like a circlet of iron, and at the same time allows the hot moist air to escape from the crown of the head. Colour is a consideration of great value. The coolest is white, and then in the following order come yellow, red, green, blue, and black. The main point, of course, is to maintain the blood at its natural temperature, or at 98°. If it rise above this, inconvenience and danger ensue. The object, therefore is to favour the access of cold and dry air to the body, and the eviction of hot and moist air—in other words, to maintain an easy evaporation. Thick, dense, tight clothing prevents the escape of this hot, moist air, and hence the necessity for wearing loose, flowing, garments of light texture, and as already observed, of light colour. There may be nothing very original, indeed, in these directions, but they are at least sensible and easily understood—nor are they difficult to be carried into execution.—"*Bengal Hurkaru.*"

INDIAN POISONS.

(*From the Friend of India, February* 25, 1868.)

Some years ago a book was written by Dr. Chevers, of the Medical College at Calcutta, which was all but exhaustive in its examination of Indian poisons.

There are four common poisons in use among the natives throughout the country —dhatoora, arsenic, opium, and aconite. Aconite is probably the most suitable for the purposes of novelists, for when administered in small doses it merely reduces the victim to the condition of an interesting invalid. Afterwards it may produce paralysis, and it is not easy to detect its presence in the body after death. In the majority of the cases described by Dr. Chevers the employment of the poison is rather inferred by the Medical man than demonstrated. The inference, however, is sometimes strong enough to lead a court of justice to sentence a criminal to death. Thus it happened in 1854 with Anundchunder Roy. This man was the black sheep of his family, and as he had brought disgrace upon them he perhaps thought that the kindest thing he could do would be to murder them all. So he bought some aconite, and pounded it on brick, and put it in some broth which was being cooked at his brother's house. The brother and three women ate of this broth; the man died in the course of the night, but the women recovered. Now all that the surgeon could testify in relation to the deceased was that "he was unable to account for the death on any supposition other than that the deceased had swallowed some vegetable poison, as for instance aconite." But Dhatoora is of all other poisons the one most in favour among the natives when they are anxious to repeat the Lady Bertha tragedy. In the first place it is always ready at their fingers' ends. It grows, as Dr. Chevers tells us, "luxuriantly beside nearly every peasant's hut in the country," and "the goats feed upon it." Given in small portions its effect is simply to cause intoxication, and it leaves such uncertain traces behind that Dr. Brown expresses his belief that "many cases which result in death from it are never known." The diseases, he tells us, "which might be mistaken for the effects of this poison are fever with delirium, epilepsy, mania, sun-stroke and apoplexy." There are thus at least five loopholes of escape for the poisoner. It is not uncommon for people to whom dhatoora has been administered to run about as if distraught, tearing their clothes to pieces, or as one Deen Mahommed did, according to Dr Brown—"He ran up a tree and jumped off into thorns, and then began to run about, laughing and singing, and to eat earth. Subsequently he fell down and died." There is a case mentioned by Dr. Chevers in which Mussamat Dhun Koour, "being weary," as the author says, "of leading a single life," went to a barber and asked him to find her a husband. Among the persons whose heads the barber had shaved he recalled to mind one Kooraee, and when he laid the proposal before him the man proved nothing loth to accept the damsel. It was an ill turn on the part of the barber. Four days after the marriage, the wife, thinking perhaps that she might as well return to unwedded bliss, gave dhatoora to her husband, his brother and his mother; but they somehow recovered. The amiable young woman was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

In the Punjab, *lal chitra* (Plumbago rosea) is still extensively used as a poison, the victims of it being generally women. Dr. Brown tells us in his recent pamphlet that "very little is recorded concerning the symptoms which it produces when taken internally," and it seems evident that there is no way of tracing the poison except by the "characteristic appearances" which it produces. Tobacco, again, is one of the poisons which would suit the purposes of the wicked nobleman of a melodrama for it can be with difficulty discovered in the body after death. In all probability, Dr. Brown tells us, there "would be no injury to the body and no poison in the stomach." Then there is the *Nerium Odorum*, or Kurrubee, which produces mysterious effects. A man took some of it intentionally, and was medically treated very shortly afterwards. Emetics were administered, but some hours afterwards he again became insensible. Active treatment was once more adopted, and the man revived to all appearance, and asked for something to eat. Nevertheless he died quite suddenly "after making some exertion." Most curious are some of these poisons—a species of Arum, for instance, mentioned by Dr. Cleghorn, which is completely harmless when boiled, "the deleterious property being easily driven off by heat." Some natives think that glass is a poison, and there are several cases on record in which it has been pounded up and swallowed. It is, however, in the use of vegetable poisons that they are most expert, and in this branch of toxicology there is yet abundant room for the research of European practitioners in this country.

HOW TO FEED A HORSE IN INDIA.

"Tom Cringle" speaking from long and thorough experience, thus answers a question as to the best mode of feeding a horse in India:—

"1st. The idle and wasteful way is to tie on to the head of a hungry horse a nosebag two-thirds full of gram (often unerushed); this is disposed of as follows—about a fifth of it is spilled and wasted by the animal throwing his eager head up so as to fill his mouth, and when it is filled about one-fifth is bolted without mastication. The hay is given by throwing it down on the ground before him, when he immediately begins to cull out the sweetest portions, in doing

which at least fifty per cent is raked back under his belly: he steles on it, and the dear "provender" becomes "litter." That is the "dear" and nasty method. Now for the cheap and wholesome. Get a chaff-cutter, which machines are now made so simple and efficient that, being self-feeding, a good sized monkey could manage them. All the hay, or grass (as we call it) should pass through the chaff-cutter; all the gram, or other corn which may be used, should be crushed by a corn-crusher, which, by means of set screws with which they are fitted, may be adjusted to break up any description of corn. When crushed, the corn should be kept in a chest, so as not to get soiled by vermin running over it. The cut chaff can be kept in a large packing-case with the soles of an old pair of boots for the lid hinges. The proper way then to feed horses is to take a heaped-up sieveful of the "cut meat" (as it is called), throw it into a small manger about four feet by eighteen inches broad and a foot or so deep, which should be fixed with its bottom two feet high from the ground—any suitable packing case will do; then wet the cut meat with clean water and mix with it about one-fourth less weight of crushed corn than you have been accustomed to give; or, what amounts to the same thing, give three seers of corn in lieu of the four seers you have been accustomed to give; then stir and mix the corn with the cut meat; the latter being moistened will cause the corn to adhere to it; the horse cannot separate them if he would, and he is agreeably forced to masticate the whole of his food in one homogenous mass. He soon fills his belly and can the sooner go to sleep and dream of those happy lands in the other world where he can roam over clover meads, drink of pellucia springs, his back unpressed by saddle. But to our everyday food question; if you are a kind master, and would increase his gusto, sprinkle now and then a table-spoonful of salt on his mess, then reader, if you know what a "horse-laugh" is you will see your favorite nag grin with delight as he dips his muzzle into the clean and wholesome food.

"By this latter method of feeding, your horse will not need to swash his stomach with so much water as he would otherwise require; he will be in better condition for work, and you will save fifty per cent in hay and twenty-five per cent in corn. The chaff-cutters will cut the up-country kerby quite as well, or even better, than hay."

PHYSIC BALL FOR A HORSE.

Aloes, 4 to 6 drachms; or one half to three quarters ounce. Powdered ginger, 1 drachm; or, the eighth of one ounce. Soft soap sufficient to form a ball. Oil of peppermint, or any warm essential oil, may be added.

Horses must be prepared by bran mashes to receive Purging or Physic Balls.—*English Almanac.*

LEECH IN THE NOSE.—This is an accident which has to be frequently treated by Planters and others in their cattle, into the noses of which jungle leeches find their way when grazing. We have also heard of one getting into a child's nose and continuing there for some days before the parents became aware of the cause of her ailing. To get the leech out, they used the simple expedient generally adopted by the Natives, viz.,—placing the child in a dark corner, when the leech peeps out from the nose as it would not do in the light,—and then the creature is to be quickly caught and pulled out. So, in the case of cattle.

MR. WORM'S CURE FOR CATTLE DISEASE.

When an animal is suspected of having the rinderpest, or as a necessary precaution at the present time, its mouth should be opened and its breath smelt by a person with a keen sense of smell. It is self-evident that, as with human beings, so with animals, in ill-health the breath is tainted, and that of the cow, usually so sweet, becomes most offensive. The excrement also should be tested in a similar manner, as in this disease it undergoes a total change. The taint of the breath is the most important point in the diagnosis, as indicating to a certainty the presence of the first stage of the disease. As soon as this test has been applied, the animal should at once be separated from those still healthy, and the following medicine should be administered:—Take equal portions of the onion of shallot—not the green—and garlic; peel them, and pound them together, so that they are reduced to a fine pulp; add to this about one-third of their weight of ground ginger; then take assafœtida to about two-thirds of the weight of the ginger, pour sufficient water over it to cover it thoroughly, and allow it to boil, stirring it all the time, so that little or no sediment remains; pour the liquid, which should be of a milky appearance, over the pulp, and mix it thoroughly; boil some rice in water till it is thoroughly soft, and add the rice water to the mixture, so that the former may be one and a half times in excess of the latter, and mix thoroughly and allow the whole to cool.

"Dose—To a full-grown animal, a good pint; to a heifer, a good half-pint; to a calf, half or less.

"The medicine should be given the moment the animal's breath is the least tainted, and should only be given once in 24 hours in very bad cases. Should the animal's

bowels be confined after 12 hours, and the stomach swollen, administer to a full-grown animal half a pound, to a calf a quarter of fresh unsalted lard, made into boluses. If the mouth be sore, wash the gums with a pulp made of the rind of Seville oranges, boiled. Diet:—Two hours after the medicine has been administered the animal should be fed with rice gruel, and during two days, three times a day, with nothing else than rice gruel and a little sweet hay. The animals must be kept warm and the stall thoroughly disinfected and ventilated. This is the whole of my treatment."

THE LABOUR LAWS OF CEYLON.

(*From the Colombo Observer.*)

When Mr. Advocate Cayley wrote, at the instance of the Planters' Association, the able Digest of the Labour Laws of this Colony which appeared in the transaction of the Association and was included in our Directory for 1864-65, he stated that in the previous thirty years no fewer than twelve Ordinances had been passed regulating the status of servants of which seven still remained wholly or partially in force. The necessity of consolidating and in some respects improving the labour laws had been long pressed on Government, especially by the Planters' Association which in July 1864 submitted a draft of such a law for the consideration of Government. The proposed law was amended by Government, in some respects in opposition to the views of the Planters and was, with the whole of the correspondence, submitted to the Indian Government. A similar course has been always necessary in regard to any change in the labour laws of Ceylon, because, the vast bulk of the labour employed in the Island consisting of Immigrant Indian Coolies, it remains with the Government of India, looking at our legislation in regard to these people, to decide whether emigration to Ceylon shall be permitted in the present unrestricted manner; restrained, or absolutely forbidden. The Madras Government would gladly put a stop to the efflux of that labour which it wants at home, and in 1863 the Government of the opposite Presidency actually moved the Government of India to legislate in this direction. The latter Government however, Lord Elgin being Viceroy, insisted on the view that Ceylon was "historically, geographically and socially" a portion of India, and that provided our legislation in regard to Coolies were submitted to and approved of by them (the natural guardians of those people,) there should be no restrictions in the case of emigration from India to Ceylon such as applied to emigration to other British Colonies or foreign countries. So long ago as 1847 we had met the wishes of the Indian Government and entitled ourselves to go to India and there engage Coolies for service in Ceylon, by passing the Ordinance No. 3 of that year. It prohibited Natives of India from entering into contracts in this Island for labour to be performed in any British or foreign Colony, beyond the limits of this Island, and without the territories of India, and from emigrating from this Island to any such Colony for the purpose of employment as labourers. All attempts, such as that which took place within our recollection,* to make Ceylon a half way house for the supply of Coolies to Mauritius, were rendered thenceforth impossible. In the following year, 1848, when passing an Ordinance to exact six days' labour on roads, or their money equivalent from all the adult males in the Colony, Indian Coolies in search of, or employed in agricultural labour in this Island were especially exempted from compulsory labour on the roads—the only other exemptions being the Governor,

* The "Nimble" and the "Porcupine" came to Ceylon from Mauritius in 1839, for the avowed purpose of shipping Coolies to the Sugar Island; but in consequence of a Proclamation issued by Government the design did not succeed.

Digitized by Google

the Military, and (in view of the fiction that they cannot hold property) the Buddhist Priests. When the Thoroughfares Ordinance was amended in 1861, the exemption of Indian Coolies (even if engaged in work on estates usually performed by artizans,) was carefully continued. The prohibitions and the exemptions of the laws referred to remain in force. So do the provisions of Ordinances No. 1 of 1860 and Nos. 10 and 17 of 1862 to prevent the over-crowding of Immigrant Vessels, to secure proper quantities of provisions and water, and to prevent masters of vessels landing immigrants without their consent at places other than those at which they have contracted to land. Unlicensed dhoneys and Native brigs, equally with licensed steamers and vessels, are subject to the rules and penalties of these Ordinances, which are specially calculated to save the Coolies from danger and privation. Since they have been enforced the Statistics of Ceylon Immigration have greatly improved. It was always well known that a large number of the Coolies remained permanently in the Colony, but the persistent discrepancy between arrivals and departures gave rise to exaggerated estimates of mortality, until it was ascertained that Native Tindals bound for India had been in the habit of picking up along the Northern Coasts of Ceylon, large numbers of Coolies in addition to those whom they had reported at the port of clearance. Of course they surreptitiously landed the excess on the other side. From the stringent enforcement of the laws referred to, and the fact that a large proportion of the Immigrants cross the Manaar Channel in vessels provided by the Ceylon Government, the figures of the past half dozen years, which represent the arrivals and depurtures of Indian Coolies are deemed fairly reliable.

With reference to discussions on the alleged large mortality on Estates, and as a means of satisfying the Indian Government on the subject, Ordinance No. 17 of 1862 was enacted. The object of this Ordinance was to ascertain, by means of quarterly returns from employers, the porportion of mortality amongst Natives of India employed in Agriculture and other labour in Ceylon. The Ordinance was distasteful to the Planters from its inquisitorial character, and its provisions have never been enforced. It sleeps in our Statute Book, and another Ordinance No. 8 of 1847, by which Planters were compelled to supply statistics of their cultivation before March 1848, has expired. It is undoubtedly true that it is the interest as well as the duty of employers to use every possible means to preserve the lives of labourers whose services are so valuable to them. Nevertheless, there could, we should think be no objection to the occasional visits of a competent Sanitary Officer to Estates, and who should report on the position, construction and ventilation of Cooly Lines, Estate Hospitals, &c. We say this without forgetting that at Kandy, Gampola, and other central Towns there are Government Hospitals to which Estate Coolies can be sent for treatment on a fixed charge per day; that groups of Estates employ Medical men and that Planters generally supply sick Coolies with all needful medicine and medical comforts. The Consolidated Ordinance which we took up our pen to notice, No. 11 of 1865, provides equitably for the care of temporarily sick and disabled Coolies.

This Ordinance which (by the Governor's Proclamation, announcing the sanction of the Queen,) comes into force on the 1st July next, repeals and consolidates all the laws referring to labour except those to which we have already adverted and the clause in the Insolvent Ordinance which secures the right of servants to three months' wages out of insolvent Estates. The first Ordinance repealed is 5 of 1841, a law which was passed just as the Coffee enterprise was giving promise of the

Digitized by Google

vast proportions to which it has since attained; and it is not a little to the credit of the Legislators of that day that for so long a period the law should have fairly answered the demands of the Colony, and that even now it forms the main basis of our consolidated labour law. It did not provide for "lengthened engagements," and it insisted that contracts beyond one month and not exceeding twelve, should be in writing. The next Ordinance repealed was No. 14 of 1845, that refering to written contracts for the hire and service of Government Pioneers. In lieu of some of its provisions we have clause 8 of the general Labour Ordinance No. 11 of 1865; while in lieu of No. 3 of 1849, "An Ordinance for preventing the sale and unlawful possession of clothes and other articles supplied to Pioneers," No. 23 of 1865 was enacted. This Ordinance treated Pioneers as a semi-military body and gave power to Officers commanding Divisions to issue warrants for the apprehension of deserters; subjected the men to imprisonment and corporal punishment for selling or wilfully damaging clothes, tools, &c.; and finally subjected to fine and imprisonment persons being parties to or conniving at the offences as above specified. But the Pioneer Ordinance No. 23 of 1865 having been disallowed by Her Majesty, the only special legislation regarding Government Pioneers now in force is contained in the now revived Ordinance No 3 of 1849 and in clause 8 of the general Labour Ordinance No. 11 of 1865. This clause legalizef contracts with servants or artificers employed by Government for a period of five years; the limit in the case of private parties being three years. We have no doubt that the power given to flog Pioneers is the reason why No. 23 of 1865 has been disallowed, and that it is by an oversight that the Ordinance of 1849 which sanctions the same punishment, has been allowed to be revived. The Government will probably receive, if they have not already received instructions either to repeal the law of 1849, or to modify it by abolishing flogging.

With the exception of the Pioneer Ordinance No. 3 of 1849 (or such modified Ordinance as Government may yet bring in to supersede it,) the whole of the law regulating the relations between master and servant must be sought in one short and simple Ordinance, No. 11 of 1865. The only other exception is the provision in the Insolvency Ordinance No. 7 of 1853 empowering the Court to order payment to any servant or labourer, of any sum not exceeding three months' wages or £30 in money out of the Estate, the servant being allowed to prove for the rest. The Ordinance we are now discussing (No. 11 of 1865,) by clause 18, makes 3 months wages a first charge on the Estate or property and such cases suable before Courts of Requests. But the claim must be made within 3 months, No. 13 of 1858 was merely to remove doubts which had arisen as to the status of Kanganies (overseers.) A labourer promoted to the rank of Kangany does not cease to be a labourer in the eye of the law. The interpretation clause of the consolidated Ordinance expressly includes Kanghanies as "servants." No. 20 of 1861 provided for "lengthened engagements" and imposed a penalty on seducers of labour, i. e. crimps. The main provisions of this Ordinance are substantially re-enacted. The next Ordinance repealed is No. 15 of 1863 which amended in certain respects No. 14 of 1845, by which the term of engagement of Pioneers was extended to five years, No. 14 of 1845 having limited the term to three years. The longer term is continued by the present Ordinance The last Ordinance repealed is No. 16 of 1863 which extended the operation of Ordinance No. 20 of 1861 to Railway Coolies.

It will thus be seen that with the exception of the provision made in the Insolvent Ordinance for the payment of servants' wages out of in-

Digitized by Google

solvent estates * ; the exemption of Indian Coolies from compulsory labor under the Thoroughfares Ordinance; and the provisions (so long as they remain in force) of No. 3 of 1849 "for preventing the sale and unlawful possession of clothes and other articles supplied to Pioneers;" the whole of the law relating to Master and Servant—whether the master be a private employer or a government officer,—is embodied in No. 11 of 1865.

We now proceed to notice a few of the more important provisions of the Consolidated Law :—

Clause 3 of this Ordinances settles definitively, what No. 5 of 1841 seemed to leave doubtful in the case of Estate Coolies. Except in cases where servants are hired for a special job or journey,† or where a shorter engagement is expressly stipulated, every verbal contract with servants or labourers shall be deemed a monthly contract; even though the wages should be paid at a daily rate. This covers the case of labourers on Estates who are paid so much per day for every day they actually work. Such engagement shall be deemed to be renewed until notice is given on either side, and this must be a full month's notice. A servant or labourer giving notice on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th day, and so on, of one month can leave on the corresponding day of the succeeding month. Proved misconduct on the part of master or servant may, of course, at once terminate an engagement; and an employer can without notice discharge a servant or labourer by instantly paying all wages due to him and one month's wages in addition. In the case of proved misconduct on the part of a servant, wages due to a certain extent are liable to forfeiture and himself to imprisonment and hard labour at the sentence of a Police Magistrate. Employers causelessly refusing to pay wages or fulfil a contract are, on the other hand, liable to fine and imprisonment. Wages are in all cases due monthly whether monthly wages are stipulated, as in the case of domestic servants, or daily pay understood, as in the case of labourers on the Estate, the amount to be paid being in both cases in proportion to the number of days the servant or labourer was able and willing to work If *more than a month's wages* are due to a servant, labourer or journey. man artificer, he can refuse to work or he can leave his employment. This provision at first greatly alarmed the Planters, the impression having got abroad that a cooly could absolutely quit his employment on the 1st or 2nd of August, say if the whole of his wages for July were not paid; and that irrespective of advances made to such cooly in the shape of money, rice, cumblies, &c. But the law is clear. As wages are only payable monthly, wages to be "unpaid for any period longer than one month," means for two whole months. If a Cooly under no advances from the Estate, has not been paid for July and August, he can, on the 1st of September give 48 hours' notice to his employer that he wants to be paid. At the expiry of the 48 hours (2 clear days), if the Employer refuses or fails to pay the wages due,

* As respects Estate coolies, this provision is virtually at an end for the new Ordinance gives them 3 months and first charge on Estate. Household servants however can hardly claim on Estate or "property"—so that the provision in the Insolvency Act will still avail them.

† A servant engaged for a journey is liable to the penalties due to misconduct and desertion if, after engaging, he refuses without reasonable cause to go the journey or any stage thereof. A daily stage on foot is limited to 25 miles, and the burden to be carried to 40 lbs, except under special agreement and for a short distance. Reasonable cause is illness or bodily injury and any one forcing a sick Cooly to proceed on a journey is liable to the same punishment as is awarded the Cooly for misconduct.

Digitized by Google

the servant can depart without being liable to punishment as a deserter. But to enable a labourer to quit his employment under this provision, the employer must owe more to him than he owes to the employer. If he comes from the coast under an advance of £1, say, and during the first two months of his employment he receives a cumbly, rice and money to the extent of £1 more—he will owe his employer £2. Then suppose his earnings in the same period to be £1 10s. It is clear that nothing is due to him—that on the contrary 10s. are due by him Until all advances are worked off or paid off, the Cooly cannot leave his employment without subjecting himself to the penalties of desertion. The Planters strove hard to get the period at the end of which a cooly could quit his employment, if not paid, extended to three months, the period for which wages are made a first charge on an Estate, and the period during which an Estate is thus liable after it has changed owners. But there can be no doubt that even if the local Government had conceded this demand, the concession would have proved fatal to the Bill from the objection sure to be taken by the Indian Government. Substantially, however, the concession has been made.

To use the words of the Queen's Advocate, at the introduction of the Bill:—"To justify desertion, the wages due must be for full two months. If the master owes £2 for July and August, and the cooly owes him 15s. for cumblies, rice and salt fish, two months' wages are not due. If then the wages must be two clear months' wages and it be seen that the Cooly is generally under advances, it will follow, in nine cases out of ten, that practically the original proposition of the merchants as to three months will be carried out."

And to quote the same high authority on the second reading of the Bill and its consideration in Committee:—"It was not right that the Cooly should be forced to remain on an Estate where his wages were not regularly paid. But it was equally not right that the Cooly should make the nonpayment of wages a mere pretext to leave his master's service when the the higher inducement probably offered by a neighbouring Kangany was the real cause." The Cooly under advances must in all cases work off or pay off those advances before he can quit his employment with impunity.* Of course the Planter who has paid money to bring the Cooly over, would prefer a law which would compel the Cooly to *work off* the advances in all cases, and still more a law which would imply an agreement FOR CROP. But no such law would be approved of by the Indian Government or assented to by the Queen. Both conditions would be an interference with what is now guarded with so much jealousy by British Statesmen and Legislators, the liberty of the subject; and the period of "crop" is so indefinite that in some parts of Ceylon (Ouvah for instance,) it lasts nearly all the year round. No doubt the case is possible, and it would be a hard one, in which one man having gone to all the expense and trouble of bringing over labourers, another might within a couple of months, secure their services by enabling them to pay off the advances. But, after all, it would be a mere question of wages or other inducement in which the original importer would be on as good a footing as his competitor. A person employing or harbouring labourers under advances, knowing the fact or not having taken reasonable precautions to ascertain it, is civilly liable for twice the amount of those advances; besides his liability criminally

* The Ordinance takes no cognizance of advances by Kanghanies to Coolies, unless the Cooly acknowledges or it is proved that such advances were on account of the employer. Kanganies advancing money of their own to Coolies must recover by ordinary process.

Digitized by Google

if proved guilty of seducing the Coolies. Employers of Coolies not under advances must not suppose that they can keep back wages from such Coolies, without their consent, and yet retain such Coolies. A Cooly unindebted to the Estate can claim his wages for January on the first of February, and if his demand is not complied with, it is competent for him to give one month's notice, at the expiry of which period he will be entitled to leave with all wages due to him. Forty-eight hours' notice will not be necessary in such a case. That is the notice (and the only notice) which a cooly need give when two full months' wages are due to him. This Ordinance provides heavy penalties for wilful seducers, employers or harbourers of labourers under contract to others, as well as for servants denying former contract. An employer can always have the hold over a Cooly implied in the retention of at least a month's wages; and if a Cooly chooses to make his employer his banker by leaving wages in his hands, we have the distinct assurance of the Queen's Advocate (Mr. Morgan) that such Cooly cannot take advantage of his own voluntary act, by claiming the privilege of leaving service without one month's notice because more than one month's wages is due to him. In the case of wages which he has left for six months in the hands of his employer as well as that which the employer may have retained for two months, a notice of 48 hours must evidently be given. The object of this provision of 48 hours notice, is to enable Planters who do not, for obvious reasons, keep large amounts of money on their Estates to send for funds to Kandy or other central or Banking Town. All the provisions we have been discussing refer to journeymen Artificers, Carpenters, Masons and such like, equally with Servants and labourers,—with this marked exception in the case of servants and labourers a monthly contract is ever *implied*; in that of journeymen artificers it must be *proved*,—one day being the period implied. A mason may go to an Estate, work one day or two or three, and then he may be paid his wages and discharged, or he may claim his wages and go. But if a monthly contract is assented to by both parties in presence of witnesses, or if it can be legally inferred from circumstances, such as the artizan electing and the employer consenting to monthly payments, then the case of journeymen artificers and labourers is precisely the same.* Kanghanies fraudulently disposing of advances entrusted to them are most properly liable to seven years' transportation. The Ordinance legalizes and regulates a practice which some Magistrates had previously sanctioned. A deserter when brought before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, may with the consent of his employer go back to his work instead of being sent to prison. Absence without leave and imprisonment do not of course, count for wages, and after a deserter's term of imprisonment has expired he is still liable to be called on to work out his term of contract.—While the law is thus stringent in its penalties on servants grossly misconducting themselves, refusing to work or deserting service, without reasonable cause,—it is no less stringent in securing to such servants all their just rights. A labourer is entitled to wages for every day on which he is able and willing to work, and should sickness incapacitate him, although he will no longer receive wages, he shall be entitled to lodging, food and medical care at the expense of his employer. If the disability becomes permanent, adequate means of enabling the

* The law as it now stands settles a question in regard to which the writer has had good reason to feel anxious. He is the employer of a considerable number of Compositors who are paid by the piece. They receive weekly advances, but their accounts are finally settled and any balance due to them paid at the end of the month. Proof of this fact would no doubt be accepted as conclusive of a monthly engagement, with all its conditions and penalties.

Digitized by Google

servant to return to his own country must be provided in the case of a contract not under one year. As we have already indicated, an employer wilfully refusing to fulfil his part of a contract is liable to fine and imprisonment.

We have chiefly dwelt on the relations between employers and employed in the case of unwritten monthly contracts, because these contracts are by far the most common in Ceylon; and will doubtless remain so although the Ordinance provides for contracts in writing and before Magistrates, up to three years, validating those made in India according to the law of that country, equally with those executed in Ceylon, providing the term does not exceed three years. For the present no contract made with labourers in any other country except India will be valid and binding in Ceylon. Should extensive emigration of Coolies from China or any other country (not India) to Ceylon ever take place, and contracts before starting are deemed necessary, special legislation must take place to validate such contracts in Ceylon. If Tea cultivation becomes, as we believe it soon will, one of the great industries of the Colony, the contingency in which such legislation will be necessary may not be a remote one. Meantime it is matter for congratulation that immigration from India into Ceylon is at length placed on so satisfactory a footing, as far as the laws of both countries are concerned. Our own law is calculated to be as cheaply and promptly administered as its provisions are simple. All cases, whatever their nature or the amount involved are cognizable by our Police Courts and Courts of Requests; and written engagements are specially exempted from Stamp duty. Warrants under this Ordinance the Rural Police are bound to serve: the other Police may, if so directed by the Chief Superintendent or local Superintendent *vide*—1 of 1864, clause 13;* and 16 of 1865 clause 63.† When the bulk of the Coolies are brought to Colombo in good roomy steamers, and thence transferred to the neighbourhood of the Coffee plantations by Railway, little will remain to be desired. The law is a good and a fair one, although of course it cannot enforce what after all is better than any law, a kindly understanding between employer and employed: the one giving and the other rendering "things just and equal": masters paying a good day's wage, and coolies rendering a good day's work.

---

* No. 1. of 1864,—Clause 13. A Summons or Warrant shall ordinarily be directed to the Fiscal of the district and every Fiscal and his Deputies and others his Officers, and all Headmen and Peace Officers, are authorized and required to obey, serve and execute every Summons or Warrant issued or endorsed by any Justice of the District for which the above Officers have been appointed to act any where within such District. Provided that every Superintendent, Inspector Constable and Officer of Police is hereby also authorized to serve such Summon or execute such Warrants. Provided further, that the Justice issuing the Warrant, may, if he see fit so to do, direct the Warrant specially to any person, and a Warrant so specially directed shall have effect and may lawfully be executed without the endorsement hereunder required anywhere within the Island.

† No. 16. —1865.—Clause 63. All criminal warrants and process to be executed by any officer of the Police force established within any town, shall be directed to the Chief Superintendent or Provincial Inspector; and the Superintendent or Inspector to whom such warrant or process shall be directed may execute, or cause the same to be executed by an officer of such force. Officers of Police in Rural districts shall be authorized and required to obey, serve and execute every summons or warrant issued or endorsed by any Justice of the district for which the officers have been appointed to act any where within the jurisdiction of such Justice. Provided that if, in the execution of process, it shall be found necessary for the Officer of the Police employed to serve such process, to go to any distance beyond five-miles the person at whose instance the process is issued, shall be bound to lodge with the Justice at the time he applies for the process a sum sufficient to cover the Officer's travelling allowances at such rates as the Governor shall, from time to time, appoint.

Digitized by Google

The provisions of this Ordinance for the execution of *written* contracts and in all other matters, are so clear and simple that there can be but little difficulty in understanding them. As in the case of all other specific remedies or penalties provided by the Ordinance, the common law remedy or the requirements of the general criminal law are not superseded unless where that is expressly stated. For instance, a man who knowingly employs laborers under advances to others, is by this law liable to liquidated damages equal to double the amount of the advances. But if the aggrieved party does not think this summary remedy sufficient, he can forego it, and elect instead to bring a civil action for damages equal to ten or even twenty times the amount of the advances, and if he proves damage to that amount no doubt the Civil Court will award him the compensation he claims. The seducer of labour, too, must not think to escape with mere imprisonment and hard labour consoling himself with the reflection that his ill-gotten gains are safe. He is liable for civil damages to any amount that may be proved, in addition to the criminal punishment. In truth we may say of the "crimp" in the face of this Ordinance, that his "occupation's gone", or that he will pursue it under a pressure of difficulties which will render the occupation neither safe nor pleasant. The Ordinance will not *materially* alter the relations between employers and employed; but we sincerely trust it will annihilate crimps and crimping. Men cannot now, with impunity, *steal* the labour their neighbours have paid for importing. To shew that the heavier punishments of the criminal law are not superseded by the penalties of this Ordinance, we may merely instance a case referred to by Queen's Advocate Mr. Morgan in the discussions on the Bill. Notwithstanding the specific penalties provided in this Ordinance for false certificates of character, if the circumstances make out a case of forgery at Common Law, the offenders are liable at the election of the public prosecutor to be placed on trial for the crime of forgery or guilty uttering

In these prefatory remarks we have not attempted an abstract of the Ordinance. The clauses scarcely admit of abbreviation, and we could not make their meaning clearer. But we trust we have given a fair idea of the general scope of the Consolidated Law, and that our remarks, embodying the authoritative interpretation of the Queen's Advocate, in regard to a few of the more important clauses, (clause 21 especially—the ruling clause of the Bill,) may be of real assistance to those who have occasion to consult the Ordinance regarding the contingency under which alone Coolies, under unwritten monthly engagements, can lawfully leave their employment without 1 month's notice.—For further information we refer to the Ordinance itself which we print in full.

ORDINANCE ENACTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON,

WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL THEREOF.

No. 11.—1865.

HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Servants, Labourers, and Journeymen Artificers, under Contracts for Hire and Service.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Servants, Labourers, and Journeymen Artificers, under Contracts for Hire and Service: IT IS THEREFORE HEREBY ENACTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

INTERPRETATION.—1. The word "Servant" shall, unless otherwise expressly qualified, extend to and include Menial, Domestic, and other

Digitized by Google

like Servants, Pioneers, Kanganies, and other Labourers whether employed in Agricultural, Road, Railway, or other like work.

ORDINANCES REPEALED.—2. The Ordinances set out in the Schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed, except so far as they or any of them repeal any other Ordinance or Ordinances, or any part of any other Ordinance or Ordinances, and except so far as respects all offences which may have been heretofore committed against the same or any of them, all rights which shall have accrued, liabilities which shall have been incurred, acts which shall have been done, and all proceedings or matters which shall have taken place before this Ordinance shall come into force.

VERBAL CONTRACT OF SERVICE TO BE A CONTRACT OF SERVICE FOR ONE MONTH.—3. Every verbal contract for the hire of any Servant, except for work usually performed by the day or by the job or by the journey, shall (unless otherwise expressly stipulated, and notwithstanding that the wages under such contract shall be payable at a daily rate,) be deemed and taken in law to be a Contract for Hire and Service for the period of one month, and to be renewable from month to month, and shall be deemed and taken in law to be so renewed, unless one month's previous notice or warning be given by either party to the other of his intention to determine the same at the expiry of a month from the day of giving such notice.

WAGES WHEN PAYABLE.—4. The wages of such servant shall be payable monthly, except where the service shall have been determined by notice on a day other than the last day of the month, in which case the wages for the broken period shall be payable to the day the service is so determined, and such wages, where the same shall not be payable at a monthly rate, shall be computed according to the number of days on which such servant shall have been able and willing to work; or, if payable at a monthly rate, shall be in proportion to the number of days on which he shall have been so able and willing as aforesaid. Any employer shall be entitled to discharge any such servant from his service under any such contract, without previous notice, provided such servant be instantly paid his wages for the time he has served, and also for one month from the time of such discharge. PROVISO.—Provided always, that any such Contract may at any time be determined by the misconduct of either party in their relative capacity of Master and Servant, which may be proved by either party against the other.

TERM OF VERBAL CONTRACT FOR JOURNEYMAN ARTIFICER.—5. Every verbal contract for the hire, according to time, of any Journeyman Artificer (where no special Contract or agreement shall have been made and duly proved) shall be deemed and taken in law to be a Contract for the hire of such Artificer for one day, and no longer.

PROVISO, IF SERVICE BE CONTINUED AFTER THE TIME AGREED UPON.—6. Provided always, that nothing in the preceding clauses of this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent any Servant, or Journeyman Artificer, who may continue in the service of his employer beyond the period for which any verbal contract entered into by him is respectively declared binding only in law, as aforesaid, from recovering his wages according to the full period of time of his being in such service; nor to prevent any similar subsequent verbal contract being respectively implied in law from the continuance of such service or otherwise.

WRITTEN CONTRACTS WITH SERVANTS AND JOURNEYMEN ARTIFICERS FOR TERMS OF SERVICE EXCEEDING ONE MONTH, BUT NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS.—7. No Contract entered into in this Island for the Hire and Service of any Servant, or Journeyman Artificer for any period of time longer than one month shall be valid in law, so as to subject

Digitized by Google

any party thereto to the provisions of this Ordinance for not performing the same, unless such Contract shall be in writing, and shall clearly express the terms and conditions thereof, and shall be signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto in the presence of a Police Magistrate, or a Justice of the Peace, or other person expressly authorized by the Governor, such Justice or other person not being himself the employer of such Servant, or Journeyman Artificer, or the Agent of such employer. And it shall be the duty of such Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or other authorized person, to see that the Contract is fully explained to the parties, and to certify on the Contract that they fully understand the terms thereof, and are desirous to fulfil the same. And such Contract, when produced in evidence, and bearing the Certificate of the Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or duly authorized person as aforesaid, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the matters and things contained therein. And every such Contract shall be executed in triplicate; and it shall be the duty of such Police Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or other authorized person as aforesaid to give or to cause to be given one copy thereof to the servant, and to send or to cause to be sent within ten days of the execution thereof, another copy thereof to the Police Magistrate of the District wherein such Contract shall have been executed, and in default thereof such Magistrate or Justice shall be liable to a penalty of Five pounds. And the said Police Magistrate is hereby required to preserve the said counterpart, and to allow any person who may be interested in the said Contract to inspect the same. PROVISO.—Provided always that no Contract (excepting Contracts made under the 8th section of this Ordinance) for the Hire and Service of any Servant or Journeyman Artificer (whether made in Ceylon or in India, as provided by the 9th section) shall be valid under the provisions of this Ordinance if made for a longer period of Hire or Service than three years.

CONTRACTS FOR THE HIRE OF PIONEERS, &C., TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT.—8. It shall be lawful for the Civil Engineer, the Commissioner of Roads, the Surveyor General, or any other person expressly authorized thereunto by the Governor, to enter into any Contract on behalf of Her Majesty, for the Hire and Service of any person to be employed as a Servant or Artificer, for any period not exceeding five years. PROVISO.—Provided that such Contract, if made for a period of Hire or Service exceeding one month, shall (if entered into in this Island) be in writing, and shall be executed in the same manner and be subject to the same rules as are prescribed in the preceding section as respects Contracts in the case of persons to be employed in service other than that of the Government.

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO IN INDIA FOR HIRE AND SERVICE IN THIS ISLAND.—9. Every Contract entered into in India for the Hire and Service in this Island of any Servant or Journeyman Artificer, shall be valid and binding, so as to subject the parties thereto to the provisions of this Ordinance, notwithstanding that the same be not executed in the manner prescribed by the 7th and 8th sections of this Ordinance. PROVISO.—Provided that such Contract be in writing and signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto or their Agents respectively, and clearly express the terms and conditions thereof; and provided also that such Contract be valid and binding according to the laws of India in force at the time of the entering into such Contract. And every such Contract as aforesaid when produced in any Court of this Island shall be deemed valid and binding according to such laws as aforesaid, unless the contrary be proved. It shall be the duty of such employer or his Agent

Digitized by Google

with whom any such Contract shall be entered into to give at the time of entering into such Contract, a copy thereof to the Servant or Journeyman Artificer with whom such Contract shall have been entered into.

WRITTEN CONTRACTS HOW DETERMINABLE.—10. Unless provision to the contrary be expressly made therein, no Contract, entered into and required to be in writing under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be determined before the expiration of the period specified therein, except by the mutual consent of the contracting parties, expressed in writing, signed or acknowledged by them in the presence of two witnesses, or except when the party contracting to be employed shall have been convicted of an offence, or have become a prisoner, or permanently disabled from completing his Contract, and his employer shall elect to determine the Contract, or except for some reason sufficient in law to set it aside. PROVISO.—Provided that, in case of such disability to serve, the employer shall be bound to furnish the Immigrants from India, who shall have contracted in India for any period of service in this Island, or who shall have contracted in this Island for any period of service not less than one year, with adequate means of returning to his own country.

SERVANT REFUSING TO WORK, &C., IS GUILTY OF MISCONDUCT.—11. Any Servant or Journeyman Artificer, who, without reasonable cause, shall neglect or refuse to attend at and during the time and hours, or at the place when and where he shall have contracted to attend, in commencing or carrying on any work, or, in case of no special agreement in that behalf, during such hours as, according to the trade or occupation of such Servant or Artificer, it shall be usual so to attend, or who, without reasonable cause, shall leave unfinished or refuse to finish any work contracted to be done, or who shall be guilty of any drunkenness, wilful disobedience of orders, insolence, or gross neglect of duty, or other misconduct in the service of his employer, or who shall quit the service of such employer without leave or reasonable cause, before the end of his term of service or previous warning as required by the third clause of this Ordinance, or for such longer period as may be specially stipulated in his contract, shall be punishable by the Police Court of the District wherein such offence shall have been committed, or wherein the offender shall have been apprehended, by forfeiture of all wages then due, if not exceeding the wages of One month, or for the period of warning specially stipulated for, or by imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months, or by such forfeiture together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

PUNISHMENT FOR DESERTION, &C., OF SERVANT ENGAGED TO GO UPON A JOURNEY.—12. Every Servant, who, having engaged to go on any journey, shall, without any just cause, desert, or refuse, or neglect to proceed on such journey or any stage thereof, or shall be guilty of any misbehaviour mentioned in the 11th clause of this Ordinance, shall be punishable by the Police Court of the District wherein such offence shall have been committed, or wherein the offender shall have been apprehended, by forfeiture of all wages then advanced or contracted for, or by imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months, or by such forfeiture together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the said Court. PROVISO.—AS TO DISTANCE TO BE TRAVELLED, AND WEIGHT CARRIED BY SUCH SERVANT.—Provided always that no Servant engaged for a journey shall be obliged to travel on foot more than Twenty-five miles, during every Twenty-four hours; nor shall any Cooly engaged for a journey be obliged to carry a greater weight than Forty pounds, unless otherwise expressly agreed upon for a short distance only, nor to proceed in case of any actual illness or bodily in-

Digitized by Google

jury, rendering him incapable to travel the journey or any stage thereof; and any person obliging any Servant or Coolie, so engaged as aforesaid, to act contrary to the regulations contained in this Proviso, shall be punishable by such Police Court as aforesaid, by a fine not exceeding Five pounds, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labour not exceeding Three months, or by such fine together with such imprisonment at the discretion of the said Court.

COURT MAY MAKE ABATEMENT OF WAGES OR DAMAGES IN CASE OF MISCONDUCT.—13. Upon any complaint by any Servant or Journeyman Artificer for non-payment of wages or damages for breach of Contract or misconduct by his employer, before a Court having jurisdiction in that behalf, it shall be lawful for such Court, at its discretion, to make a proportional abatement out of any sum to be awarded as the wages or damages due to any such Servant or Artificer for such days or time as he shall have been proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from or neglecting his service or work, and also for the value of any breakages or damage done to any of the property of his employer by or through the misconduct or gross negligence or carelessness of such Servant or Journeyman Artificer.

PENALTY ON EMPLOYER REFUSING WITHOUT CAUSE TO ACT UP TO CONTRACT.—14. In case any employer, not having reasonable cause of complaint, shall refuse payment of wages when due, or not having given such notice or made such payment as required by the 3rd and 4th sections of this Ordinance, shall refuse to continue full payment to any Servant or Journeyman Artificer, during the whole term of any Contract entered into between them, every such employer, so refusing, shall, in addition to payment of all wages actually due, or of all that would have become due, if the Contract had been properly observed, or both, as the case may be, be liable to a fine not exceeding Five pounds, or to imprisonment not exceeding Three months, or to such fine together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

PERSONS GIVING FALSE CHARACTER.—15. If any person shall knowingly and wilfully pretend or falsely assert in writing that any Servant or Journeyman Artificer has been hired or retained in his service or employment, or in the service or employment of any other person or persons for any period of time whatsoever, or in any station or capacity whatsoever, other than that for which such Servant or Artificer shall have been so employed, hired or retained; or if any person shall otherwise knowingly and wilfully write, sign, or give any untrue, false, forged or counterfeit certificate or writing in favor of the character of any such Servant or Artificer, then, in every such case, such person or persons so offending shall be liable, to a fine not exceeding Ten pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding Twelve months, or to such fine together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

SERVANT, &c., MAKING FALSE STATEMENT OF FORMER EMPLOYMENT OR ALTERING CHARACTER.—16. If any person shall offer himself as a Servant or Journeyman Artificer, asserting or pretending that he hath served in any service or employment, in which such servant shall not actually have served, or with a false, forged, or counterfeit certificate of his character, or shall in any wise add to or alter, efface or erase any word, date, matter or thing contained or referred to in any certificate given to him by his last or any former actual employer, or by any other person or persons duly authorized by such employer to give the same, then, in any of the said cases, such person or persons, so offending, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Three pounds, or to imprison-

Digitized by Google

ment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding Three months, or to such fine together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

SERVANT, &c., DENYING FORMER EMPLOYMENT.—17. IF any person, having been before in service or employment as a Servant or Artificer, shall, when offering to hire himself in any employment, capacity, or service, falsely and wilfully pretend not to have been hired or retained in any such previous employment, capacity or service, then and in such case every such person, so offending, shall be liable, on conviction to a fine not exceeding Three pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding Three months, or to such fine together with such imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

WAGES, &c., MADE A FIRST CHARGE ON ESTATE.—18. ALL wages, due on any Contract of Hire and Service, and all liabilities arising therefrom, as respects the employer, shall be a first charge against the Estate or property, in which the Servant or Artificer under such Contract shall have been employed, and shall be recoverable by suit against the party for the time being in possession of the said Estate or property. PROVIDED that such charge shall be limited to three months' wages only, and shall be enforced within three months after the termination of the service, for which such wages are due; and provided also, that claims for wages may be enforced before a Court of Requests, having in other respects jurisdiction in that behalf, although the amount in suit may exceed the sum of Ten pounds.

PENALTY FOR SEDUCING SERVANTS, OR EMPLOYING THEM WHEN BOUND TO OTHERS, OR HARBOURING OR CONCEALING THEM.—19. Any person who shall wilfully and knowingly seduce or attempt to seduce from his service or employment any Servant or Journeyman Artificer bound by any contract to serve any other person or persons, or who shall wilfully and knowingly take any Servant or Journeyman Artificer, who shall have absented himself without leave from the service of such other person to whom he is so bound, or who shall wilfully and knowingly retain in his service any Servant or Journeyman Artificer bound under any Contract to serve any other person after receiving notice in writing that such Servant or Journeyman Artificer is so bound as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, on conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding Five pounds, in respect of each of the Servants or Journeymen Artificers whom he shall have so seduced, taken or harboured or concealed or retained as aforesaid and to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three months, if the Court shall see fit to impose such imprisonment. Every such offence shall be cognizable before any Police Court having jurisdiction in the District wherein the offence was committed, or the offender apprehended.

PERSONS EMPLOYING, &c., LABOURERS UNDER ADVANCES, LIABLE IN DOUBLE SUCH ADVANCES.—20. Any person who shall take into his service or employment, or harbour, conceal, or retain any Servant or Journeyman Artificer bound to serve another by any contract entered into under any of the provisions of the said Ordinance, without taking reasonable precautions to ascertain whether or not such labourer is so bound, or knowing him to be so bound, or after notice that he is so bound, shall, if the labourer be at the time so taken, harboured or concealed or retained, under advances from the person to whom he was so bound, be liable civilly to pay to such person, as liquidated damages, double the amount of such advances.

SERVANTS NOT LIABLE TO PUNISHMENT IF WAGES UNPAID FOR ONE MONTH.—21. No Servant or Journeyman Artificer shall be liable to pun-

Digitized by Google

ishment for neglecting or refusing to work or for desertion, disobedience or neglect of duty if, at the time of such alleged offence, his wages shall have been unpaid for any period longer than a month. PROVIDED always that in computing the amount of wages due at any time, such servant or journeyman artificer shall be debited with the amount of all advances of money made to him and with the value of all food, clothes or other materials supplied to him, and which the employer is not liable under this Ordinance to supply at his own expense. PROVIDED also, that the fact of such wages being so due as aforesaid shall not affect the liability of such servants or journeymen artificers to punishment under the provisions of this Ordinance, unless he shall at least forty-eight hours previously to the time of such alleged offence, have demanded from his employer the payment of his wages so due, and the employer shall have refused or failed to pay the same.

KANGANIES, &c., FRAUDULENTLY DISPOSING OF ADVANCES, GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE.—22. Every Kangany or other Agent, who, having been entrusted with any money or valuable security by any person or persons for the purpose of engaging or procuring for Hire and Service any Servant or Servants, Artificer or Artificers for such person or persons, shall, with intent to defraud, convert or appropriate the same or any part thereof to or for his own use or benefit, or the use or benefit of any person or persons other than such person or persons as aforesaid or for any purpose other than such purpose as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported for any term not exceeding Seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding Three years, with or without hard labour.

DESERTERS MAY BE DIRECTED TO RETURN TO WORK INSTEAD OF BEING IMPRISONED OR COMMITTED.—23. Whenever any Servant or Journeyman Artificer is brought before any Court or Justice of the Peace, on the ground of his having quitted the service of his employer, or having refused or neglected to work, without leave or reasonable cause before the end of his term of service, or previous warning, such Court or Justice of the Peace may, if the employer of such servant or his Agent so requires, and the labourer consents thereto, instead of punishing or committing to trial the offender, direct him to return to the service of his employer. And the Court or Justice shall keep a record of the proceedings had before him, and shall certify at the foot thereof that he has satisfied himself that the Servant has of his own free will consented to return to the service of his employer.

PERIOD OF ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE OR OF IMPRISONMENT NOT TO BE COUNTED AS PART OF THE PERIOD OF SERVICE.—24. If any Servant or Journeyman Artificer, having entered into any Contract of Hire and Service subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, during the subsistence of such Contract, have been imprisoned or have absented himself without leave, the Court before which the labourer is tried shall award that no part of the period of such imprisonment or of such absence, (and which period the said Court is to ascertain by evidence and define,) shall be deemed or taken to be a part of the period of his service, but that such labourer shall be compellable, at the option of his employer, to serve for the full period defined as aforesaid for which he shall have contracted to serve; and until such extended service shall have been completed, he shall be and shall continue subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

TRANSFER OF CONTRACT OF SERVICE TO NEW PROPRIETOR OR MANAGER OF ESTATE.—25. If the Estate, upon which any Agricultural Servant or

Digitized by Google

Journeyman Artificer is employed under any Contract to serve for a period exceeding one month, shall during the pendency of such Contract, become vested in or be transferred to or placed under the superintendence or management of any person other than the person with or by whom such Contract was entered into, such Contracts and all the rights and liabilities incidental thereto shall be deemed in law to be transferred to the person in or to whom the said Estate shall become vested or transferred as aforesaid, or under whose superintendence or management the said Estate shall be placed as aforesaid, and such last mentioned person and such Servant or Artificer shall be respectively bound to perform all the terms and conditions of the Contract, in the same manner or as near thereto as the nature of the case will admit, as if the Contract had been originally entered into between such person and such Servant or Artificer. Provided always that in case such Estate shall become vested in or transferred to any person other than the person with whom such Contract shall have been entered into, such Servant, or Journeyman Artificer shall thereupon be entitled to determine such Contract, if he shall so elect, and give notice of such being his intention to the person in whom the Estate shall have become vested or to whom it shall have been transferred, and shall receive all wages then due to him under or by virtue of such Contract.

PROVISO.—Provided however that the last mentioned proviso shall not be held to apply to cases where Estates are held in partnership by several persons and where one or more of the partners retire from the partnership, or when, on such retirement, other partner or partners shall take the place of the retiring partner or partners one or more of the iorginal partners who were parties to the Contract continuing in the partnership.

PENAL PROVISIONS OF THIS ORDINANCE NOT TO AFFECT CIVIL ACTIONS. —26. Neither the alleged commission of any crime nor offence by any person or persons under the provisions of this Ordinance, nor the conviction nor acquittal of any person or persons of any crime or offence under this Ordinance, shall be a bar to any civil action for damages against such person or persons at the instance of any person or persons who may have suffered any injury or who may allege that he or they has or have suffered any injury from or by reason of the commission of any such crime or offence.

EMPLOYER BOUND TO FIND LODGING, FOOD AND MEDICAL CARE FOR SICK COOLIES.—27. Any person who shall have been incapacitated by sickness from labour whilst in the service of any employer shall be entitled to lodging, food, as well as medical care, at the expense of such employer during such incapacity; provided that the employer shall not be bound vo pay to the servant during such period his wages in addition. Profided further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the employer from determining the Contract under the 10th section of this Ordinance in case the Servant shall become permanently disabled from completing his Contract.

COMMENCEMENT OF ORDINANCE.—28. This Ordinance shall come into operation from the date fixed by the Governor in the Proclamation notifying the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty.—[The date so fixed is 1st July, 1866.]

Digitized by Google

SCHEDULE referred to in the above Ordinance.

ORDINANCES REPEALED.

No. AND DATE OF ORDINANCE :—5 OF 1841.—"For the better regulation of Servants, Labourers, and Journeymen Artificers under Contracts of Hire and Service, and of their Employers."

14 of 1845.—"An Ordinance relating to written Contracts for the Hire and Service of Pioneers and others in the employment of certain Departments of Government."

13 of 1858.—"To amend and explain the Ordinance No. 5 of 1841."

20 of 1861.—"An Ordinance relating to Contracts for the Hire and Service of Labourers in this Colony."

15 of 1863.—"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 14 of 1845."

16 of 1863.—"An Ordinance to extend the operation of the Ordinance No. 20 of 1861."

Passed in Council, the Twenty-first day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.

JAMES SWAN,

Acting Clerk to the Council..

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the Thirty-first day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-five, and published by his Order.

W. C. GIBSON,

Colonial Secretary

NOTES ON THE LAWS OF CEYLON, LOCAL ORDINANCES, &c

BY F. C. SOLOMONS,

Proctor of the District Court of Kandy.

APPEALS.—Any person intending to appeal from a judgment or decree of the District Court is allowed *ten days* time, exclusive of Sundays and public holidays, to file his petition of appeal. He must also within 20 days give security, by bond with one or more sureties, for the due prosecution of his appeal, for the performance of the judgment which may be pronounced by the Supreme Court, and for the payment of all costs which may ultimately be awarded. Any party dissatisfied with a judgment, or order of any Court of Requests, may appeal to the Supreme Court, which has power to affirm, reverse, correct or modify such judgment, or return the case for a new trial or a further hearing. The petition of appeal must be lodged within seven days from the day on which judgment was pronounced, and within fourteen days, a bond must be entered into by the appellant with some person as surety for the due performance of any order the Supreme Court may make. In Police Court cases, petitions of appeal must be filed within ten days from the day on which judgment is pronounced.

ADMINISTRATORS.—Persons to whom are committed the care and distribution of property left by an intestate. The surviving spouse or next of kin is entitled to letters of administration, but District Courts (which alone have cognizance of such cases) have a discretion to pass them over for good cause.

Digitized by Google

ADVOCATES AND PROCTORS.—The admission of Advocates and Proctors is regulated by the rules promulgated by the Judges of the Supreme Court on the 30th day of December, 1841. For the admission of an Advocate, the only requirement is that he must either be a Barrister or Advocate of one of the superior English, Irish or Scotch Courts, or on examination be found to be proficient in classical attainments, the general subjects of a liberal education, and English and Roman Dutch Law. Every person above 21 can be admitted a Proctor of the Supreme Court, if he is a duly admitted Solicitor or Attorney of an English superior Court of Record, or if he has served for five years as an articled clerk under some Advocate or Proctor, or if he has been admitted a Proctor of any District Court, and has been in full practice for two years immediately following. Any person of the full age of 21 shall be eligible to be admitted a Proctor of any District Court, who has served as an apprentice or articled clerk to some Advocate or Proctor of the Supreme Court for a period of three years under a notarial agreement. There has always been a great laxity in the admission of candidates to be Proctors, one consequence of which has been that the Bar has become fearfully over-crowded and includes in its ranks many most inefficient and unscrupulous characters; but it is hoped that the legislature or the judges will, before it is too late, introduce some measure whereby greater care and discrimination may be used in admitting young men to articles and subsequently to practice.

On the admission of any person to act as an Advocate, the Register of the Supreme Court is required to deliver to him a warrant on a stamp of £25, certifying that he has been duly admitted and enrolled. Proctors receive a similar warrant under the hand of the Registrar, and the seal of the Supreme Court, in which are stated not only the dates of their admission, but also the Courts in which they are authorized to practise. And no person can practise either as Advocate or Proctor, until he receives the warrant. In addition to the above, all Proctors are required to furnish themselves with annual certificates, stating that they are duly enrolled Proctors; and any person who neglects to apply for and obtain such a certificate shall not be entitled thereafter to recover costs or fees for professional services, besides being liable to pay a penalty of £20, and to be accountable to the Supreme Court for his carelessness. Proctors' certificates must be obtained before the 25th day of March in each year under the hand of the Registrar of the Supreme Court or the several judges of the respective District Courts in the Island. If the Proctor has been in office for three years or upwards, and shall practise in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, or Trincomalie the certificate must be on a stamp of £3; or if he has not been admitted so long, on a stamp of £1 10s. But where the Proctor practises in any other Court save those just mentioned, the stamp duty will be £2, if he is a practitioner of three years' standing; otherwise the duty is £1.

In this respect, the provisions of the English Statute 25 Geo. iii. C. 80 are introduced into this Country by the local Ordinance No. 12 of 1848, a summary of which we have above given. As the language in both enactments is almost identical, the English decisions will no doubt be received as authorities, should any question on the Ordinance arise. The reader is referred to Merrifield's Law of Attornies, chap. 4, where numerous decisions will be found reported bearing upon the subjects treated of in this article.

BAIL.—The sureties for the re-appearance of a person released from custody. When any person is charged before a Justice of the Peace with any offence, the justice may in his discretion, admit him

Digitized by Google

to bail; but in cases of murder or treason, the consent of the Queen's Advocate must be obtained before the accused can be enlarged (Ordinance 1 of 1864, clause 68). In Police Court cases, the Magistrate may take bail from the defendant to appear on any day to which the hearing of the case may be postponed (No. 14 of 1861, clause 16).

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—In Ceylon, the functions of the grand jury are discharged by the Queen's Advocate or any of his deputies. The depositions taken by justices are forwarded to the Crown lawyers who, if of opinion that a case to go before a jury has been made out, direct the committal of the accused for trial. The Sessions are held twice a year in the various districts, except in Colombo where they are held quarterly beginning on the 12th January, 12th March, 12th July and 12th October; and in Kandy where they are held three times a year, beginning on the 5th March, 5th August and 5th December. The course to be followed in criminal cases is prescribed by the Ordinance No. 28 of 1865. The prisoners are placed in the dock and called upon to the indictments preferred against them. They may either demur or plead. If the prisoners demur, the Judge summarily hears and disposes of the legal objection having for that purpose large powers of amendment. A jury of 13 men are then empannelled to try the prisoners who plead not guilty. When the trial commences, the Queen's Advocate may, if he considers it necessary, address the jury after which he calls his witnesses, who are subject to cross-examination by the opposite party. The prisoner or his Counsel may then address the jury for the defence, and proceed to call his witnesses if he has any. The Queen's Advocate will be entitled to reply if evidence has been called for the defence, after which the judge sums up the facts stating the law as applicable to the case. The jurors then retire and agree upon their verdict, and in the case of a conviction, sentence is immediately or afterwards passed upon the prisoner. The prisoner may make a motion in arrest of judgment, for substantial errors which are fatal and incurable by indictment if objection to it had been taken on demurrer.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.—A Court of Requests has jurisdiction over all cases in which the debt, damage or demand does not exceed £10, or where the value of the land which may be in dispute does not exceed that sum, except actions for malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, separation a mensa et thoro, divorce a vinculo matrimonii, or for the avoidance of marriage (Section 8, Ordinance No. 8 of 1859). Every action before a Commissioner must be brought in the Court within the jurisdiction of which the defendant resides, or the act or matter complained of shall have taken place. The 9th section of the Courts of Requests Ordinance provides that it shall not be lawful for any plaintiff to divide his cause of action for the purpose of bringing two or more suits in any such Court; but where his claim exceeds £10 he may bring an action for £10, and abandon the excess, for the recovery of which excess he can afterwards have no remedy. It seems to have been once thought that Courts of Requests had jurisdiction even in cases where the land in dispute exceeded £10 in value, provided the consent of the parties appeared; but the Supreme Court (per Rowe, C. J., and Morgan, J.) decided that consent was unavailing to give them such jurisdiction (*Beven and Joseph page* 41.) Minors can sue in Courts of Requests for wages due to them not exceeding £10, as if they were of full age; the 10th clause of the Ordinance containing a special provision to that effect. All Advocates and Proctors are entitled to appear on behalf of the parties to any action before the Court of Requests, and the Commissioner also possesses the discretionary power of allowing non-professional persons to represent the plaintiff or defen-

Digitized by Google

dant on sufficient cause being shown to him, but such substitutes are not entitled to costs. In cases instituted before these minor Courts, the Crown may be represented by the Queen's Advocate, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, the Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, Collector of Customs for such province or district, or any person who may be specially authorized in that behalf by the Queen's Advocate or others competent to grant permission. It was for a long time thought that the judgments pronounced by Courts of Requests could be enforced by execution against the person of the party condemned therein, notwithstanding the provisions of the Insolvency Ordinance which abolished arrest for debts below £10. The Insolvency Ordinance, it was said, only referred to debts under £10, leaving arrests for costs or damages, whatever the amount might be, to be governed by the old law. But the Supreme Court (per Creasy, Temple and Stewart) has set the matter at rest by deciding very recently that Courts of Requests did not possess the power of issuing writs of execution against person, except in those cases contemplated by the 165th section of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1853. There is a case reported in *Austin* (page 246) in which the Supreme Court held that even the District Court had no right to issue execution against person for the recovery of costs where they did not on taxation exceed £9. The Ordinance No. 9 of 1859 gives effect to the Rules and Orders by which the practice of the Courts is to be regulated.

CATTLE TRESPASS.—Whenever a proprietor or other person finds cattle straying in his land, he is empowered by the Ordinance No. 2 of 1835 to seize and detain them until their owner is ascertained and the damages assessed. If, according to the local custom, the lands require to be fenced, proof must be adduced that the land upon which trespass was committed, was so fenced; otherwise the plaintiff cannot recover. Coffee estates do not fall within the class referred to in the Ordinance and in cattle trespass cases do not require previous proof of their being fenced, except in those districts where it may be the custom to put fences around estates (Beling and Vanderstraaten, page 115). Notice also of the seizure of such stray cattle must within 48 hours from the time of seizure, be given to the nearest constable, police vidahn or local headman, if any such officer be resident within 10 miles, otherwise all rights to the benefits of the Ordinance shall be forfeited. A proprietor may recover the full amount of damages caused to his land by the defendant's cattle being allowed to trespass thereon, the usual course being to bring an ordinary civil action, in the Court of Requests. Where the trespass has been committed at night, the owner is further liable to pay a fine equal to the amount of the damages awarded. The 9th clause of the Ordinance empowers the shooting of stray cattle, under licence, where it is made to appear satisfactorily that such cattle cannot be seized or identified. An affidavit must be sworn before some District Judge or Police Magistrate, stating that cattle are in the habit of trespassing and that all attempts at seizing or identifying them have been unsuccessful, whereupon the Magistrate will grant a licence authorizing the deponent to shoot such cattle, after first making every reasonable exertion to seize them. Such licences are in force only for one month. Cases of cattle trespass were cognizable by District Courts alone until the passing of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1849, which gave Police Magistrates sole jurisdiction in such cases, and vested in them the same powers which under the Ordinance were before exercised by District Judges.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The 19th clause of the Charter of 1833 authorizes the Governor, with the concurrence of the judges, to subdivide the circuits

Digitized by Google

into districts, within each of which he is required to establish a District Court. Questions of jurisdiction must be decided by the judicial division of districts and not by the revenue division of provinces (Per Marshall, C. J., *Morgan's Reports*, page 71). Formerly three assessors were always associated with the judge in the investigation and decision of cases; but by the Ordinance No. 21 of 1852, their presence is not rendered necessary, but District Judges may still, at their own instance, or on the application of parties, summon them. District Courts have jurisdiction over all suits and actions, whatever may be the amount of the claim; but the action must be brought in the Court of the district where the defendant is resident, or where the act or matter complained of has taken place (Charter § 24). District Courts have jurisdiction over matrimonial causes and possess the power of dissolving a marriage, though it seems to be unsettled whether they could grant a divorce where the marriage was contracted in a foreign country (No. 11,016, D. C. Colombo, *Morgan's Reports*, page 76). These Courts have also a criminal jurisdiction, being empowered to inquire into all crimes in which the punishment is not more than £20 fine, a year's imprisonment, or fifty lashes. They have also the custody and care of the persons and estate of lunatics and insane persons and exercise the powers of the "Orphan Chamber" (of the Roman Dutch Law, *Vanderlinden*, Book I., chap. 2) in respect of minors and guardians. The District Court is also a court of probate, and is empowered by the 26th clause of the Charter to appoint administrators of the estates of persons dying intestate, to adjudicate upon the validity of documents purporting to be Last Wills, and to exercise a general supervision over executors and administrators. District Courts have also by a recent Ordinance (No. 6 of 1850) been invested with full power to hear and determine all charges of cattle stealing a crime of which the Supreme Court alone previous to that Enactment had cognizance.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.—Whenever any person on conviction of an offence is adjudged by any court to pay a fine, and such fine is not immediately paid, it shall be lawful for such Court to issue a warrant of distress to seize the property of such person, and by sale thereof to make up the amount of the penalty and the costs of the distress. Until a return is made to the warrant of distress, the person convicted shall be detained in prison, unless he can give security to appear in Court on the return day of the warrant. If property has been seized and sold, the proceeds will be appropriated towards payment of the penalty and costs, the overplus, if any, being restored to such person. But if the return shew that no distress can be had upon the property of the offender, he will be committed to prison for the period of one month for every pound sterling remaining unpaid, not exceeding twelve months, whatever may be the amount. A warrant of distress issuing from one district may be executed in another on endorsement by the Judge or Magistrate of the district last mentioned. When any person who has bound himself by recognizance to appear before any Court shall fail to do so, the recognizance shall be sent to the Queen's Advocate who shall cause a summons to be served upon the defaulter, calling upon him to show cause before the Court of the district why the sum due under the recognizance should not be levied on his property. If he fails to shew satisfactory cause, a warrant of distress shall issue as before stated. The Ordinance now in force on this subject is No. 6 of 1855.

GANSABES OR VILLAGE COUNCILS.—Village Councils are held in the Kandyan Provinces to enquire into certain complaints, to assess damages, and do such other acts as it has been customary for such bodies to have cogni-

Digitized by Google

zance of. But strictly speaking, they are invested by the legislature with no powers or privileges, resembling those exercised by them in the remote districts of this Island. Under the Kandyan Government, they were greatly encouraged, and the following remarks from a writer on *Kandyan Criminal Law* may be interesting :—"The Gansabe was the lowest court of justice in the Kingdom. All petty cases were referred to this board, from whose judgment an appeal always lay. The men who formed this council were selected without any distinction of wealth, rank or influence, provided they were heads of families. These courts obtained the favor of most of the Kandyan sovereigns and especially of Sree Wickreme Rajah Singha, who endeavoured to give them greater efficacy. They were however discouraged by the headmen, whose emoluments were in no way augumented by the increase of courts which prohibited the exacting of fees from those who resorted thither."—Under the Ordinance No. 2 of 1835, a headman may convene a few of the inhabitants to sit as a Gansabe for the purpose of enquiring into cases of Cattle Trespass, the nature of the injury committed, and to assess the amount of damages thereby sustained. There have been a few decisions of the Supreme Court referring to Gansabes which are to be found in the published reports. Thus, a claim, before an award by a Gansabe, has been held sufficient to bar a title by prescription, (*Nell's Court of Requests, page* 253). Again, the award of a Gansabe does not bind any person who has not agreed to refer any matter to its arbitration (*Morgan* page 10.) The decree of a Gansabe again has been decided not to have the effect of an estoppel (*Joseph and Baron* page 3.) The Paddy Lands Irrigation Ordinance (No. 21 of 1861) gives certain powers to village councils and defines the manner in which their proceeding are to be conducted. The enactment in question was passed as stated in the preamble, to secure the better enforcement of some of the ancient customs regarding the irrigation and cultivation of paddy lands, and its provisions will continue in force until the end of the year 1867. Whenever it becomes necessary to call a village council in furtherance of the objects of the Ordinance, the Government Agent of the Province shall give notice of the time and place appointed for investigation into the matter complained of, and require the attendance of such persons as he may deem necessary. Every village council shall be composed of not less than seven, nor more than thirteen persons selected by the President; and its proceedings must be of a summary character, free from formalities or technicalities, and carried on only with the view of doing substantial justice in questions coming before its members. The Council must be presided over by the Government Agent himself or some one specially authorized in that behalf; but the President will have no vote upon any question, except where the members are equally divided, when he is to have a casting vote. No Advocate, Proctor or Agent shall be allowed to appear on behalf of any complainant or defendant before such court. Such Councils have authority to impose a penalty not exceeding £2 upon any person found guilty of a breach of the rules framed by virtue of the Ordinance, and the penalty may be recovered in the manner prescribed for the recovery of Police Court Fines.

GAMING.—Any person found playing at any game or pretended game of chance in a place kept for the purposes of common or promiscuous gaming, is liable to pay a fine of £2 or be imprisoned at hard labour for two months for the first offence. This does not prohibit the occasional playing of cards, billiards or any such game in a private residence, the gist of the offence being in the fact that the house where

Digitized by Google

the gambling takes place, is kept or used for that special purpose (*Legal Miscellany*, page 75). Keepers of gambling houses are liable for the first offence to pay a fine of £5 and to be imprisoned at hard labour for six months—for the second offence to suffer imprisonment for twelve months and to be fined £12. (Ordinance No. 4 of 1841).

INQUESTS.—The Governor of the Island for the time being is empowered by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1843 (clause 2nd) to appoint Coroners and Deputy Coroners by commissions under the public seal of the Island, and to recall and revoke such appointments at pleasure. The duty of these officers is to inquire, assisted by a jury of thirteen men, into the cause or causes by which any person comes to a violent or unnatural death. Every person discovering the body of another who has met his death by violence, accident or of a sudden, is required to report the circumstance to the nearest constable, peace officer or headman without the least delay; and such peace officer must within one hour summon the Coroner or Deputy Coroner to repair to the spot where the body is lying. A jury of thirteen men, the age of each of whom must not exceed sixty, nor be less than twenty-one, shall immediately be summoned to attend, and with their aid the Coroner shall investigate into the cause of the death of the deceased person by the examination of witnesses upon oath. When the examination of witnesses has closed, the Coroner shall state to the jury his opinion of the effect of such evidence, and shall take the finding of the major part of the jury as their verdict. Should any person be suspected of being concerned in the death of the deceased, he must be present at the investigation, be allowed to cross-examine the witnesses who appear against him, and be called upon to make his statement after due warning. The Coroner possesses the power of binding witnesses in recognizances to appear and give evidence, and also of adjourning the inquest to any other time or place. He is also authorized to summon medical practitioners—practising within 5 miles of the place where the inquest is held, such practitioners being entitled to fees for attendance and for performing post mortems,—to hold a post mortem examination upon the body of the deceased. The proceedings, as well as the articles produced at the inquest must be kept by the Coroner until called for by the Queen's Advocate, Deputy Queen's Advocate, or a competent Justice of the Peace. *

JURORS.—Under the Ordinance No. 19 of 1844, the Government Agents of the various provinces are required to prepare lists of those persons resident within their districts, who may be qualified to serve as jurors. The grounds of disqualification are:—not being "of sufficient intelligence and respectability," ignorance of the English, Singhalese and Tamil languages, conviction of an infamous crime, bodily or mental incapacity, or the profession of such religious tenets as render them unfit to discharge the duties of the office. No person is liable to serve as a juror who shall be below 21 years or above 60 years of age, or who does not live within ten miles of the place where the Session is held.† The persons exempted from serving as jurors are

* Post mortem examinations should be directed only in doubtful cases, or where it may appear to the Coroner that for want of such examination, the ends of justice would be defeated—*Circular*, 21st February, 1860.

Post mortems should be held only where the cause of death is doubtful. Serious cases of injury only should be examined by medical practitioners.—*Circular*, 23rd February, 1861.

Surveyors need not be employed by the Coroner to draw up plans of houses or spots where any person came by his death.—*Circular*, 8th June, 1853.

† In the new Ordinance No. 18 of 1865, the distance within which jurors may be summoned is proposed to be 20 miles, with the proviso that persons more than ten miles distant shall serve only once in a year.

Digitized by Google

members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of the various Courts and their Officers, the Clerks of Councils, Advocates and Proctors, Justices of the Peace and their Clerks and Interpreters, Coroners and Deputy Coroners, Superintendents of Police, Fiscals and Peace Officers, all persons in the Army or Navy, Clergymen, Medical men or Apothecaries, School-masters, Jailors and Keepers of Lunatic Asylums. The Government Agents are required to revise the lists of jurors once in every three years, and add thereto the names of those who have since taken up their residence in the districts within their jurisdiction, or have since acquired a right to serve as jurors, and to remove from the list such as ought to be removed. Seven days after the amending or revision of any list, the Government Agent must forward a certified copy of it to the Fiscal. The 11th clause of the Ordinance specifies the order in which the jurors on the list shall be called upon to serve, being required to be summoned in rotation as far as circumstances will allow. Where the respective counsel disagree as to the Jury who are to serve on any trial, the judge shall select such class of jurors as he may think suitable. The 13th section contains the important proviso that where the number of jurors is found to be insufficient by reason of challenges or other causes, the bystanders or neighbours may be empannelled, where they are not legally disqualified. Whenever a juror during any trial shall die or be taken seriously ill, any other fit person may be ordered to take his place, and the evidence of the witnesses examined be read to him, after which the trial shall proceed as if no such interruption had taken place. Jurors are liable to pay a fine not exceeding £5 when they wilfully absent themselves after due summons, or shall not answer when their names are called or shall refuse to take the oath or perform the duties of jurors. Every person influencing or attempting to influence a juror corruptly, and every juror consenting thereto, and every person intimidating a juror in order to influence his vote or opinion, or committing an assault upon him on account of such vote or opinion, is guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction, to a penalty of three years' imprisonment at hard labour and 100 lashes.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor to administer oaths, to preserve the public peace, take depositions, and to require persons to furnish security for their good behaviour. Justices are authorized to grant summonses and warrants for the apprehension of persons against whom complaints may be made; and the Fiscal's Officers are required, and the Police authorized, to execute such processes. On the apprehension of any person, taken into custody under any warrant, he must within 24 hours be brought before the justice or the magistrate, unless Sunday or some public holiday intervene. When any person charged with a crime or offence is brought before the justice, such justice shall proceed to examine on oath the witnesses produced, and reduce their evidence into legible writing in the presence of the accused who is entitled to the privilege of cross-examination. The depositions will then be read over to each witness, and he will be required to sign them, after which the accused being duly warned shall be asked to make his statement. If it appears necessary to defer the examination, the accused may be remanded to safe custody for any period not exceeding twenty-one days, or he may be discharged on entering into a recognizance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance at a given time. If the evidence adduced at any preliminary investigation be considered by the justice sufficient to put the accused

Digitized by Google

upon his trial, or if he shall be so advised by the Queen's Advocate or Deputy Queen's Advocate, he shall at once commit him to gaol; but if the evidence is insufficient, he has power to discharge the accused forthwith. Justices are empowered by the 87th clause of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1864 to bind over parties to keep the peace for any period not exceeding 12 months. Actions against justices for anything done by them in the execution of their office are prescribed within six months after the Act committed. The duties of Justices are fully set out in the Ordinances Nos. 1 and 17 of 1864.

LAW IN CEYLON, STATE OF THE—In no part of the world perhaps is the Law of the land in so unsettled a state as in Ceylon. To regulate the affairs of the small population, there are no less than six distinct Codes of Laws prevailing,—the Roman Dutch Law, the Kandyan Law, the Thesawellame of the Natives of Jaffna the Mahomedan Code, the English Law of Evidence and on Maritime and certain Commercial matters, and the local Ordinances. "Thus," observes a contributor to the *Legal Miscellany*, "the whole system of Ceylonese jurisprudence presents the appearance of a rich and overgrown jungle—interesting indeed, in its variety and luxuriance, but very difficult to thread, and in many places almost impervious to the light of day." The local Ordinances must first be consulted when a point for decision arises, and where they are silent, reference must be made to the common or unwritten law. In criminal matters the Dutch Law governs (No. 5 of 1852,) but practically the English Law seems to be universally adopted in respect of crimes and offences. The scale of punishments seem to be regulated by the English Statutes, wherever no special provision is made by Ordinance. With regard to the preference of mortgages, neither the English nor Dutch Law authorities on the point can be strictly applicable to a case arising within the old Kandyan territory, but such cases should be decided according to general principles of justice and equity (*per Carr, Austin*, page 35.)

NONSUIT.—A renunciation of a suit by a plaintiff after which he may still commence another action for the same cause. The difference between a nonsuit and a dismissal lies in this: that where a plaintiff is nonsuited he may bring an action to try the same matter, but where a case is dismissed, no other claim upon the same subject matter will be entertained.

PRISONS.—The Ordinance No. 18 of 1844 regulates public prisons throughout the Island. In a schedule annexed to this enactment will be found a list of the prisons in the various districts and towns, together with the jurisdiction of each, but the Governor may add to the number, it being only necessary that a Proclamation to that effect should appear in the Government *Gazette*. All persons in prison, either committed for crimes or confined for debt, shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Fiscal, who is to have the care and direction, and to be accountable for the safety and care, of the various public prisons. The jailer is required to reside within the prison, and to be concerned in no other occupation whatsoever. He cannot sell any article to the prisoners under his control, nor can any of those acting for him, or in his employ. Special provisions are made for female prisoners, who are to be confined in a separate part of the building from others, and to be under the superintendence of, and be attended by, matrons. The jailer is required to visit every ward once at least in every 24 hours, and the medical man must examine each prisoner on his admission and discharge, besides doing so regularly once a week at the least. No person shall be allowed to have access to any prisoner who is under-

Digitized by Google

going his sentence of hard labour or stands committed for further examination, but prisoners not under sentence of hard labour or commitment for further examination shall at all reasonable hours be allowed to receive their friends. In addition to the Rules and Regulations, included in the 7th clause of the Ordinance, the Governor may, with the advice of the Executive Council, frame others which he may think expedient, provided they are not repugnant to the provisions of the Ordinance. The Governor is empowered to appoint for each jail, one or more visitors whose duty it shall be to visit the prison once a week, and make a report to the Colonial Secretary. Every person assisting a prisoner to make his escape from prison, and every prisoner so escaping, is liable to suffer imprisonment at hard labour for one year and to receive 50 lashes. Every convicted prisoner is liable for the costs of his maintenance in prison, and any District Judge or Police Magistrate may issue a warrant for the distress and sale of so much of his property as may be sufficient to cover his expenses while in jail.

POLICE COURTS.—Are courts of summary jurisdiction, established for the investigation of all crimes and offences punishable by no higher punishment then three months' imprisonment at hard labour, 20 lashes or £5 fine. They have no jurisdiction in cases where a fair colour of title to land appears to be in question, and the act complained of was done under an assertion of that title, however weak the claim itself may be (Burn's Justice tit. "Conviction" quoted by *Oliphant* C. J., in No. 1746 Tangalle, and reported in *Beling and Vanderstraaten*, page 25). They may enquire into the rights of parties to land above £10 in value, if it is only for collateral purposes (*Nell's Court of Requests*, page 152). Among the cases which have been expressly decided by the Supreme Court to be beyond the jurisdiction of Police Courts are riots, gang robberies, assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm, burglarious attempts, stabbing and wounding, assaults and robberies on the high road, and charges for causing the death of another. It is not competent for such Courts, under any circumstances, to impose in respect of any one crime or offence, the three punishments, of imprisonment, fine and lashes, Ordinance No. 13 of 1861, § 9). A Police Court may take cognizance of cases beyond its jurisdiction, only when the Queen's Advocate or Deputy Queen's Advocate has given a certificate authorizing the Magistrate to hear the cause; and, in offences against the Revenue, when a similar authority shall have been given by the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the Province where the offence is alleged to have been committed. If in the course of any Judicial investigation, the Magistrate find that the charge is not within his jurisdiction, he can stop the trial, and immediately take proceedings in the matter as a Justice of the Peace. The Magistrate may whenever he finds that a prosecution has been instituted on false, frivolous or vexatious grounds, sentence the person who has instituted the same to the payment of a fine, but his knowledge of the falsity of the charge must clearly appear (*Beling and Vanderstraaten*, page 152). The proviso annexed to the 24th clause of the Police Court Ordinance expressly forbids the carrying out of the sentence of corporal punishment in cases which have been appealed from until the decision of the Supreme Court is known, but in other cases it is discretionary with the Magistrate whether he shall stay the execution of the sentence or not. In a case heard before the Police Court of Kandy, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labour. Three days after the man had been in Jail, an application was made to let him out on bail pending appeal, which application was opposed by complainant's counsel. The

Digitized by Google

learned Magistrate (Mr. J. A. Dunuwille) decided that the Court had power to allow the Defendant to be enlarged on bail though he had already undergone a portion of the sentence imposed on him; and the Supreme Court in appeal (per *Stewart*, J.) affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

PRACTICE.—A short outline of the various stages of an ordinary money case in the District Court, from its institution to its trial, may perhaps be useful. When a man has, or conceives he has, a ground of action against another, the first step to be taken is to call upon the defendant by letter of demand to satisfy his claim: failling that he has to file a libel, which states shortly the nature and amount of the claim and the remedy sought. This may be done either in person or by a Proctor, in which latter case the plaintiff must sign a proxy, which is the counsel's warrant for all he may do in connection with the matter. A summons is then issued to the defendant, through the Fiscal, calling upon him to appear on a stated day and answer the plaintiff's claim. He may appear at any time within four days after the returnable day of the summons and enter appearance, and he is then allowed eight days' further time to file answer. But, if he does not appear in obedience to the summons, a rule will issue calling upon him to shew cause why judgment should not be entered against him for default of appearing. If no cause is shown the rule is made absolute and judgment is entered up. If he files answer, however, and the answer contain some new matter, the plaintiff files a replication, and issue is joined on the motion of either party. The case is then set down for hearing. In cases in the Court of Requests, where the claim is below £10, the form of proceeding is very simple. Any person, desirous of bringing an action, must hand to the chief clerk of such Court, a plaint containing the names of the parties and particulars of the claim. Summons is then issued to the defendant returnable on a stated day, and if after service thereof, the defendant does not appear, judgment is entered up as claimed. But if he appear and file answer, the case is set down for hearing and the parties must furnish the clerk with lists of their witnesses and of their documentary evidence if they have any. If the plaintiff is absent on the trial day, he will be nonsuited; if the defendant is absent, judgment will be entered up against him by default. If both parties however are in attendance and are ready to go to trial, the case will be heard and decided in the manner prescribed by the rules. The judgment of the Court may be enforced by writs against the property of the party condemned and, in some cases, against his person too. If any person against whom judgment has been entered up by default can satisfy the Court that his absence resulted from accident or misfortune or from want of due notice, the Commissioner may set aside such judgment and admit the defendant to proceed with his defence.

Any person may complain to a Police Court of any crime or offence cognizable by such Court. This may be done by entering a plaint in which must be specified the names of the parties, the nature of the offence and the time and place of its commission. A summons will then issue to the defendant calling upon him to appear on a day named, before which if either of the parties wish to subpoena witnesses, lists containing their names and residences must be handed to the clerk. If the complainant is absent on the trial day and his absence not satisfactorily accounted for, the case will be dismissed. If the defendant after service of summons is absent, a warrant will issue for his apprehension, and, when apprehended, he will be enlarged till the trial day

Digitized by Google

only on bail. Parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal to the Supreme Court within ten days from the day on which judgment was prnounced.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The highest Court of Judicature in the Island is the Supreme Court, the powers of which are clearly defined by the Charter of 1833, and the Ordinances Nos. 9 and 15 of 1843, 20 of 1852, and 18 of 1865. It has an appellate as well as an original jurisdiction, the former for the correction of all errors in fact or in law which may be brought under its review from Courts of inferior jurisdiction, and the latter for the investigation of all crimes and offence committed throughout the Island. This Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Justices, who are appointed by letters patent, and hold their offices during the pleasure of the sovereign. The Governor of the Island for the time being, with the advice of the Executive Council, has the power of suspending any of the judges for misconduct, but such suspension does not take final effect until it receives the confirmation of Her Majesty or the Privy Council. The Governor, with the concurrence of the Judges, is empowered to divide the Island into circuits, and to subdivide each circuit into districts for the more prompt and effectual administration of justice. In each circuit, Sessions are held by any one of the judges twice in each year, except in Colombo, and Kandy where they are held, in the former place quarterly, in the latter, three times a year. In trials before the Supreme Court, all questions of fact which may arise are decided by a jury of thirteen "good and lawful" men, the verdict of the majority being conclusive, and all questions of law by the presiding judge, who has also a right of reserving any point for the decision of the collective Court. From the finding of a jury in criminal cases, no appeal lies. The Supreme Court exercises its appellate jurisdiction at Colombo, where the judges periodically sit to hear appeals from the Courts of inferior jurisdiction. Under the Charter, Civil Sessions could have been held in any one of the circuits, but the Ordinance No. 20 of 1852 introduced a beneficial change in this respect by providing that thenceforward appeals should be heard only in Colombo. One judge may hear appeals from Police Courts and Courts of Requests, but three must sit to hear other cases, two forming a quorum. The manner of carrying on appeals, is regulated by the Rules and Orders promulgated by the judges of the Supreme Court before the passing of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1846.

The Supreme Court possesses exclusive power to issue Writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Procedendo and Prohibition, by virtue of the Charter and various Legislative enactments. It can also issue Writs of Injunction to prevent irremediable mischief where the party applying therefore has no time to stop the injury by instituting an action in the District Court (Charter, clause 49. See also judgment of Supreme Court per Rowe, C. J., *In re Joseph Baly*, reported in *Joseph and Beven*, page 23.) The Charter authorized the judges to frame rules regulating the manner of proceeding in all suits and prosecutions, but by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1846, the operation of such rules is made contingent on their enactment by the Legislative Council. Parties may appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court to the Privy Council in every case in which the amount of the claim is £500 or upwards, and by grace, that is permission, in other cases.

WARRANT.—An authority from a Justice of the Peace commanding the apprehension of an offender or a search to be made for stolen goods. Justices are empowered to issue warrants for the apprehension of any person charged with a crime or offence, upon a complaint being

Digitized by Google

made to them on oath, and the Fiscal is required to execute all warrants issued by such justices.

WILLS.—Are either written or verbal. Verbal or nuncupative Wills, which were allowed under the Roman Dutch Law, are invalid in Ceylon. The local Ordinance on the subject (No. 7 of 1840) renders it essential to their validity that wills, testaments and codicils should be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one else in his presence and by his direction, and be attested by a notary and two witnessess, or by five witnesses alone, who shall sign the will in the presence of one another. Wills are revoked by the tearing or destroying of the same, by a subsequent will declaring an intention that the first one should be revoked, by the marriage of the testator or testatrix. No interlineation or alteration in a will shall have any effect unless the signatures of the testator and witnesses are made in the margin, opposite or near to such alteration. Wills will not be invalid on the ground of the incompetency of a witness or by reason of one of the witnesses being named as an executor under the will, but all gifts to an attesting witness are void.

MR. R. B. TYTLER ON A NEW AND CHEAP ARTIFICIAL MANURE FOR COFFEE.

To the Editor of the "Colombo Observer."

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Cruwell, in his interesting letters from Java, says, when describing a visit to a volcanic mountain :—"The district is a mountain "plateau surrounded by volcanoes which have in former ages spit out "the magnificent soil on which these plantations are—ashes, nothing but "ashes, of an incalculable depth and inexhaustible fertility—full of "*alkali*, and poor in humus, so favorable to weeds."—He also gives particulars of an analysis of the soil of the best Coffee district in that magnificent Island where the Coffee trees seem to attain to wonderful developement, and to luxuriate under circumstances which would be fatal to them in Ceylon. He says they grew upon *a carpet of grass!* In Ceylon all weeds whatever, and all cultivated products, give way to *grass*. It is the very Raja of weeds. No Coffee could long exist with "a carpet of grass" in the Island of Ceylon. But the analysis of the Java soil, shewing its intensely alkaline character, affords the explanation, and contrasts so widely with that of the soil of Ceylon.

In Professor Herepath's letter 100 lbs. peruvian guano, 7 or 8 lbs. ground gypsum, 10 lbs. magnesian limestone, and 1 lb. salt, mixed up with vegetable mould and ashes, and some pounded granite,—are given as sufficient manure to restore the minerals abstracted by 1,000 lbs. of raw Coffee berries. About one hundred and twenty lbs. weight of these common ingredients he says, should enable a tropical soil to yield a thousand pounds weight of Coffee berries! It seems not credible—but Herepath's is a great name.

Professor Johnston also has stated that a mixture of 26 lbs. superphosphates, 25 lbs. potash, 25 lbs. soda, and 24 lbs. magnesia represents pretty nearly what is taken from an acre by ten cwt. of Coffee. In other words, a cooly load of these chemicals ought to restore the condition lost by yielding a bumper crop of ten cwt. per acre!

Digitized by Google

One is bewildered between the authority of these great names, and the astounding nature of what they say—and although we may not hope to attain to the felicity of being able by Chemistry to restore the virgin crops of our exhausted fields by manuring the trees with a tea-spoon, or the lick of a fowl's feather, yet by the light of chemical analysis, combined with practical experience, a remedy for failing crops may be so far arrived at as shall save many a family from distress, and the Island of Ceylon from going to ruin. There is no doubt the remedy consists of *inorganic* elements. The bulky portion of cattle manure which costs so much in the making and the applying to the land consists mainly of carbonaceous and other *organic* elements, of which we stand less in need than we do of those elements which are found in *the ash* of the plant and its seed. A plant cannot elaborate its juices without the alkalies, however abundant may be the organic elements in soil and atmosphere: and what we want is that which will make our blossoms set, the fruit mature, and the trees carry good crops without failure or injury. The question is how far chemicals can be artificially supplied to the soil in a cheap form, to supersede the immensely expensive cattle manure. Practically this manure is shut out from use to any extent on most Estates by its cost for cattle, carts, roads, sheds, pastures, wear and tear, casualties, block outlay, interest, cooly labor, the necessity for digging large holes on steep land, &c., &c.—What we need is that quality which would keep the Coffee fields from becoming yellow as the crop ripens. It is the few weeks while the bean is solidifying before crop, that puts such a strain upon the tree and soil. It is then when the alkalies and phosphates are most in demand.

Guanos, alone, are not suitable nor safe for perennial plants, because they stimulate to one supreme effort, without supplying the material to carry the tree and its crop over the crisis, and the result in soils like Ceylon is the death of many trees, and exhaustion of the rest. Combined with bones they form the best manure next to cattle manure, yet tried—and chiefly from the phosphates and alkalies such mixture affords. But they are bulky and expensive. At the prices these articles sell for in Ceylon it will cost £10 to £12 to manure an acre, giving only ten cwt. bones and three cwt. guano to the acre.

There is a disparity between Herepath's and Johnston's proposed manures—and a still greater disparity between these and the analyses of guano and bones. I have had analyses of the stem, branches, leaves (of good Coffee trees, and of bad trees), beans, pulp, parchment, fertile and sterile soils, rock, dolomite and kunker lime, &c., and intend to continue these investigations, to comprise the various weeds, &c.,—but already I am satisfied that a manure is procurable which will answer our purpose in being not bulky, but comparatively cheap, easy of transport, and that cannot injure, but must benefit the Coffee tree. Details are far too copious and varied to be given here, though very interesting, and dating some years back. For instance, there is 25 per cent. of potash in the ash of *pulp*, and no less than 12 per cent. in the ash of parchment—whence we see that the ash from the Engine fires where parchment is used as fuel ought carefully to be collected and sent up to the Estates to form when mixed with the pulp, a valuable Coffee manure. For many years we have all seen where short crops were drifting us, and many efforts have been made to find a practically suitable manure. When visiting the Island in 1864, I took out a mixture suggested by chemical analyses and prolonged investigation. I found after an absence of five years, my impressions respecting manure were deepened. Planters were moving everywhere in the same direction. Some there were who

Digitized by Google

manured more extensively than others, but all went as far as they could, with varied and very interesting results. I found little reserve in making known what was being done, the costs incurred, and the results realized. There was moreover observable, an advanced intelligence on the subject which one could not help regretting had not sooner been brought to bear. Perhaps the fact need not be hid that very many Estates having depreciated from wash of soil, mamoty weeding, &c., and crops so far fallen off, there could no longer be that buoyant recourse to manure that their owners were satisfied there ought to be. Especially seeing that the heavy intrinsic cost had to be incurred, and interest on it to run, so long before realizing enhanced proceeds. Say one year to get up the cattle establishment and make the manure—another year to renovate the tree by its application—another year to grow the crop—and nearly another before sale of produce could place proceeds at credit of account. It was not as if arrangements for systematic manuring had been made before the cultivated hill-side had been baked and washed and scraped and worn, by sun, monsoon, mamoty, coolies' feet, and ere the virgin crops had given way to a barely remunerative 5 cwt. per acre, or less. It took a bold heart and long purse to face a vigorous thorough attempt at renovation. The outlay was heavy, and besides "chronic weakness of chest," the cure was by no means certain. Some had manured with gold to reap silver and copper. Steep lands disturbed by digging holes, had been ruined from wash. Stimulating treatment had killed the Coffee with one expiring effort. The pace therefore in the right direction was cautious and slow, but decided. Scarcely a ship arrived with artificial manures, but was cleared by instant orders. Poonac was not to be purchased. The public roads and towns were swept of their scavengings, and such manures as were proved to be good and remunerative were availed of freely.—The great cry was for the right manure.

The difference between worn out, and manured Coffee was very visible. The manure restored its virgin luxuriance. In the case of *nitrogenous* applications such as perindorge, poonac, guano, &c., this was immediate but not lasting. The *phosphates* and *alkalies* required bones to be added. The Coffee plant gives an ash seventy per cent. alkaline. The ash varies very much according to the specimen. A good tree gives 3·06 per cent. of ash, and a bad tree 2·66 per cent.—while the ash of the two afford a wide contrast in the component parts of the ash, differing as much as 20 per cent. from each other in potash and in lime, and 10 per cent. in phosphates! The Coffee bean of commerce gives an ash with 65 per cent. of potash, 10 per cent. magnesia, 14 per cent. phosphoric acid, 5 per cent sulphuric acid—&c.—shewing how intensely *alkaline* this product is, and how decidedly exhaustive of Ceylon soil it must be, though able to flourish over a carpet of grass in Java. I cannot resist here noting also, how that seeing Epsom salts is *sulphate of magnesia* it would be by no means absurd to try the worn Coffee with "*a dose of salts!*"

These particulars carry us on considerably towards a solution of our difficulty. The difference between good virgin soil, and good chena land, is only a matter of two or three crops. Ordinary chena land, after a burn, and kept clear of weeds, grows beautiful Coffee until it commences bearing—when one crop generally suffices to snuff it out, unless kept up by manure. The best virgin soil is only a question of how long it shall be till exhausted by crops—in other words, of the stock of alkali and phosphoric acid stored up in its depths. We crop off the same product year by year, which no soil could stand for ever,—Java perhaps excepted, with its "*ashes, nothing but ashes, of incalcu-*

Digitized by Google

lable depth." In Ceylon we get *vegetation*—mere carbon—anywhere, even on an earthslip, where there will be brambles, ferns, &c.—but nothing *seed-bearing*. We get scents, spices, *aroma*—but not SEED. From Galle inland to Newera Ellia, the whole region washed by the South-west monsoon is clothed with verdure of tropical luxuriance, but it is notably non-seed-bearing. The Coffee estates 30 years ago planted on the Gindura, "bolted" when required *to work*. You cannot get Indian corn to bear without manure. But how different on the North-east side where the alkalies are not washed away to the sea, where Indian corn and all seed is got wherever the plants will grow, and Coffee bears so well though only dibbled into the ground.

When clearing for Coffee planting, the forest is cut down, and in one glorious blaze its organic elements are shot off into the atmosphere. The forests had clad the hills in their wild beauty by means of the mineral salts made soluble and extracted by their roots from the soil during countless ages. These riches of the land had been put on in the shape of verdant apparel, and fell after natural decay down upon the same spot, and were not carried away by yearly exported crops. Nature likes to keep her capital circulating—but in one fell season we come with our axes to lay bare her treasury, and by devastating fire reduce her riches to their elements, leaving the precious fertilizers reeking and waste, a prey to the winds and the gushing rains. The potash, magnesia, and soda which the forest trees had elaborated during succeeding generations, lie exposed on the bare charred surface of the hill side. A soil naturally poor of these elements is ruthlessly despoiled. A thunderstorm following the fire carries them roaring off in torrents to the sea. When walking subsequently over the burned and washed surface our feet will tread among the lixiviated ashes, crisp and metallic like frozen snow—but these are the insoluble silicates and carbonates of lime, as valueless as the charcoal among which they lie.

The bare washed surface may have drank in some of the melted salts, and therefore the Coffee plants which are then planted will grow with some luxuriance, and yield good virgin crops—but when once the stock of minerals has been exhausted, the roots penetrate everywhere in a vain search for aliment, the points of branches blacken, the trees grow thin of leaves and shoots, and will no longer bear. The remedy is *manure*. They need a lick of alkali. In this condition, how sensitive they are to manure! The old dead stump is at once again instinct with life. Buds everywhere appear. Thick shoots come with strong leaves. The hillside becomes clothed again with verdure, followed in due time by the snowy blossom and the red cherry of crop. Five and twenty years ago, a friend at Hunasgeria shewed me a hole where about a hatful of broken bones had been buried. The white threads of Coffee rootlets had found it out and entwined it up into a lump like a bird's nest. An exhausted Coffee estate is simply dying of hunger. When crops fall to 5 cwt. and under, we are working starved properties. When it comes to this the remedy is *food*.

The system of abandoning worn out fields, and falling back on new clearings, is one, in other words, of eating up one's capital. *The end* is sure to come. The last cheque must one day be drawn on which "no effects," must be written. There may be cases admitting of no remedy. Steep lands with surface soil hopelessly gone. So also chena lands naturally sterile. Mere sub-soil will not do to work upon, but from all naturally good land—whether originally forest, chena, or paṭena—I can conceive the possibility of a manure being found to raise remunerative crops. In Ceylon we have

Digitized by Google

a climate wonderfully in our favor. The rain, the mist, the general humidity of air, the dews, the streams, the regular steady monsoons, the periodic dry periods, the genial sun and the electric action. In respect of mere vegetation there is left nothing to be desired. What we need are the *mineral salts*, and according to the analyses of Herepath and Johnston, in no great quantity.

I have a property which, under ordinary circumstances, will not bear remunerative crops It is said to be too high above the sealevel, too much exposed to wind, too wet, too cold, and I don't know what all has not been heaped upon its devoted head. Apparently, to confirm this there was a large crop one dry year. The greater force of sun light and heat may have developed the action needed in the soil to eliminate the elements of crop-bearing. Coffee lands in other districts, at greater elevation, and more exposed, bear well, having more sun. There were, however, conflicting facts—namely, that the *first crops* from the new clearings on this property were very heavy, at the same time that the seasons were unusually wet and cold. In some spots, there were 15 cwts. to the acre. The able Planter who put in these clearings had a good deal of the surface holed before the heavy rains fell; and the salts were therefore dug in. It was a successful planting. The Coffee grew finely, and the virgin crops were heavy in the face of wet years. It is clear therefore, that some other sources must be looked to for the unproductiveness than those popularly given. Many remedies have been tried—Manure to any extent I was not able to afford, for the account was not elastic, nor was faith in any remedy sufficiently strong to warrant much expenditure. This helpless, hopeless condition was confirmed by other Planters with estates similarly situated, being equally without faith in anything sufficient to kindle strongly the light of hope ahead. It seemed cruel hard that four or five hundred acres of fine Coffee should some years be worth next to nothing from want of crops, and everybody connected with it the prey to dissatisfaction. I have never ceased to think some remedy must be discoverable to restore productiveness. That such trees which had borne heavily should not bear again, looked unnatural. Patches still gave heavy crops, and there must be some reason for it—some fields in the wettest years bore well. One day in 1864-5 when in one of the most exposed, and nearly the most elevated, parts of the estate, we came upon a solitary tree growing by the side of the road in the greatest magnificence of vigour and productiveness. How was this? It could be no question of elevation, climate, exposure, &c.—for all these influences were shared by this tree in common with surrounding trees. Its being so distinctly isolated, rendered its contrast with the other trees the more striking. The effect was confirmatory of former impressions, while the stimulating reflection crossed the mind that could the rest of the property be brought into similar condition it would be a consideration of some £5000 a year, which would afford some margin for renewed investigation. I put the case thus:—*certain conditions being given, this tree is what we see—those conditions being absent, the surrounding trees are what we see.*" This seems clear as Euclid—as also that the conditions in question are not those popularly supposed. This seemed to hem up the difficulty into a corner. In fact *it was "kraaled,"* and had only to be noosed and made subservient to its captor. Could there have been a dog, or a cooly, buried at the root? Or had a gang of coolies taken refuge in their necessity under its boughs? Even in these cases, we could command chemical equivalents. A sloping rock stretched along the surface above the tree, and shed the rain that fell

Digitized by Google

upon it into the soil the tree grew in. On the surface of this rock there were traces of whitish deposit seen often on rocks on Coffee estates—Could there be anything from the Rock? Alkalies melted by the carbonic or nitric acid of the atmosphere? An analytical chemist could tell exactly what the rock was; and what there was in the soil, root, stem, branches, and leaves. The investigation is not yet ripe, but sufficient has been ascertained to kindle the lantern of hope ahead.

To the mixture I took out in 1864, we gave the name of "Sombrero," from the principal element in its composition being a fossil phosphate from the Island of that name—but I am now taking out a mixture somewhat different, and more soluble. The calculation is that less than 5 cwt. of this mixture will be ample for an acre, and last certainly over two crops. The aim has been to furnish to the soil the elements of which Coffee crops despoil it, and which probably get wasted by a burn, and washed by the rains. Too frequent disturbance of hill sides, and a too soluble, or a too insoluble mixture have to be avoided—but where annual manuring can be safely practised, a less dose of the more soluble would be the best. A ton should suffice for five acres, for two crops. It is a clean dry grey powder—put up in bags. I had bags of one and a half cwt. for Doombera, where they can be carted out—and bags holding ¾ cwt. being a cooly load, for the hills. The price will run about 12s. or 13s. per cwt. loaded in London, which would sell in the Colony to cost under £25 per ton *on the Estate*, and leave a handsome profit to the importer. Five or six men will manure an acre. An acre therefore *when manured* will not cost over £5. The powder is not volatile, and will sink into the ground. It need only be scratched sufficiently in beneath the surface to be safe from dislodgement by weeding or wash. The feeding roots of the Coffee keep near the surface, and will detect it at once. It is relatively of intrinsic cheapness, and the saving in cooly labor, cattle-men, grass-cutters, drivers, pastures, is immense, especially in basket carriers. A few boys or feeble hands take a bag among them down their rows of Coffee with cocoanut shells and carrandies. Fifty tons would manure an Estate exceeding 200 acres. A hundred coolies would go over twenty acres a day, or the whole estate in about ten days. I am, by these figures, indicating by a rough sketch the broad features of what is proposed. I cannot say for certain 4 cwt. or 5 cwt. per acre, but I do think that ought to be an ample dose. Experience must determine. It looks however as if an estate exceeding 200 acres could be manured for £1,000 to £1,200. Planters must experiment and investigate. I am certain we are on the track of important discovery. I should specially wish for opinions as to whether the best time for applying such manure would be *before* or *after* crop. The question is a vital one—not only involving so much greater gain per acre, but to many whether they have a comparatively permanent income, or a non-paying, and therefore *worthless* estate.

I wish that Planters would get my mixture and give it a trial in as wide a circle and under as great diversity of locality and climate as possible. So far as I have reports, it seems to answer as well in the low country as on the hills. From the hill estates it is reported as equal to guano and bones. From Doombera, it is said to be next to cattle manure. These reports are dated 14th March (ultimo.)* It will pay

* *From Pallekelly*—"English manure I think is to rank next to Cattle Manure. It has sent out certainly any amount of foliage and promises to give a very good Crop both on the old and young Coffee."

From Hoolokanda—"The 'Sombrero' manured fields will bear fifteen cwt. per acre and an old experienced Planter who had just seen those fields writes, "fields above the Bungalow where a manure he called Sombrero had been applied: they looked equally well with the fields where guano and bones had been used."

even as an experiment. *Five tons will manure twenty acres for a hundred pounds.* I shall probably return to Ceylon this summer to see personally the effect of the manures I applied in 1864 and 1865, and to apply the mixture I am now sending out. Any person wishing for a supply may get it from Messrs. John Miller and Co., Sandilands Chemical Works Aberdeen. I particularly recommend these parties, because although of course the same chemical ingredients could be procured in London, whereby sixpence per cwt. freight would be saved, it is most important that there should be thorough commixture of the ingredients, which needs special arrangements, which the Messrs. Miller have made. Much depends on this, so that the ingredients be equally spread, and every tree get its share of the various components. The Messrs. Miller are themselves Agri-chemists, and they (and Professor Brazier of the University here) have "con amore," as well as professionally been studying the subject for some years. Expecting that a good trade will arise in the article, they will spare no pains in executing such orders as they may receive. If the mixture succeeds, anything like what it promises, there will assuredly be many imitations offered—some perhaps cheaper—for in Ceylon even *milk* is sold of a cheaper quality—but to protect the public against spurious imitations, as well as to get the proper mixture from those who understand it, I have named these gentlemen whose respectability as well as self-interest, affords a perfect guarantee.

We shall look for the merits of this manure being discussed in the columns of the local press, after it has had sufficient trial. I hope to continue my own investigations, and may hereafter trouble you with another communication.

I remain, &c.

R. B. TYTLER.

ABERDEEN, 18th April, 1866.

THE CEYLON MUNICIPALITIES ORDINANCE.

(*From the "Colombo Observer."*)

The Ordinance No. 17 of 1865, to establish Municipal Councils, extends to 186 Clauses besides Schedules. We proceed to summarize the more important provisions :—

The expression "Government Agent" shall include the "Assistant Government Agent" of Province or District.—The word "Street" shall mean any passage to court, &c. over which the public have a right of way whether thoroughfare or not.—"Bridge shall include sluices, dams, &c.—"Owner" shall include Agent or Trustee, with liability limited to funds in possession. —"Person" shall include Association of persons.

After the preliminary and interpretation clauses, provisions follow whereby Colombo and Kandy are created Municipalities.

Governor and Executive Council to have power to create other towns into Municipalities. Also to define limits of Towns and to divide them into Districts.

THE ELECTION OF COUNCILS.

Meeting to elect a Committee of 7 resident house-holders to prepare lists of Householders and of persons eligible as Councillors for the whole town, to

Digitized by Google

be called within fourteen days from the proclamation appearing in the *Gazette* defining limits of Town.

Every Meeting so convened shall be held at the time and place appointed, in the presenceof the Government Agent, and at every such meeting every occupier of any house within the limits of the town, so defined aforesaid, either as proprietor or tenant, of the yearly value of rent of not less than Ten pounds sterling, or who shall be the husband of a wife or the eldest son of a widow who is the proprietor or tenant of any such house,and who shall be personally present, shall be deemed a resident householder and shall be entitled to vote. Provided that when any such house as aforesaid shall be jointly occupied by more persons than one, as proprietors or tenants, so many of such joint occupiers as pay each £10 or more for their joint occupation shall be entitled to vote. If the yearly rent of the entire house be not worth more than Ten Pounds, the joint occupiers will elect among themselves one to vote for the rest, and, if they cannot agree in electing one, they shall not be entitled to vote at all. Provided further that no female and no male under the age of 21 years shall be competent to vote at any meeting or to be elected to any Office.

[If this very obscurely-constructed proviso is intended not only to exclude females under 21, but females absolutely, it is certainly not in the spirit of John Stuart Mill's philosophy. Why should not a female largely interested in property, have a voice in the selection of persons who may burden such property so as seriously to affect her interests ?—Ed. C. O.]

Government Agent to be Chairman of meeting with power to decide questions of right to vote.

The resident householders present at the meeting shall, by a majority of votes, elect seven persons to prepare the lists in the sixth section mentioned. If the resident householders refuse to elect a Committee or if from any cause, no Committee be elected by them, it shall be lawful for the Government Agent to name a Committee of three or more persons to prepare such lists.

The Committee so appointed, or a majority of them, shall, with the Government Agent, proceed to prepare the lists as aforesaid, and shall complete them within fourteen days after their appointment. If the Committee refuse to act or fail to prepare the lists within the time, it shall be lawful for the Government Agent to prepare such lists. The Government Agent shall cause the lists or a fair copy thereof, to be kept open for inspection at the Cutcherry for a period of fourteen days at the least, and shall notify in the Government Gazette, that the lists are open for inspection.

Objections and additions to Lists to be decided by the Government Agent after 48 hours' notice to parties, and investigation.

Amended lists to be then prepared by the Government Agent, and to be conclusive evidence of qualification.

So soon as such amended lists in the preceding section mentioned shall have been made out as aforesaid, the Government Agent shall, and he is hereby required, by a public notice of not less than fourteen days, to call separate meetings of all the resident householders of each of the said districts respectively, to be holden at the Cutcherry, or at some other fit and convenient place or places within the Municipality for the election of one Councillor for every such district.

Any resident householder of the said Municipality being possessed of landed property situated within any district thereof, of the value of not less than Five hundred pounds sterling, either in his own right or in right of his wife,—or who is the occupier of any house within the Municipality, either as proprietor or tenant, of the yearly value or rent of not less than Fifty

Digitized by Google

pounds sterling, shall be eligible to be elected as Councillor for such district for the purposes of this Ordinance.

No person being an officer in Her Majesty's Army or Navy, on full pay or in active employment as such officer, shall be eligible to be elected a Councillor of the Municipality.

No Councillor to receive salary or fee.

The Government Agent or some one appointed by him in writing shall preside at every meeting for the election of any Councillor, and every candidate shall be proposed at the said meeting by some person duly qualified to vote thereat, and shall be seconded by some other such qualified person.

He who shall obtain the greatest number of votes shall be elected the Councillor.

Resident householder may vote for more than one District.

The first Councillors elected under this Ordinance shall go out of office on the last day of December of the second year from their election, and in place of such Councillors so going out of office, a like number of other Councillors to be elected as hereinafter provided, shall come into office, and remain in office during the next ensuing two years, and, at the expiration of such period of two years, shall, in like manner go out of office, and be succeeded by other Councillors for a like term of two years, and so on during the continuance of of this Ordinance: Provided that any of such out-going Councillors shall be re-eligible and may be re-elected, and, in such case continue to act and remain in office, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Meeting for election of intending Councillors.—On the first day of December preceding the day on which any such term of two years shall expire.

Vacancies [from death or disqualification such as 3 months' absence from the Island, bankruptcy, &c.] to be filled by meetings of the householders.

If the Districts or any of them shall fail or neglect to appoint Councillors *at such second meeting*, the Councillors to be appointed by the Governor as hereinafter provided shall, with those elected, if any, form the Municipal Council of the town for which they are so appointed, and shall exercise the powers conferred and be subject to the liabilities imposed by this Ordinance.

Formation of Councils.

In addition to the Councillors elected as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any number of Councillors, whether or not holding office, not exceeding half the number of the districts into which the town shall have been divided if the number of districts be not even, half of the even number next higher, shall be taken. The Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent appointed by the Government for the district within which the town is situate, shall if he be resident within such town, always be one of such Councillors.

[So that the Municipal Council of Colombo will consist of the Government Agent, four other nominees of the Governor, and nine elected Councillors.—Ed. C. O.]

Executive Officers of Councils.

The Government Agent's Office shall be the Office for the transaction of business connected with the Municipal Council. Provided that if there be no such office in any town, where a Municipal Council is formed, or if it is not convenient to use such office, it shall be lawful for the Councillors to procure any other suitable place for the purpose.

The Government Agent shall also act as Treasurer of the Municipal Council, and if there be no Agent in any town where a Municipal Council is formed, it shall be lawful for the Council to appoint one of their body to act as Treasurer.

The Municipal Councils may, acting in pursuance to bye-laws to that effect, from time to time appoint such persons as Secretary, Officers of Health,

Digitized by Google

Inspectors of Nuisances, and other officers and servants, as shall be specified in such bye-laws and remove them and appoint others in their stead, as to them shall appear necessary for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Salary to be awarded to Officers; and Security to be given by them.

Officers not to be concerned in contracts made with the Councils.

Meetings of Councils.

Meetings to be held on days specified in bye-laws or on requisition by two Councillors. Government Agent to be Chairman (not Assistant Agent of Province, or mere Office Assistant)—in his absence Councillors elect one of their body; three to form a quorum; majority to decide.

Bench of Magistrates.

Any three or more Councillors shall form a bench of Magistrates to sit in open Court for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within the Municipality and cognizable by Police Courts in this Island, according to law, and shall have jurisdiction accordingly to try and determine such offence and to award such punishment to the offenders as is authorized by law. Provided that no Councillor shall commence to act as Magistrate unless he shall have taken the oaths of office and allegiance in the form in the Schedule A. before a Justice of the Peace, and such oaths shall be enrolled as of record in the office of the Municipal Council, and a copy of such enrolment shall be forthwith transmitted to the Registrar of the Supreme Court to be filed of record in that Court.

If the Councillors forming the Bench as aforesaid shall be equally divided in opinion on any case or question arising before them, they shall call in another Councillor or, should all the Councillors have joined to form the Bench on that occasion the District Judge of the District, and the opinion of such additional Court or Judge (who is hereby required to assist on such occasions,) shall be taken as the decision of the Bench on such case or questions.

The acts and orders of such Bench of Magistrates shall be subject to appeal and to all the rules and regulations prescribed in respect of Police Courts and all their proceedings and appeals therefrom shall be subject to the like rules and regulations.

Bye-laws.

It shall be lawful for each Municipal Council to make such Municipal Byelaws as it may deem expedient for any of the following purposes:—

1. For regulating the time and place of its own meetings, and the order to be observed thereat; 2. For the classification and valuation of buildings and lands within the Municipal Town; 3. For making, repairing, cleaning, watering and lighting the streets, roads, canals and bridges; 4. For regulating weights and measures; 5. For the assize of bread; 6. For the establishment and regulation of markets; 7. For the establishment and regulation of Slaughter houses; and 8. For the seizure and forfeiture of unwholesome flesh, fish or other provisions introduced into the Town or exposed for sale therein; 9. For preventing and abating public nuisances in the Town; 10. For the suppression of cruelty to animals; 11. For the conservancy and improvement of the Town; 12. For collecting and levying the rates and taxes imposed by this Ordinance. 13. For every other purpose, which may by the Councillors be deemed necessary for the duly carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Bye-laws to be made valid, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Governor for the approval, amendment or disallowance thereof, of the said Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council.

Fine may be imposed for breach of bye-laws.

Bye-laws to be binding upon all persons, and to be taken judicial notice of.

Copies of the bye-laws shall be kept at the Office of the Councils, and be furnished to every person who applies for the same on payment of Two-pence for each copy.

Digitized by Google

CONTRACTS.

Councils to enter into contracts.

ACTIONS BY AND AGAINST COUNCILLORS.

Councillors may sue and be sued.

All the necessary costs, charges and expenses attending the carrying the provisions of this Ordinance and of the Municipal bye-laws into effect, shall be paid out of the monies authorized to be received by the Council under the provisions of this Ordinance.

REVISED LISTS OF HOUSEHOLDERS.

Councils to frame new lists, every second year in the month of September

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

Books of proceedings of Council to be kept.

Books of accounts to be kept by Council which shall be open to inspection

Books for the entry of complaints.

Annual account to be prepared and deposited with Council and an abstract published in the Government Gazette.

Annual estimate of revenue and expenditure to be made and deposited with the Council and an abstract published in the Gazette.

MUNICIPAL FUND.

All such monies as shall be levied for the purpose of the Municipal Councils, under the authority of this Ordinance or any Ordinance to be hereinafter enacted, or which may be made over at any time from the general revenue to the Municipal Councils for the purposes of this Ordinance, and all fines levied and penalties recovered under the authority of this Ordinance, or in promotion of the duties cast upon the Municipal Councils by this Ordinance, shall form a Municipal fund, of which the Councillors shall be the trustees and which shall be applied by them to the conservancy and improvement of the town for which the Municipal Council is constituted, and to the payment of the salaries and wages of the Officers and servants employed by the Council, and all other expenses incurred in and about the carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance.

RATES AND TAXES.

Council may assess rates of real property, such rate or rates to endure for any period not exceeding Twelve months. PROVIDED that such rates in the aggregate shall not exceed the sum necessary for the maintenance of the Police for the town as hereinafter defined, and that no house, building, land, or tenement shall pay less than two shillings a year, which is hereby declared the minimum rate payable on any house, building, land or tenement. Provided further that all buildings appropriated to Religious worship and buildings in charge of Military sentries, shall be exempted from the payment of such rate.

Whenever any Municipal Council shall be ready to provide for the lighting of the public streets of the town, or any portion of the town, and to supply water for the cleansing and watering of the streets, sewers, and drains thereof, or for the use of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Council and it is hereby authorized and empowered with the sanction of the Governor and the Executive Council, to levy annual lighting and watering rates upon the occupiers of all houses, buildings and lands in such town or portion of the town, and such rate shall be payable by such instalments and at such times as the Council shall direct and shall be assessed and levied in the manner hereinafter mentioned, or as by any bye-law provided.

Digitized by Google

It shall be lawful for any Municipal Council, and it is hereby authorized and empowered, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, to levy from time to time a tax on all Carriages, Carts, Hackeries, Horses, Ponies, Mules, Bullocks and Asses, kept or used within the Municipality, and which are not as respects Carts, Carriages and Coaches, the Carts, Carriages and Coaches, referred to in the preceding [? a succeeding—Ed. C. O.] section of this Ordinance, at the rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule B.; and such tax shall be payable in such proportions and at such times as the Council shall direct and shall be assessed and levied in the manner hereinafter mentioned or by any bye-law provided. PROVIDED that such tax shall not apply to or include the vehicles and animals kept or used by the Governor and his personal Staff, Gun Carriages or Ordnance Carts or Wagons, Artillery and Cavalry Horses, or Horses of the Mounted Orderlies or Police, or the respectively authorized number of Horses belonging to Officers doing Staff, Regimental, or other duty in the town, or vehicles or horses kept for sale and not used for any other purposes.

From and after the first day of January next, after the day on which the Ordinance comes into force in any town, no person residing within the limits of any Municipality shall be liable to perform labour upon the roads or other means of communication by land or by water in the Colony, or to pay any sum of money in commutation of such labour under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, entitled *"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Public Thoroughfares in this Colony."* But it shall be lawful for any Council acting under the authority of this Ordinance, to impose and enforce a rate, payable in labour or in commutation of such labor, upon all persons residing within the limits of the Municipality who would have been liable to the performance of labour under the Ordinance hereinbefore mentioned, if this Ordinance had not been passed, for the maintenance of the roads or other public means of communication within the Municipality, and to make such bye-laws relative to the calling out and compelling the performance of such labour, and for the purposes generally connected with the labour and commutation, as to it shall seem fit and necessry. PROVIDED that such rate shall not exceed six days' labour required from any person in one year, and that every person from whom such work shall be required may commute the same by the payment of five shillings for one year. PROVIDED FURTHER, that until such bye-laws are made by the Municipal Council the provisions of the said Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, shall, so far as the same be applicable, be acted upon and deemed of force as if the same were inserted herein.

[So that Immigrant laborers, though residing in Towns and deriving all the benefits of Police protection will be practically exempt from taxation.—Ed. C. O.]

The Municipal Council of any Town shall be entitled, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, to levy Tolls and to take and receive all Tolls payable within such Town. Provided that the Municipality of Colombo shall take and receive the Tolls payable at the Lock-gate at St. Sebastian, the Tolls on the Road to Galle now payable at Dehiwelle, and on the road to Cottah; and the Tolls payable at the Bridge of Boats at Grand-Pass and the Drawbridge at Ortaseda, and at the bridges at Oragoddewatte, and the Tolls at the Ferries at Grand-pass and Hendelle.—And the Municipality of Kandy shall take and receive the Tolls at Goonawatte, Hallallowe and Diwelle Ferries, and at the Bridges at Tullatta Oya, Peradenia, and Kattugastotte. It shall further be lawful for the Governor and Executive Council to apportion to any Municipal

Digitized by Google

Council such proportion of a Toll already established or to be hereafter established under the authority of the Ordinance No. 22 of 1861, entitled "*An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law in respect to the collection of Tolls*," or any Ordinance to be hereafter enacted, as they may deem fair for the proper maintenance of the trunk roads within such Municipality.

So much of the Stamp duty recovered on Carts, Coaches, Carriages and Boats, under the authority of the Ordinances No. 7 of 1848, No. 1 of 1853, and Nos. 6 and 14 of 1865, or any other Ordinance to be hereinafter enacted, for the purposes of the said Ordinances herein cited, as shall be recovered in respect of Carts, Carriages and Boats kept or used within the Municipality, shall be payable to the Municipal fund, and form a part thereof.

Certain fees and Stamp duties for licenses, under Arrack, Fire Arms, Butchers' and Nuisance Ordinances, vested in Municipal Council.

Stamp for certificate &c., of Proctors, Advocates and Notaries, vested in Municipal Council.

Property vested in Councils.

All waste ground or land situate within the Municipal town, and all stone, cabook or gravel quarries therein situate, which may be handed over to the Municipality with the sanction of the Governor, (and of which handing over a record in writing shall be made signed by the persons authorized to hand the same over and the officer of the Municipal Council authorized to receive the same), and all right, title and interest in such ground, land and quarries, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the said Council, to be administered, and the revenue thereof employed, and made use of for the benefit of the Municipality, and for the purposes of this Ordinance. Provided that the said Council shall not be authorized or permitted to sell or otherwise alienate the said lands, without having first obtained the consent in writing of the Governor to such sale or alienation, and without having, after obtaining such consent, published such resolution to sell, during three successive weeks, in the Government Gazette; and provided that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to affect or prejudice any right or title of the Crown to any such land or quarries, which Her Majesty may at any time resume or dispose of for public purposes. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall affect, or be construed to affect any right or title which Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance has, or may have, in the property hereinbefore mentioned, or in any part thereof.

The property of and in all the lamps, lamp irons, lamp-posts, bridges, sluices, dam-pipes, posts, chains, pales, and rails in, about, or belonging to the said streets and places within the limits of the said Municipality, and of, and in all iron, timber, stone, bricks, and other materials, and furniture and things belonging thereto, (except when the same shall be otherwise regulated by the contract with the said Council) shall be, and the same is hereby vested in the said Council, and may be used, sold and disposed of by it from time to time as it shall deem necessary; and the money arising from such sale shall be applied towards the purposes of this Ordinance.

Recovery of Rates and Taxes.

Property to be valued.

Assessment under Ordinances 17 of 1844, 4 of 1852 and 4 of 1853 to be in force for first year.

Returns may be required for purposes of valuation.

Power to enter houses, &c.

Penalties for not furnishing returns, &c.

Digitized by Google

New assessment or valuation book need not be prepared yearly.

The Municipal Councils shall have power and authority to revise the assessment made by the valuers, increasing or decreasing the same as they shall see fit.

Occupier liable to the rate for time of occupation.

When any house, or building, or any land is unoccupied, or is let by the owner in apartments, flats, or portions, the owner shall be liable to pay the lighting-rate and watering-rate instead of the occupiers.

Occupiers sub-letting to be liable.

Any person liable to any rate leaving the Municipality during a quarter, may be made at once to pay such rate up to date.

Possession for a part of a quarter involves liability for the whole quarter. Provided that in case any such person has kept or had charge of any vehicle or animal for a period less than thirty days, the Council shall remit two-thirds of the tax for the quarter.

If a carriage shall have been under repair at a carriage-maker's for the whole period contained in any quarter, no tax shall be levied in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

The Council may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping or using carriages and horses for hire for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such persons.

List of persons liable to the tax to be entered in a book.

Returns may be required for the purpose of making a list.

Power to inspect stables, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

Penalty for disobeying summons, or hindering the Councillor—£5 Fine.

If rate not duly paid, Warrant for recovery thereof to issue.

Property seized to be sold by auction after ten days.

Houses may be broken open in the day-time for purposes of seizure.

Certificate of sale.

Assessment, &c., not to be impeached for want of form.

Conservancy of the Town.

All public streets and bridges within each Municipality (excepting such as shall be specially exempted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council by Proclamation to be for that purpose from time to time issued) and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements and other things provided for such streets shall be vested in the Municipal Counil of that town for the purpose of this Ordinance

Power to make and improve Streets.

Power to take land adjoining new streets for building purposes.

Compensation for damages to adjoining land.

Power to agree for purchase of land for improving streets.

If necessary, land may be acquired, under the Ordinance, for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Power to sell lands or buildings.

Power to sell streets.

Council to put up lamp-posts and lamps.

Council to keep up fire-engines.

Persons injuring lamps, lamp-irons, &c., to be punished up to jurisdiction of Police Courts.

The Council shall cause the streets, including the foot-ways thereof, from time to time to be properly swept and cleansed, and the dust, dirt,

Digitized by Google

ashes, rubbish and filth of every sort found thereon, to be collected and a once removed.

The Council may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes, or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish shall be contemporarily deposited, until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, or carts to go round at stated hours to receive the same, and may require the occupiers of houses in streets to cause all such matters as aforesaid to be deposited daily or otherwise, periodically, in the said receptacles or carts. Every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition, as above mentioned has been made, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited any such matter in any street, except in such receptacles or carts, shall be punished with fine which may extend to One pound.

The Council from time to time shall provide places convenient for the deposit of the night soil, dung and other filth, and the dust, dirt, ashes, and rubbish, collected and removed under the authority of this Ordinance; and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements of and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Ordinance, and for any of such purposes the Council may, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, purchase to take on lease any land or buildings by it considered necessary, or may cause any new building to be made upon any land to be purchased or hired by it. Provided that no such dust, dirt, ashes, rubbish, night soil, dung and other filth collected and remove under the authority of this Ordinance shall be deposited in the neighbourhood of populous localities nor within the limits of the town.

All dirt, dust, ashes, rubbish, sewage, soil, dung and filth collected from streets, houses, privies, sewers, and cesspools shall be the property of the Council, and the Council shall have power to sell or dispose of the same as it may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be paid to the credit of the Municipal fund.

The Council, so far as it may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the street to be watered, and for that purpose may provide such works, engines, and establishment as it may think necessary.

Future obstructions in streets or roads punishable.

Power to remove obstructions.

Temporary obstructions on occasion of festivals, &c. may be allowed.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Council.

Whenever the Council is satisfied that any huts, sheds, or buildings, whether used as dwellings or stables, or for any other purpose, and whether existing at the time, when this Ordinance comes into operation or subsequently erected, are by reason of the manner in which the huts, sheds, or buildings, are crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, it shall cause a notice to be affixed to some conspicuous part of such huts, sheds, or buildings, requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or at its option the owner of the land on which such huts, &c. are built, within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Council for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Council may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk.

Houses may be set forward.

Projecting houses when taken down to be set back.

The Council shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of each house, building, wall, or place at or near each end, corner or entrance of every street, the name by which such street is to be known, and whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name, or puts up or paints any name different from that put up by order of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One pound for each offence.

The Council may from time to time fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or building, or at the entrance of the enclosure

Digitized by Google

thereof fronting the street, and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One pound for each offence.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

Projections from houses not to be allowed.

Removal of existing projections.

Projecting verandahs, &c., may be made in streets not less than 36 feet wide.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state, to be repaired, secured or taken down.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

Power to shut up and secure deserted houses.

Power to enter and cleanse houses and buildings.

Whenever it shall appear to the Council that any house is so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants thereof or of the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants shall consist of more than one family, the Council shall cause proceedings to be taken before the Bench of Magistrates to abate such overcrowding, and the said Bench shall thereupon make such order as it may think fit, and the person permitting such overcrowding shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two pounds for each day after the date of such order, during which such overcrowding shall continue.

The Government or the Council may from time to time cause to be made such main and other sewers, drains and water-courses as may be judged necessary for the effectual draining of the town.

Councillors to repair, and alter, and discontinue sewers.

Cleansing and emptying sewers.

Penalty for making unauthorized drains into public sewers.

Buildings over sewers, &c., not to be erected without consent of Council.

Council may make drains from houses which are not properly drained.

Houses hereafter built in or near streets to have drains constructed under the orders of the Council.

No house or building shall be hereafter built in or near any street upon a lowel lever than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer or drain, either then existing or to be here after made, or into the sea or other place into which the Council are empowered to empty the sewers.

Notice of new buildings in or near streets to be given to Council.

Council may signify disapproval within 14 days.

Houses built without notice or contrary to this Ordinance may be altered by Council.

If Council fail to give instructions within 14 days, parties may proceed without its approval.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

Power of Council to erect or affix to buildings, pipes for ventilation of sewers.

The Council shall provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order, and to be daily cleansed.

Council may order or cause additional privies to be constructed.

Council may cause persons employing large numbers of men to provide and maintain necessaries and urinals, &c.

Neglecting to enclose private privy, punishable.

If owners neglect to keep drains, &c., in good order, Council may cause the same to be done, and charge the owners with the expense.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains, &c., contrary to the orders of the Council.

Inspection of drains and privies.

The Council may set apart bathing places.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks on private premises.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools in open places.

Council in executing works to provide Roads, &c., where existing ones are injured.

Council breaking up streets to restore the same with all convenient speed.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

Digitized by Google

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at night.

Penalty for not fencing and lighting deposits of building materials or excavation.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

To regulate pasture lands, erect ponds, and make pound regulations.—Provided always, that the said Council shall not be authorized or permitted to dispose of, alienate, build upon, inclose or cultivate, any such comm on pasture lands, nor suffer any other person to build upon, inclose or cultivate the same; and any such alienation by sale, gift or otherwise, except with the sanction of the Governor, and the Executive Council, shall be null and void.

Council to abate nuisances.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

The public markets in any town and the lands at present used as such in any Municipality are hereby vested in the Council.

Council may make new markets.

The Council may make necessary bye-laws for the due and proper care and inspection of weights and measures and the quality and assize of bread, and the quality of meat, and it is hereby empowered by its officer at all times to visit and enter into shops or places for the purpose of assizing the bread, and examining the weights and measures, and also of taking proper care that the provisions therein kept are good and wholesome.

REGULATION OF OFFENSIVE AND DANGEROUS TRADES.

Council may license slaughter-houses.

Council to provide places for slaughter-houses.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

Penalty for using slaughter-houses during suspension or revocation of license.

The owner or occupier of every place within the town, used at the time this Ordinance comes into operation, for any of the following purposes:—namely for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house, tannery, brick pottery, or lime-kiln, sago manufactory, gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks, or other manufactory or place of business from which either offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or used for any purposes which are calculated to be dangerous to life, or used as a yard, or depot for hay, straw, wood, or coal,—shall within three months after this Ordinance comes into operation, register the same at the Office of the Council, in a book to be kept by it for that purpose; and whoever after expiration of the said three months, and after eight days' notice in writing from the Council or any of its officers, uses any such place without the same being registered, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds for every day during which the offence is continued.

Penalty for establishing such trades without license.

Council may make bye-laws for the management of such trades and places.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

POLICE.

The annual expenses of the Police of each town constituted a Municipality, exclusive of the salaries of the Chief Superintendent of Police, the Provincial Inspectors, and the cost of barracks, hospitals, and arms, as well as medical attendance, shall be paid out of the Municipal fund of such town. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to fix the Force in number and value required for each town, and no reduction therefrom shall be made by the Municipal Council of such town without his sanction.

MORTGAGE OF RATES AND TAXES.

The Council may borrow on security of rates and taxes.

Sinking funds for payment of debts.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR CARRYING OUT ORDINANCE.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers of buildings and lands.

Council in default of owner or occupier may execute works and recover expenses.

Power to levy charges on occupier who may deduct the same from his rent.

Occupiers not to be liable to more than the amount of rent due.

Digitized by Google

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

Proceedings if an occupier opposes the execution of the Ordinance.

If neither the owner nor the occupier be able to pay the expenses incurred by the Council, the same shall be a charge upon the land in respect of which the expenses were incurred and payable as a debt due to the Council.

Right of entry in houses.

Council may direct prosecution.

No action to be instituted against Council until after one month's notice or three months after cause of action.

Council may make compensation out of Municipal fund.

When any license is granted by the Council under the provisions of this Ordinance authorising the use of any place for any of the purposes herein described, and when permission is given by the Council for making any temporary erection or for putting up any projection, the Council may charge a fee for such license or permission, and the rates of the fees to be so charged shall be from time to time adjusted by the Council, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of Five pounds, and the fees shall all be taken to the credit of the Municipal fund. When permission or license is given for the temporary occupation of any ground belonging to the Council, the Council may charge rent for such ground according to the time the occupation may continue, at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by it.

Compensation, damages, and costs to be determined by the District Court

Recovery of damages.

No person liable to fine or penalty unless complaint be made three months after the offence is committed.

Damage to property of Municipality to be made good in addition to penalty.

Recovery of expenses on account of improvement to private property.

Acts and notices may be done and given by Secretary or any other officer authorised thereunto.

Schedule *A*. is the Oath of Allegiance and Office to be taken by Councillors.

Schedule B.

	£	s.	d.
For every Carriage of whatever description other than a Cart or Hackery	0	10	0
For every Cart or Hackery of whatever description... ...	0	6	0
For every Horse, Pony or Mule...	0	5	0
For every Bullock or Ass	0	2	0

Children's carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed 24 inches in diamete are exempted.

Schedule C is the form of Notice of Assessment.

Schedule *D*. is form of Warrant of Distress against Defaulters,

Schedule *E*. is Certificate of Sale.

Schedule *F* is form of Mortgage

Schedule *G*. is form of transfer of Mortgage.

We here copy the Proclamation defining the limits of the Towns of Colombo and Kandy and the Districts into which, for Municipal purposes, they are divided:—

COLOMBO.

It is hereby proclaimed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, that the limits of the town of Colombo shall be as follows: to wit, that portion of Colombo, bounded on the north-east by the St. Sebastian Canal to its junction by the Maligahawatta branch of the Caltura Canal with the north and south Base line; the

Digitized by Google

north and south Base line to its junction with the Cottah road and the Cottah road from Borella to its junction with Buller's road near the 4th mile-post; and on the south and south-east, by the Kirilepane Canal and Buller's road, extending from the point where it touches the Cottah road to that where it is joined by the road from Bambelepitia, and by the Bambelepitia road.

And that the said town shall be, and is hereby divided into the following districts:

Nos.—Names of Divisions.—Boundaries.

1.—The Fort and Galle Face.—On the west and north, by the sea; on the east, by the sea and lake; on the south, by the road leading from the Slave Island Bridge to the sea crossing the high road to Colpetty.

2.—Pettah.—On the north by the sea; on the east by St. John's road; on the south by the lake; on the west by District No. 1.

3.—St. Sebastian—On the west, by part of District No. 2; on the north, by the road from Kayman's Gate to the Cutcherry, and by New Moor Street; on the east by Hulfsdorp Street; on the South, by the Lake and canal.

4.—St. Paul's.—On the west, by part of District No. 2, and by the sea; on the north, by Jampettah Street, and a straight line from its eastern termination to the sea; on the east, by Geeen Street and Corowe Street; on the South, by District No. 3 and part of Barber Street.

5.—Cottanchina.—Bounded on the west by the sea; on the north, by the sea and the Kalany river; east and south-east, by the Kalany river, by the canal leading from the river to the lake as far as the road leading from the said canal at Vandermeyden's Polder to St. Joseph's Street and by the said road; on the south, by District No. 4, part of Barber Street, and Anderson road.

6.—New Bazaar.—On the west, by District No. 3, and part of District No. 4; on the north and east, by District No. 5, and part of District No. 4; on the south, by the canal from the road leading to St. Joseph's Street as far as to the Bridge over the canal at St. Sebastian.

7.—Marandahn.—On the west, by the Lake; on the north by District No. 6, and part of District No. 3; on the east by the eastern limit of the Gravets; on the south by the road leading from Slave Island to Cottah.

8.—Slave Island.—On the west, north, and east, by the Lake; on the south by the Lake and the road leading from the Cottah road to Colpetty. (A late Proclamation added the Lake itself to Division No. 8.)

9.—Colpetty.—On the west by the sea; on the north by Districts Nos. 1. 7. and 8; on the east, by the Lake, and by the eastern limit of the Gravets; on the south by the Kirilepanne Canal and the southern limts of the Gravets.

Kandy.

That the limits of the town of Kandy shall be as follows: to wit, that portion of the town of Kandy, bounded on the north by the Mahavilla Ganga; on the east by Mahavilla Ganga, the Leywelle Ferry road to its junction with the Harragam road, and by the present limits to Oocorressapitia Bridge; on the south, by the present limits and the southern boundary of the line of Railway to the Mahavilla Ganga; on the west, by the Mahavilla Ganga.

And that the said town shall be, and is hereby divided into the following Distiets:—

District No. 1.—North, by the Municipal limits; east ditto; south, by the north shore of the lake to Oocorressapittia Bridge; west, by the centre of Trincomalie Street, and the Kattugastotte Road.

Digitized by Google

District No. 2.—Bounded on the north and north-east, by No. 1; south, by centre of Colombo Street, and the centre of the Kandy and Colombo road to its junction with the Kornegalle road, thence by the centre of the Kornegalle road to Haloola Ferry; west, by the Mahaviila Ganga

The first Proclamation divided Kandy into 3 districts; but a subsequent one announced the division of No. 3 into two districts Nos. 3 and 4, as follows:—

District No. 3.—Bounded on the north and north-east by part of Trincomalee Street and by parts of Nos. 1 and 2; on the west by a straight line from the 72nd mile-stone to Doucomada'awa Oya and along the said Oya to its junction with the Municipal limits, at a point between the Pauper Hospital and Castle Hill; on the South by the present limits of the Town and Gravets of Kandy to Ogorossepittea Bridge.

District No. 4.—Bounded on the east by the western limits of No. 3, on the west by the Mahavillaganga, on the north by part of No. 2, and Mahavillaganga, on the south by the present limits of the Town and Gravets of Kandy and the southern boundary of the Railway line to the Mahavillaganga.

THE COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY.

SUMMARY OF BYE-LAWS PASSED UP TO 1ST AUGUST, 1866.

I.—ESTABLISHMENTS:—The offices of Secretary,—Municipal Inspectors (not exceeding six,)—Sanitary Officer,—Superintendent of Roads,—Clerks (not exceeding eight,)—Store-keeper,—Interpreter, and Peons (not exceeding twelve,) are created.

II.—CONDUCT OF BUSINESS:—The ordinary meetings of Council shall be held at the Colombo Cutcherry, or such other place as may be resolved upon by the Council and duly proclaimed in the Government Gazette, at one o'clock, P. M., on the first and third Saturdays in every month. Twenty-four hours' notice of all adjourned meetings other than those to be held in pursuance of an adjournment from the preceding day, and forty-eight hours' notice of special meetings, convened under the 29th clause of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, (at which no matter shall be discussed which has not been stated in the necessary Requisition,) shall be given, in writing, by the Secretary, to the Members, of whom five shall form a quorum. The seniority of the Councillors shall be regulated in the order in which they may have been gazetted or in the order of the priority of their elections,—(regard being always had to their continuous membership of Council, in the case of re-elected members;)—those appointed by Government taking precedence over others and ranking next to the Chairman, whose duty it shall be to decide on all disputed points of order. The business of the Council, at its meetings, shall be taken in the following order:—

1. The Chairman shall call on the Secretary to read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which shall thereupon be read and (if need be) corrected and affirmed.

2. Memorials, Petitions, Complaints and Communications addressed to the Council or Chairman, shall be laid before the Council, and Orders made thereon.

3. Questions, of which previous notice has been given, may be asked.

4. Notices of Motions may be given; provided that it shall be competent to any Member, by consent of the Chair, to give notice of Motion at any convenient time during the sittings.

5. Reports of Officers shall be considered, or referred to Committees.

Digitized by Google

6. Motions, of which previous notice has been given, may be made.

7. Reports of Committees shall be brought up and a day fixed for their consideration, unless the Council shall resolve to proceed to their consideration at once. It shall be competent to any Member to move that any Report be printed and circulated among the members before consideration thereof by the Council; and if such motion be seconded, the question shall be put to the vote.

8. Orders of the Day, as set down in the Order Book, shall be proceeded with; provided that deviation from this order of business may be allowed by permission of the Council.

III.—PETITIONS, &c:—Any member presenting a Petition or other communication will be held responsible for the tone of its contents, which shall be read only in case a motion to that effect is duly made, seconded and carried. Petitioners may be heard before the Council, when in Committee, either in person or by counsel.

IV.—QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS:—Notice of all questions and motions, excepting those which are asked or made in the course of a discussion or by special leave of the Council, shall be communicated to the Secretary, in writing, two days at least before they are brought forward, if not given at a previous sitting of Council. No entry of a motion not duly seconded shall be made in the minutes.

V.—RULES OF DEBATE:—The Rules of Debate are similar to those which govern the Legislative Council, omitting the following regulations which do not apply to the Municipal Council:—

"No member shall be permitted to read his speech."

"A member in alluding to any other member must do so without naming him; but official members may be designated by their appointments."

VI.—ORDERS AND RECORDS OF PROCEEDINGS:—The Secretary shall keep the following books:—

An *Order Book*, to contain the subjects to be brought under discussion at each meeting; a *Minute Book*, to contain rough minutes of the proceedings; and a *Journal* and *Complaint Book*, for the purposes described in the 47th and 49th Clauses of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, respectively.

VII.—STANDING COMMITTEES:—Standing Committees shall be appointed under the following titles,—their duties being to consider and report on all matters specially referred to them; to exercise a general observation of public wants, occurrences and matters within the scope of the business of each standing Committee; to report from time to time on such matters as they may deem desirable; and to prepare Bye-laws and make recommendations to the Council:

1.—Committee on Finance and Collection of Revenue;
2.—Committee on Public Works;
3.—Sanitary and Police Committee;
4.—Law Committee;
5.—Committee on General Business.

Each Committee shall consist of four members, including the Chairman, three of whom shall form a quorum. The proceedings of standing Committees, as recorded in their Minute Books, shall be submitted to the Council at all their meetings. The Chairman of the Council shall, *ex officio*, be a member of the Finance and General Business Committees.

VIII.—SPECIAL AND SUB COMMITTEES:—The constitution of these Committees shall be defined by resolution passed in Council. They may from time to time, by leave of the Council, "report their opinions or observations, or the minutes of evidence only, or their proceedings," pending the completion of their final report; and shall have

Digitized by Google

like powers with respect to the summoning of witnesses, as are conferred on the Council.

IX.—FINANCE :—The accounts of the Municipality shall be kept on the double-entry system, and shall be audited once every quarter;—all monies being deposited in the Oriental Bank, and payments made by means of Cheques drawn by the Treasurer. The Secretary shall, whenever directed by the Chairman, cause forms of the Returns and Schedules prescribed by Sections 68 and 78, of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, respectively, to be served on every owner, resident or occupier within the Municipality; and the Council, on receipt of the said Returns and Schedules may appoint two or more persons* to test the correctness of the information contained therein. After the completion of the Assessment Book, and the List of Tax-payers, mentioned in Sections 63 and 78 of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, Notice of Assessment and Notice of Taxation on vehicles and animals shall issue; and no objections thereto shall be entertained by the Council which are not made between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., during the ten days following the service of such notice. All objections to the Assessment Book and the List of Tax-payers shall be made in writing and left with the Secretary, and the decision of the Council thereon shall be final; provided that the party objecting shall be entitled to be heard in support of his objection †

X.—PUBLIC WORKS :—All votes of monies for public works, whether to be done on contract or by the officers of the Municipality, shall be made on Estimates previously prepared and laid on the table.

XI.—DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL INSPECTORS :—The Municipal Inspectors shall have all the powers and protection in the execution of their office which are by the Nuisances Ordinance, 1862, accorded to officers of the Board of Health. Their special duties shall be to enquire into nuisances and sanitary requirements;—to daily inspect places used for sale of food and seize unwholesome food;—to inspect public and open places and private premises (which latter however they may not enter into, if admission be refused in the first instance, without the written authority of a Councillor);—to make daily reports of inspections, and special reports of offences against the Cemeteries Ordinance, 1862, the Nuisances Ordinance, 1862, the Butchers' Ordinance, 1859, or the Gunpowder Ordinance, 1862, and of all matters affecting the public health;—to serve notices issued by the Council;—to prosecute on behalf of the Council;—and to account for all monies received, and certify to the Police Court or the Bench of Magistrates the expenses incurred by them, in the execution of their duties.

XII.—BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.—The sittings of the Bench shall take place at the Colombo Cutcherry bi-weekly at 11 A. M., on every Monday and Thursday, unless specially adjourned to any other place, day and time. The Magistrates present shall select their own President in the absence of

* The Municipal Inspectors were entrusted with this duty in Colombo.

† The following Bye-law, to be added to this section, was adopted by the Council on the 10th of July; it has not however been sanctioned as yet by the Governor and Executive Council:—

"If any person, after having filled up and returned the Schedule mentioned in Section 79 of the said Ordinance shall acquire, keep or use any carriage, cart, hackery, horse, pony, mule, bullock or ass not mentioned in such Schedule or in addition to those mentioned therein,—he shall be bound, within one week from the date of acquiring such vehicle or animal, to send notice thereof to the Secretary, with a view to the list of tax-payers being amended accordingly. And any person neglecting to send such notice or who shall knowingly insert therein any incorrect or false information shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two Pounds."

Digitized by Google

the Chairman of the Council. All proceedings shall be valid if signed by the President or, on his behalf, by any other Magistrate actually present. Distress Warrants for the recovery of any fine or penalty imposed by the Bench may issue under Ordinance No. 6 of 1865, and the proceeds shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Council. The Clerk of Court shall certify daily all fines and warrants, and perform all the duties required of the Chief Clerk in Police Courts. The Clerk and Interpreter to the Bench shall not take fees. The Bench shall have the power to suspend any of their officers for misconduct, and to employ additional officers if the pressure of business is such as to demand it.

XIII.—CART AND HACKERY LICENSES.—All Carts and Hackeries "*kept or used*" within the Municipality after the 15th of April, 1866, shall bear a metal plate to be furnished by the Council, in addition to all other plates they may be required to carry by law, under a penalty not exceeding one Pound to be enforced on the owner of, and person found with, any cart or hackery plying without such plate.

XIV.—PERFORMANCE OF LABOUR ON THOROUGHFARES.—Every male inhabitant, within the Municipality, between the ages of 18 and 55 years, save such as are exempted under the Road Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 and such as may be exempted by the Council on the ground of physical or mental infirmity, shall be liable to perform labor on the roads vested in the Council. The Council shall give due notice to inhabitants, by beat of tom-tom or by placards, to attend and perform labor. Defaulters shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed by the 54th clause of the Road Ordinance. The officer in charge of the work is authorized to grant certificates of attendance, the penalty for making any fraudulent use of which shall be fine or imprisonment according to the discretion of the Court awarding it. Labor may be performed by a substitute. It shall be lawful for the Chairman or, in his absence, any Councillor to determine all questions of age; and the decision of the Council shall be final.

XV.—COMMUTATION OF LABOR.—It shall be lawful for any person to commute the labor due for a year by a money payment of three shillings or of such other sum, not exceeding five shillings, which the Council may appoint. The Secretary shall keep a list of all persons who commute. Persons having once elected to commute, shall be liable for the annual amount of commutation, until they give notice to the contrary. The commutation money shall be payable, on or before the first day of April in each year, to the Treasurer, who shall issue a receipt signed by the Secretary or other Officer appointed by him. Proceedings in case of default shall be similar to those defined in the 63rd and 64th clauses of the Road Ordinance, and the payment of double the amount due shall be enforced through the Police Magistrate of Colombo or the Bench of Municipal Magistrates.

XVI.—EXECUTION OF WORKS.—It shall be lawful for any person thereunto authorised in writing by the Chairman to enter upon lands for repair, &c. of thoroughfares; to make temporary roads; cut trees; put up fences; make and clean drains; and put up bridges; and for the Superintendendent of Roads, in the making, repairing or improving of any thoroughfare, to throw rubbish upon adjacent lands (provided that he shall be bound to remove such rubbish within a reasonable time and restore the ground to its former state); and also to lay stones &c. on roads (provided he takes due and reasonable precaution for preventing danger or injury to passengers.) Vexatious conduct on the part of any officer acting under the authority of these Bye-laws, as also the wilful obstruction of such officer, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding £5.

Digitized by Google

XVII.—ENCROACHMENTS.—The Council shall have the power of demanding production of, and examining, title deeds, whenever it shall appear that any building, inclosure or obstruction has been made in any land vested in the Council and, if need be, of entering upon and making survey of the premises. Refusal by the occupant of such premises to give information, when called upon, regarding the name and residence of alleged owner, or by such alleged owner to produce deeds within ten days' after being requested to do so, or allow examination thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding £ 5. The Council shall give notice, in writing, signed by the Secretary, to the party responsible for any stoppage, obstruction or encroachment to the effect that the Council have made a Survey of the premises, and that unless, within a specified time, the alleged owner shall take legal proceedings, for establishing his title, such stoppage, obstruction or encroachment shall be removed by the Council. If legal proceedings are not taken in time or, if taken, are not duly prosecuted, it shall be lawful for the Council to cause any such stoppage, obstruction or encroachment to be forthwith removed.

RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL APPROVED BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1.—"That the Commutation Rate for the year 1866 be three shillings."

2.—"That a rate of 5 per cent. be paid for the current year, under the 53rd Section of the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, on the annual value of all houses and buildings, lands and tenements, within the Municipality."

3.—"That a tax shall be paid on all Carriages, Hackeries, Carts, Horses, Ponies, Mules, Bullocks and Asses, kept or used within the Municipality (except such as are exempted in Section 55 of the Ordinance) at the following rates:

For every Carriage of whatever description other than a Cart or Hackery ... ... £ „ 10 „

For every Cart or Hackery of whatever description ... „ 6 „

For every Horse, Pony or Mule ... ... „ 5 „

For every Bullock or Ass ... ... „ 2 „

Children's carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed 24 inches, in diameter are exempted."

ON THE CURING OF COFFEE ON ESTATES.

(*From the "Colombo Observer."*)

Coffee is an article which is in use, no doubt, on account of its inherent principle Caffeine, which in its quantity may vary in different samples as Quinine, a similar product, varies in different specimens of bark. But the market value of Coffee is also greatly dependent on the greater or less agreeableness of its flavour or aroma, and hence the frequent use of Chicory in combination with it.

As to the essential principle, caffeine, how far and in what way this is affected, increased or diminished, by the operations of curing I am perfectly ignorant about; but surely it is a subject worth having investigated by those who have the means and are largely interested in coffee. Caffeine is a vegetable principle, or a chemical combination requiring the vital power of the plant to effect, just as the chemical ingredients of animal flesh—carbon, nitrogen, &c.,—cannot be combined so as to form flesh by any chemical means without the agency of the vital principle of animals. I have little doubt that, on this account, anything which operates against the vitality of the coffee plant or seed, or any process of curing which interferes with it by

Digitized by Google

inciting a non-vital change, such as fermentation or putrefaction, must diminish the caffeine resolving its elements into other combinations. Simple drying of course only conserves its properties and roasting prepares them for use. There is a great deal about the curing of coffee that we do not understand, and I think it would be well that some pains were taken in experimenting to find this out. It has often happened that coffee deemed spoiled in the curing here, has fetched the very highest price in the home market. I should imagine that in these cases, nothing has occurred injurious to the natural vital qualities of the bean, such as heating; though I think they probably show that the seed in a germinating state under certain conditions, as free exposure to air, is improved in aroma, or quantity of caffeine, probably the former, possibly in both. I have observed that coffee beans freely exposed to air during a slow drying are of a lighter colour—not in the parchment which may be very dark, but in the bean,—than if dried quickly and immediately stored; and their bitterness is lessened and exchanged for a mellow or sweetish flavour, a natural result of their change towards germination. This, or some similar change, perhaps accounts for coffee having its quality improved by age. This however, is, on my own part, mere speculation; and certain it is that if coffee be kept wet and thus brought towards germination in a heap, with the pulpy matter, which never can be washed clean off and other exuded matter rotting about it, the beans acquire a bad smell and flavour of which they probably are not freed by roasting.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have nothing to say on this subject except about preserving the flavour, or what I assume to be at least intimately connected therewith, the sweetness, as it is called, of the coffee in the curing. In fact I write not so much with the view of giving instruction as of eliciting it in return from others, and with the view of impressing the importance of careful curing. I think I may safely say that the keeping of coffee sound and sweet in the curing, is not usually attended to as it reasonably should be, considering the value of a fine flavour in coffee. It is frequently heated so as to induce a partial rotting, and still oftener slightly heated to the production of a less apparent but doubtless real injury. I have heard an experienced Planter say that heating does not injure coffee so long as it is wet! He may bless his good luck, not his experience, if he does not some day find out to his annoyance that it does, and even more so than when drier; for it produces, as might be expected, a quicker decomposition or rotting. On the contrary, I have no doubt that coffee is often unwittingly injured by being allowed to heat in the fermenting cisterns before being washed. With old fashioned pulpers, working most of the day, and wooden cisterns where the water of one leaks through into the other, and where water is spilt into them from the spouting, I have seldom seen this happen during the most of crop time when there was constant work in the pulping house. But with asphalte and water-tight cisterns, and fine machinery that does the pulping in an hour or two, giving the coffee the full time to ferment unchecked, the frequency of this heating must be increased. Coffee that has been so heated before washing I have never seen distinguishable from that which had not by its appearance, but after drying it has not the same sweet smell and has very little smell at all, only producing an almost painful feeling in the nostrils when smelt.

Any heating at any time must tend to produce decomposition; though I have heard it said that seeds brought to the verge of heating and

Digitized by Google

then dried will keep better than if dried off at once. From this cause the pulper damaged beans in coffee that has been heated must sooner decay. When decay has begun it is difficult to prevent its going on, and if fermentation has affected coffee beans, they must be very liable to decomposition and rotting, in the presence of damp, at any time after. The heating of Coffee in curing is the great thing to be avoided. It cannot heat very much, nor remain hot for more than a few hours, in fermenting before washing, and this can be avoided by a turning in the fermenting cistern the afternoon of the day after it is pulped, or by then letting a quantity of water run through it. When the fermenting cistern is not also a washing cistern, I have usually turned the coffee out of the fermenting cistern into the washing cistern in the afternoon of the day before it is washed, and never in that case found it heat.

I suppose, however, the fermentation of the pulpy matter must produce, in any case, some imperceptible degree of heat; but if it is only so, the fermentation, within the time sufficient to fit the pulpy matter for washing, does not seem to involve the more solid material of the bean in any change, and the sooner the washing is done after this the better. But heating after washing is often less preventible, and there is no mistaking the bad effect of this which is in fact the result of a fermentation or chemical change of the material of the beans themselves. The bad taste and smell of beans so heated to any extent is very evident, especially if in connection with the slimy, putrifying, and stinking matter that forms in parchment kept wet after washing for any time. This slimy matter ought, doubtlessly, to be constantly washed out of parchment coffee that is lying wet and cannot be got dried off. Some arrangement for doing this should be made in connection with every pulping-house, for even if the coffee is not heated it absorbs a very bad smell and taste from this stuff, and is darkened in the colour of the parchment, or, it may be, partially rotted. I have been told that coffee parchment kept flooded with water after washing loses weight, and probably such is the case to a small extent, for the remains of the pulpy matter, which has not been got clean off in the washing will be got rid of; and the slime above-mentioned seems to be formed of this and exuded matter from inside the parchment, about the silver skin which rots if coffee is long kept wet. But I would not expect that there should be any perceptible difference in the weight of clean coffee from keeping in a stream of water for a time. Certainly flooding with water and changing it frequently is an effectual means of keeping wet parchment from heating, and this is an object of far more importance than the loss of a little weight, and that of a substance it is probably an advantage to get rid of. When this cannot be done the best way of keeping wet parchment is to spread it out as thin as possible; say, two or three inches deep at most; over all the drying ground or other available space, turning it frequently and exposing it all as much as possible to the air. In this way parchment may be kept wet any length of time; say, till it grows or gradually decays; without heating, or absorbing much bad flavour, either, from the decomposing slime.

From this it will be seen that there is no excuse for heating coffee till it is inside the store and then a fan will effectually prevent that.—There is no need of hot air, and it does not signify how damp and misty the weather may be, nor how deeply the coffee is heaped in the store, so far as I have ever found, nor yet how wet the coffee is: a fan in a ventilating store will keep it as cold as water in the stream. I have had coffee wet from the cistern four feet deep inside the store, and kept it by means of, thetan perfectly cold for three weeks, with an occasional turning which, however, I never found to have been needed. Most of this coffee, too had been previously kept from a week to a fortnight outside; but I had

Digitized by Google

not accommodation in the wet cistern to flood so much of it, and could not keep it there any longer from heating without turning. Sometimes no amount of turning though carried on day and night, will keep a large quantity of coffee, deeply heaped in the store from heating; but where there is a fan in the store coffee need never be heated, turning may be entirely saved, and a much smaller store will be sufficient. The first time I worked a fan, all that we could do in the way of turning, with a large gang of coolies at it day and night, was failing to keep the coffee cool. I started the fan about mid-forenoon, and by the time we dropped work in the afternoon the coffee was all as cold as it could be and only got occasional turnings after that by way of precaution till the end of crop.

How absurd it is to see, as frequently may be seen, great piles of wet coffee on the barbecue in crop time thrown out of the washing cistern like so much manure to rot; nay, as if that was not enough, it is often covered over with mats and tarpaulins to confine the air and gases of fermentation within it the more and rot it the quicker, indeed it even gets a turning now and again to rot it the more equally. What better could a farmer do in spring with his recent farm-yard manure to prepare it for the field. Yet such is the treatment a very large portion of our coffee receives in order to prepare it for use as a wholesome, tonic and aromatic beverage! As for tails and light coffee, which ought to be kept as sweet—and they can be so in the very same way—as the parchment, I have felt the stink of them when drying more than half-a-mile away. There ought to be a tails cistern in every pulping-house where they can be kept cool by water and trampled out and washed, say once a week. I get a sixteenth or seventeenth of my crop as second parchment trampled out of the tails, and have three or four hundred bushels of tails afterwards. Is this not worth keeping carefully from destruction? Yet I've seen a larger proportion of tails than I ever get, heaped in a pile and never stirred till about the end of crop. Goodness have mercy on the poor people who use this stuff, or the parchment trampled out of it, for coffee. Rotten coffins ground up could not deteriorate the quality of that, and a good adulteration with chicory must be a most wholesome blessing. Light coffee is not often of very great value, though I've occasionally seen it nearly as good as the rest, with just a small defection in the end of the bean inside the parchment which being filled with air caused it to float. It is nevertheless worth keeping sound, especially as it ought not to cost much trouble to do so, and if it is to be sent off for sale and use at all, it is a duty and a work of charity to keep it in a wholesome state.

There are some other bad practices in Curing which I have not time to attack here, as, for instance, putting the tails through the pulper again with the fresh cherry. The renewed contact of these beans with fermentwing matter must affect them and produce decomposition in many cases.

P. S.—With half rotted and decaying coffee how would it do to roast it, or heat it to the boiling point in a dry heat, before shipping?*—What colour of coffee bean generally indicates superior quality?

Although I have insisted that wet coffee can be kept any length of time without heating, which so rapidly destroys it and have, moreover hazarded a guess that such keeping, for a time, might improve its quality in the home market,—I do not recommend on that account any keeping, that can be avoided. Coffee may rot if kept very long wet, or in water, without heating, and it is a great matter for its keeping to go it dried as fast as possible, if only slightly so it will be the fresher and sounder. Here again is another advantage of a fan, that with it any quantity of partially or slightly dried coffee, otherwise se very liable to heat, may be safely put into the store.

---

* As roasted coffee it would be liable in England to 1d per lb. additional duty the rate being 4d. for roasted as against 3d. for unroasted.—Ed. C. O.

Digitized by Google

Indeed I think it likely that coolies would often be more efficiently employed turning a fan† in the store than turning the coffee.

May 5th, 1866. J. T.

LIEBIG ON THE PREPARATION OF COFFEE.

(From *Traver's Circular.*)

Plutarch, in his life of the Roman General Marcellus, tells us how, during the famous siege of Syracuse, Archimedes long held the Romans at bay by his ingenious mechanical contrivances. But he takes care to explain that it was only at the earnest solicitation of his countrymen that Archimedes condescended to employ his high powers for the ignoble uses of common warfare. "He," says Plutarch, "esteeming all kind of handy-craft and invention to make engines, and generally all manner of sciences bringing common commodity by the use of them, to be but vile, beggarly, and mercenary dross, employed his wit and study only to write things, the beauty and subtlety whereof were not mingled anything at all with necessity." This charge we fear, might almost at the present day be brought against a numerous class, not of philosophers only, but of many whose natural gifts and opportunities enable them to act as instructors of their fellow-creatures. An honourable exception to this mistaken ambition is to be met with in the renowned chemist Baron Liebig, whose studies on topics more immediately affecting our daily wants and conveniences have gained for him a world-wide reputation. We subjoin an article on the "Preparation of Coffee" from his pen, quoted from the January number of the *Popular Science Review*, and beg to point out to our readers the remarkable identity of opinion exhibited by the Baron with the Eastern nations on the subject of roasting Coffee. This point was brought before our readers' notice in the extract we made a few weeks since from Mr. Palgrave's "Travels in Eastern Arabia." We have only to add that we have ourselves made the experiment of preparing Coffee by a moderate degree of roasting and we have found it perfectly successful; the flavour is much finer although the strength is not so great. Probably, when Coffee is only slightly roasted, it requires a longer time for infusion :—

"On the best method of preparing our common beverage, Coffee, the opinions both of cooks and connoisseurs considerably diverge, and the difficulty of a decision cannot fail to be appreciated by him who knows that our tinmen and other artificers are yearly adding to the improvement of the half-hundred biggins or Coffee-pots which we already possess. As my recipe for the preparation of Coffee threatens to make all these inventions unnecessary, I risk, of course, making all manufacturers as such my adversaries. I appeal, however, to the impartiality of those who drink my Coffee, all of whom I hope to have on my side.

"So much has already been written about the mental influence of Tea and Coffee upon our modern society and civilization, that it is useless to dwell on it more particularly here. But this is certain, that Anne Boleyn must have risen from a breakfast of half-a-pound of bacon and a quart of beer (mentioned by her in one of her letters) with very different sen-

† Our correspondent, uses, we presume, Clerihew's apparatus or some modification of it. For the benefit of the inexperienced a description of his own fanning machinery and of drying processes generally might be given by our experienced andobservant correspondent.—Ed. C. O.

Digitized by Google

tions as well as sentiments from those she would have had if the meal and consisted of only a cup of Coffee or Tea with some bread and butter and an egg. I also pass over unnoticed the national economical importance of Coffee, and will merely say a few words on the influence which Coffee has had on modern warfare.

"In the first Schleswig-Holstein and the last Italian campaign, the introduction of Coffee very materially contributed to improve the general health of the German and French soldier; and I am assured (by Captain Pfeufer, of the Sanitary Commission in the Bavarian Army,) that since the use of Coffee in the Bavarian army as beverage for the men, the number of soldiers on a march unable to proceed has, in comparison with what it was formerly, very considerably diminished,—so much so, indeed, that sometimes not a man is ill; and this too when the distances have been great and the weather unfavourable. And Julius Froebe relates ('Seven Years in Central America,' p. 226,) that for the men accompanying the great trading caravans in Central America, Coffee is an indispensable necessity:—'Brandy is only taken as a medicine, but Coffee, on the contrary, is an indispensable article, and is drunk twice a day, and in large quantities. The refreshing and strengthening effect of the drink under great toil in heat and in cold, in rain or dry, is extraordinary.'

"As is well known, the English are masters in the preparation of Tea. In preparing Coffee the Germans are, so they assert, the greatest adepts. It is certain that more Coffee is drunk in Germany than Tea. The German *savant* especially prefers Coffee to Tea, which, perhaps, is because of his habits and of the different effect of the two beverages on the body. Tea acts directly on the stomach, whose movements sometimes can be so much augmented by it, that strong Tea, if taken fasting, inclines to vomiting. Coffee, on the contrary, furthers the peristaltic movement downwards; and therefore the German man of letters, more accustomed to a sitting life, looks on a cup of Coffee, without milk and assisted by a cigar, as a very acceptable means of assisting certain organic processes. For the same reason, so it is said, Russian ladies have become patronesses of Coffee and tobacco. These remarks prove sufficiently that the preparation of a beverage, possessing in the highest degree the above valuable qualities, cannot be without interest.

"I was originally led to my attempts in this matter by the intention to obtain an extract of Coffee which might be useful for travellers and for armies on a march; and on this occasion I became aware of the influence which the atmosphere, or the oxygen in the atmosphere, exercises on Coffee, by which its qualities are very materially deteriorated. I have found that a watery hot extract of roasted Coffee, which, when fresh, is perfectly enjoyable—if allowed to evaporate, quickly or slowly, in a high or low temperature, loses by degrees its agreeable flavour from coming in contact with the air; a black mass remains that cannot be entirely re-dissolved in cold water, and which on account of its bad taste cannot be used.

"Be the method of preparing Coffee what it may, it is first requisite to sort the berries. Foreign substances are frequently found among them, bits of wood, feathers, and usually a number of black mouldy berries, which must be taken away; for our sense of taste is so delicate that the smallest admixture cannot escape notice. Berries of dark or green hue are generally dyed; and these must first be washed in a little water and afterwards dried with a warm linen cloth; with those of a pale colour this is unnecessary.*

"The next operation is the *roasting*. On this depends the good quality of the Coffee. In reality the berries should only be roasted until they have lost their horny condition, so that they may be ground or, as is done in the East, pounded to a fine powder.

* Liebeg cannot have experimented on Ceylon Coffee which is most carefully picked and sorted.—Ed. C. O.

Digitized by Google

Coffee contains a crystalline substance, named *caffeine* or *theine*, because it is also a component part of Tea. This matter is volatile, and every care must be taken to retain it in the Coffee. For this purpose the berries should be roasted till they are of a pale-brown colour; in those which are too dark there is no caffeine; if they are black the essential parts of the berries are entirely destroyed, and the beverrage prepaed from these does not deserve the name of Coffee.

"The berries of Coffee, once roasted, lose every hour somewhat of their aroma, in consequence of the influence of the oxygen of the air; which, owing to the porosity of the roasted berries, can easily penetrate. This pernicious change may best be avoided by strewing over the berries, when the roasting is completed, and while the vessel in which it has been done is still hot, some powdered white or brown sugar (half-an-ounce to one pound of Coffee is sufficient.) The sugar melts immediately, and by well shaking or turning the roaster quickly, it spreads over all the berries, and gives each one a fine glaze, impervious to the atmosphere. They have then a shining appearance, as though covered with a varnish, and they in consequence lose their smell entirely, which however returns in a high degree as soon as they are ground. After this operation, they are to be shaken out rapidly from the roaster and spread on a cold plate of iron, so that they may cool as soon as possible. If the hot berries are allowed to remain heaped together, they begin to sweat and when the quantity is large, the heating process, by the influence of air, increases to such a degree that at last they take fire spontaneously. The roasted and glazed berries should be kept in a dry place, because the covering of sugar attracts moisture.

"If the raw berries are boiled in water, from 23 to 24 per cent. of soluble matter is extracted. On being roasted till they assume a pale chestnut colour they lose 15 to 16 per cent., and the extract obtained from these by means of boiling water is 20 to 21 per cent. of the weight of the unroasted berries. The loss in weight of the extract is much larger when the roasting process is carried on, till the colour of the berries is dark-brown or black. At the same time that the berries lose in weight by roasting they gain in volume by swelling; 100 volumes of green berries give, after roasting, a volume of 150 to 160; or two pint measures of unroasted berries give three pints when roasted.

"The usual methods of preparing Coffee are 1st by *filtration*; 2nd, by *infusion*; 3rd, by *boiling*.

"*Filtration* gives often but not always, a cup of Coffee. When the pouring off the boiling water over the ground Coffee is done slowly, the drops in passing come in contact with too much air, whose oxygen works a change in the aromatic particles, and often destroys them entirely. The extraction, moreover, is incomplete. Instead of 20 to 21 per cent., the water dissolves only 11 to 15 per cent., and 7 to 10 per cent. is lost.

"*Infusion* is accomplished by making the water boil, and then putting in the ground Coffee; the vessel being immediately taken off the fire and allowed to stand quietly for about ten minutes. The Coffee is ready for use when the powder swimming on the surface falls to the bottom on slightly stirring it. This method gives a very aromatic Coffee, but one containing little extract.

"*Boiling*, as is the custom in the East, yields excellent Coffee. The powder is put on the fire in cold water, which is allowed merely to boil up a few seconds. The fine particles of Coffee are drunk with the beverage. If boiled long, the aromatic parts are volatilized, and the Coffee is then rich in extract, but poor in aroma.

"As the best method, I adopt the following which is a union of the 2nd and 3rd:—The usual quantities both of Coffee and water are to be retained; a tin measure containing half an ounce of green berries when filled with roasted ones, is generally sufficient for two small cups of Coffee of moderate strength, or one, so-called, large breakfast-cup (one pound of green berries, equal to 16 ounces, yielding after roasting 24 tin measures [of ½ ounce] for 48

Digitized by Google

small cups of Coffee). With three-fourths of the Coffee to be employed, after being ground, the water is made to boil for 10 or 15 minutes. The one quarter of the Coffee which has been kept back is then flung in and the vessel immediately withdrawn from the fire covered over, and allowed to stand for 5 or 6 minutes. In order that the powder on the surface may fall to the bottom, it is stirred round; the deposit takes place, and the Coffee poured off is ready for use. In order to separate the dregs more completely, the Coffee may be passed through a clean cloth; but generally this is not necessary, and often prejudicial to the pure flavour of the beverage. The first boiling gives the strength, the second addition the flavour. The water does not dissolve of the aromatic substances more than the fourth part contained in the roasted Coffee.

"The beverage when ready ought to be a brown-black colour; untransparent it always is somewhat like chocolate thinned with water; and this want of clearness in Coffee so prepared does not come from the fine grounds, but from a peculiar fat resembling butter about 12 per cent. of which the berries contain, and which, if over-roasted, is partly destroyed. In the other methods of making Coffee, more than the half of the valuable parts of the berries remains in the "grounds," and is lost.

"To judge as favourably of my Coffee as I do myself, its taste is not to be compared with that of the ordinary beverage, but rather the good effect might be taken into consideration which my Coffee has on the organism. Many persons, too who connect the idea of strength or concentration, with a dark or black colour, fancy my Coffee to be thin and weak, but these were at once inclined more favourably; directly I gave it a dark colour by means of burnt sugar, or by adding some substitute. The real flavour of Coffee is so little known to most persons that many who drank my Coffee for the first time doubted of its goodness, because it tasted of the berries. A Coffee however, which has not the flavour of the berry is no Coffee, but an artificial beverage, for which many other things may be substituted at pleasure. Hence it comes that if to the decoction made from roasted chicory, carrots, or beetroot, the slightest quantity of coffee be added, few persons detect the difference. This accounts for the great diffusing of each such substitute. A dark mixture, with an empyreumatical taste, most people fancy to be Coffee. For Tea there are no substitutes because everybody knows what real Tea is like.

"Heating qualities have generally been attributed to Coffee, and for this reason it is avoided by many people; however these heating qualities belong to the volatile products called forth by the destruction of the soluble parts of the berries in the process of roasting. Coffee prepared in my manner is not heating, and I have found that it may be taken after dinner without disturbing the digestion; a circumstance which, with me at least, always takes place after the enjoyment of strongly-roasted Coffee.

"For special cases, such as journeys and marches, where it is impossible to be burdened with the necessary machines for roasting and grinding, Coffee may be carried in a powdered form, and its aromatic properties preserved by the following process:—One pound of the roasted berries are reduced to powder and immediately wetted with a syrup of sugar, obtained by pouring on three ounces of sugar two ounces of water and letting them stand a few minutes. When the powder is thoroughly wetted with the syrup, two ounces of finely-powdered sugar are to be added, mixed well with it, and the whole is then to be spread out in the air to dry. The sugar locks up the volatile parts of the Coffee, so that when it is dry they cannot escape. If the Coffee is now to be made, cold water is to be poured over a certain quantity of the powder and made to boil. Ground Coffee prepared in this way, and which lay exposed to the air for one month, yielded, on being boiled, as good a beverage as one made of freshly-roasted berries."

Digitized by Google

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE.

We take the following from the *Grocer*:—the paper forms a fitting supplement to Baron Liebeg's plan for making Coffee, published by us a short time ago:—

Professor Charles A. Seely, of New York, says: In the capacity of paterfamilias and chemist, I have made occasional descents into the kitchen, and have become interested and somewhat skilled in affairs which to most men are profound mysteries. These visits have been profitable, for, in consequence of them practical changes have been brought about, which, in the course of a year, will effect the saving of a handsome amount in time and money, and, what is of more consequence, they have furnished material for serious reflection.

The virtue of coffee consists in its volatile aroma and its fixed extractive matter. The happy combination of these with hot water is the problem for the coffee maker. This happy combination, in my opinion, when realised in perfection, implies that the aroma and all the extractive matter of the ground coffee should be got into the hot water, and retained there. It seems to me that no argument is required to show that any aroma which escapes in the air, or any extractive matter left in the grounds is so much virtue wasted. Now, to get at the same time the whole of these constituents of coffee has seemed very difficult. If boiling water be filtered through ground coffee—this is the French plan—the aroma is promptly extracted, and very little else, for the fixed matter needs more coaxing. If the ground coffee be boiled a long time in water—the Turkish and more common American plan—the aroma escapes with the steam. The French waste the extractive matter; the Turks, the aroma. The plan which secures one of the ingredients allows the other to escape.

Baron Liebig has investigated this subject, He proposes to avoid the difficulties in this way:—He boils three-fourths of the ground coffee, and thus secures all the extractive matter: the other fourth he adds after the boiling, and thus secures the aroma. I know that Liebig's coffee is excellent, for I have made it: but I respectfully submit that it is not the perfect coffee, it is not the happy combination which we are seeking, for Liebig loses aroma from three-fourths of his coffee, and extractive matter from one-fourth.

I now propose a plan which on reflection and after considerable experience I find to be nearer perfection. My coffee making is a continuous process, and may be carried on for a life-time. It takes two days to get well started, but after that there is a daily routine. To begin, I take rather more than the usual amount of coffee, and pour on it hot water when it is ready to be used: in other words, I make French coffee. The grounds from this operation I leave to soak in the pot till the next day, when I begin coffee making pouring hot water on these grounds, which hot water I use according to the French plan in making coffee from fresh ground coffee. The process is now in full operation, and every time coffee is wanted the manipulations of the second morning are repeated. I thus extract all the soluble and useful matter of roasted coffee, and waste nothing.

To put the art in the most practical form, I have found it necessary to modify the coffee pot.—Perhaps the simplest apparatus is the most ordinary pot provided with two strainers. The strainers are of cup form, and fit into each other and into the top of the pot. For use I set a strainer on the top of the pot, and into the strainer I place fresh ground coffee; over this I use the second strainer, containing the grounds of the last operation. Now hot water is poured into the upper strainer and percolates down into the pot, carrying with it all the goodness remaining in the grounds, and the aroma and much of the extractive of the fresh ground coffee. When the water has passed down, I throw away the now useless contents of the upper strainer, and upset the contents of the lower strainer into the pot. Delicious coffee is now ready to be served to the appreciative household.

Digitized by Google

ESTIMATES OF THE COST OF BRINGING COFFEE ESTATES INTO BEARING.

(From a notice of Mr. W. Sabonadiere's "Coffee Planter of Ceylon," in the *Observer* of June 25th, 1866.)

Persons who contemplate engaging in the coffee enterprise will look with chief interest at that portion of the work in which Mr. Sabonadiere gives the results of three estimates from three separate planters in three different districts. The conclusion arrived at is that a coffee estate, under ordinary circumstances, may be brought into bearing and the necessary buildings erected for from £25 to £30 an acre; and that if all prospers

* As roasted coffee it would be liable in England to 1d per lb. additional duty, the rate being 4d. for roasted as against 3d. for unroasted—Ed. C. O.

† Our correspondent, uses we presume, Clerihew's apparatus or some modification of it. For the benefit of the inexperienced a description of his own winning machinery and of drying processes generally might be given by our experienced and observant correspondent.—Ed. C. O.

Digitized by Google

the capital ought to be repaid in seven years from the commencement of the estate. Mr. Sabonadiere very wisely, however, protests against guranteeing such results. Good land is now scarce, and competition forces it up to prices far above those calculated on in the estimates. Coffee certainly does not require so much capital as Sugar to be sunk in works: nevertheless the capital which must be spent in three years in bringing 200 acres into bearing is a serious amount, which ought to be looked fully and fairly in the face. Estimate No. 1 gives £6,950, less £2,600 for 800 cwts. of coffee calculated on in the third year; but says not one word about interest of money. We may fairly therefore take the expenditure at £7,000 in three years or fully £30 an acre. In commencing an estate of 200 acres, therefore, (we are giving our own inferences from the facts before us,) the planter should fairly ask himself the question: "Am I possessed of £7,000 or a good portion of it; or can I calculate on getting that sum at a moderate rate of interest? And is the soil such and the prospects of coffee prices keeping up so good, that at the end of three years, I can sell my estate at a profit, or get such crops up to the eighth or tenth year, as will pay off all previous expenditure and leave not only a good profit but enable me to put by a fair reserve to meet the inevitable expenses of manuring land which, by that time, will have parted with most of its fertile elements?" Estimate No. 2 takes account of 300 acres purchased but only 200 brought into bearing. £360 is added to expenditure as "loss of exchange on £6,015," but only 400 cwts. of coffee calculated on (a more probable quantity than 800, we should think,) for which £1,340 are deducted. The expenditure then remains at the low sum of £5,035,—the superintendence being calculated on the assumption that the property was opened by the manager of an adjoining estate. Such a contingency cannot now be relied on, as but little land remains in old districts, so that the safe plan would be to raise Estimate No. 2 to the level of No. 1. In No. 3 as in all the other cases, £1 per acre is taken as the price for land: 300 are purchased and 200 brought into bearing. Loss of exchange is calculated at 6 per cent., a rate considerably below the usual rate of interest here. We get in this case an expenditure of £6,944, less £1,340 for 400 cwts. of coffee in the third year, so that the net sum is £5,634 or £28 an acre.—Clearly, therefore, it will not be wise, now, to calculate on anything less than £30 an acre for bringing coffee land into bearing. Those who determine to engage in the speculation, ought to begin by securing for themselves and the Assistants they employ, copies of Mr. W. Sabonadiere's useful little work. We trust all who commence in 1865-66 may fully realize the prospects held out by the framer of Estimate No. 3, viz: that "the planter should have his expenditure repaid, *at latest*, by June 1873 (the Railway and its branches and feeders will by that time be spread over nearly the whole of the coffee districts,) or at the rate of seven years' purchase; and [the estate] would then be worth say from £12,000 to £14,000 in the market."

Cent. per cent. for one's money after eight years' labour in as fine a climate, generally, as there is in the world! If no contingencies rendered this result uncertain and very different results probable, who would not become a "Coffee Planter in Ceylon."

THE ENEMIES OF THE COFFEE-TREE.

(*From Sabonadiere's "Coffee Planter of Ceylon".*)

With coffee planters, as with English farmers, there is seldom a season when everything goes right. Thus, if the crop is a good one, there are not

Digitized by Google

"*The Bug*, white and black we know enough of: whole estates have been overspread by it—generally the black bug—and kept back in crop-bearing for years. I know a whole district at present that for the last 3 years has not given a crop worth the name and has been a heavy loss to the Proprietors although the soil and climate are among the best in Ceylon and the Estates used to yield heavy crops before being so over-run. It is leaving now and the estates promise three times their last year's crop. The white bug does not generally spread much. A cure for both sorts (by fumigation) was supposed to have been discovered here some years ago. It certainly killed the bug: but equally effectually killed the tree. Another supposed remedy was red ants. The discoverer however forget that these don't exist at a higher altitude than 3000 feet, seldom so high and where they do exist and can live the cure is worse than the disease; as no cooly will go near the tree in which the red ants have built their nest.

"*The Rat* visits us periodically, when the nilloo in the surrounding jungle dies out, i. e. where the estate is surrounded by virgin forest for nilloo likes a good strong soil. There is no cure for this pest but killing them. One estate here set men to the work and during a season killed upwards of 4,000.

"*Cattle trespass* is a grievance wherever Cattle exist owned by natives, in the neighbourhood of a coffee estate. During the ploughing season they are worked and when done with sent abroad to find their own food—their owners finding them when they are again wanted. Shooting or rather taking out a licence to shoot (which the Court here grants us for a month at a time, renewable if wished) is the only cure for the inroads of these destructive animals. Buffaloes are especially destructive: not satisfied with eating up our grass and treading down our coffee they but at the trees with their horns by way of scratching themselves and do much damage in that way. By law their owners are liable to a fine according to the damage done which the Aratchy or village headman may be called to assess: but the cattle are generally so wild that in 9 cases out of 10 they cannot be either caught or identified. If they can be caught or identified it is much better and safer to bring a case than to shoot. Nor do I advocate shooting wherever this can be avoided. It creates bad feeling between the Planter and his Native neighbour, which sometimes ends in his Store, Bungalow or Lines being burned down at night without any clue to the incendiaries. But I advocate the "shooting licence" because in all probability it will not require to be used. It will be generally found preventive enough to let the villagers know (as the holder is bound to do) that it exists. The native owner will then know how to take care of his cattle. I once shot a Buffaloe on my estate, proclaimed my licence in the neighbouring village and I had not another such visitor for seven years'.—PUBLICOLA."

Like an Epidemic attacking human beings—like an Epizooty raging as the rinderpest has recently done amongst animals—like the potato blight and the grape vine Oidium—the *coccus* plague when it attacks Coffee seems beyond human remedy. We doubt if an effectual cordon can be drawn round affected trees or that the disease can be "stamped out." All we can say of Coffee is just what has been said of men and animals with reference to epidemics and epizooties: the more perfectly the laws of healthy existence are observed—plentiful supplies of good and suitable food, pure water and fresh air being essentials,—the less liable men, animals and plants are to sickness; the more likely to survive and recover *when* attacked. So much for the *Lecanium Coffeæ*, or any other insect pest or blight. As for cats, jackals, monkeys, squirrels and rats they will exist so long as forest cover exists near estates; and doubtless the tender succulent shoots of the Coffee plants become more tempting to the rats in years of drought when their ordinary food the Nilloo (*Strobilanthus*) fails. As the ferret remedy seems impracticable, all we can advise is that our Coorg correspondent should encourage his coolies to hunt, kill and eat the rats (*Golunda Elliotti*), of which the Tamil coolies in Ceylon are

Digitized by Google

fond, roasted or fried in cocoanut oil. Tennent was informed that as many as a thousand had been killed in a single day on a single estate in Ceylon.—For further information we refer out correspondent to Tenant's great work on Ceylon and to his Natural history especially.

SHADE FOR COFFEE.

From an interesting discussion on the important question of "Shade for Coffee-bushes," in the "Colombo Observer," we take a few extracts which is all our space will permit. They are from the letter of a practical Planter, who gives a fair summary of the question so far as it had been dealt with up to 21st February 1867, from the *Observer* of which date they are taken:—

"I am not a Planter of very ong experience myself,—still I have had various opportunities for observation during the last ten y ars and have been able to satisfy myself with regard to the one question of Shade—however far short I may fall in convincing your corre-pondents. There are perhaps after all, few plants on which cultivation has had less effect than coffee. In the case of all cultivated fruits where there were originally numerous varieties to work upon, the quality of the fruit and habits of the plants have been entirely changed from their primitive state. Of coffee, there are no real varieties nothing to work upon or hybridize from: the plant consequently remains exactly the same as when first discovered luxuriating in the shady ravines of Abyssinia. Shade is natural and essential to the longevity of the plant, and I venture to say it never has nor can succeed or long exist exposed to the full blaze of the tropical sun which stimulates the young trees into premature bearing, resulting too often in sudden death or what is worse for the poor proprietor gradual decline. In saying that coffee cannot long exist without shade, I do not forget our beautiful hill estates: our Rambodde, Kallibokkas, Knuckles, and Rangallas; but bless you Sir, there is no sun in these parts! For some nine months in the year they are in one unbroken cloud; Sol only smiling on them for a short time during blossoming season—which indeed is the chief cause of their prosperity.

"I can fancy the lucky proprietor of Battegalla for instance, hooting the very idea of shade after straining his eyes in vain for six weeks to catch a glimpse of the nearest hill-top,—no shade trees could improve this fine property, indeed they would be injurious. Still it owes its remarkable success in a great measure to shade.

"Exception has been made to leaving a portion of the original forest for shade —without however, a shade of reason. Experience has proved in other countries as well as here, that no better or more effectual shade for coffee than the primitive forest can be obtained: many of the most common trees here such as the Nephelium, Eximium, &c., being admirably suited for this purpose. But the great advantage of this shade is the saving of our precious soil from "*the good burn.*" What *will* a future generation of Planters think when they hear of our having felled every tree on our Estates—prided ourselves on its being well-lopped to pieces, savagely clapped our hands as the blaze went tearing up the mountain-side, while the very essence of our soil,—the accumulation of ages was being wasted on the air, What *will* they think to find it recorded that in this year of grace 1867, a large party of ladies and gentlemen met in the happy-go-lucky vale of Dimboola to witness the wanton destruction of 500 acres of land; how they danced round the ruinous fire and then sat down and sang of Sombrerorum!

"But it may be well before going further to give an example of where coffee may be seen growing under the shade of the original forest and not only growing luxuriantly but paying handsomely. To take a convenient example:—The traveller on passing along the Peradenia Bridge and looking towards the Hantanne peak will see a lot of forest on the "Mount Pleasant" Estate, somewhat over 100 acres in extent, and as the writer has sometimes heard the remark "I wonder why that is not felled," it does not seem gen-

Digitized by Google

sufficient coolies to pick it; or when there is a short crop, there are so many hands that one is puzzled how to employ them. At other times, scarcity and dearness of rice, exorbitant cart-hire, excess of rain or drought—all more or less tend to make the planter anything but a contented man.

In addition to the drawbacks enumerated above, the coffee-tree suffers from the attacks of various creatures of the animal and insect kingdoms. In its youth coffee is attacked by large grubs, which eat round the bark of the plants just above the ground, so that the stems break and the plants generally die off. Ashes and lime are sometimes spread round the tree in hopes of averting this evil, but with no very great success. I am inclined to think that coal-tar applied to the stem would be more efficacious in stopping the ravages of these insects, which are particularly destructive at the lower elevations, where the soil is light, dry, and quartzy.

Rats are at certain periods very destructive, particularly to young plantations, as they bite off the primary branches and leave the young trees like parrot-poles. As the ravages of these jungle rats are periodical, their attacks upon the coffee plantations are attributed to the dying off, every seven years, of the "nelloo," a forest plant upon which they are believed to feed. A native told me rather a curious story, when I asked him if he could account for the attacks of these animals. He said that the rats feed upon the seeds of the nelloo, which seeds periodically; this makes them blind and forces them to travel downhill, devouring all that comes in their way, until they get into the paddy-fields, ravines, and streams, where they are drowned or killed in large numbers by the natives.

But the coffee-bug, of which there are two species, is by far the greatest enemy the planter has ever had to contend with. As Mr. Nietner of Fernlands, (a very good and acknowledged authority,) has scientifically treated this matter, I cannot do better than refer my readers to his able pamphlet, and confine myself to the practical treatment of the subject.

The white bug—an insect so called from its colour—generally makes its appearance on the coffee-trees shortly after the blossom has set, during the prevalent hot weather of February, March, and April. It settles amongst the clusters of newly formed berries, and gathers round itself a white glutinous substance, the effect of which is to rot away the stems of the young fruit, which fall off, and may be seen thickly strewn on the ground beneath the trees.

The black bug is an insect which attacks the leaves, fruit, and branches of the coffee-bushes, and seems to exist under a small thin shell, shaped somewhat like that of a limpet. The effects are to make the trees assume a black, sooty appearance. This is caused by a thin gauze-like membrane which covers the leaves, which, if rubbed off, exhibits the green leaf beneath. The black bug has also the effect of diminishing the productiveness of the bushes to a minimum extent, only a few berries being yielded by trees in this condition; or, if it attacks a tree with crop already upon it, it causes a large quantity of the fruit to drop off. Black bug generally makes its appearance in swampy and sheltered nooks, and then spreads to the adjacent fields. The period over which it remains varies, but is generally supposed to be three years. Low-lying estates suffer less from black bug than those at a higher elevation, the cold and prevalent wet weather to which they are subjected making it less easy for them to shake off this dreaded scourge.

One of the best modes of driving away the black bug (though it does not always ensure success) is to apply coal tar to the roots, gently scraping the top-soil off them, and sprinkling a small cocoanut-shellful round the stem, and afterwards replacing the soil. This plan succeeded on Bluefields estate, and was also extensively adopted by the Messrs. Worms, of Pussalava. Other modes adopted, with more or less success, are to prune and thin out the trees, apply manure, thatch the trees with mana grass, and dig open trenches. Anything that will invigorate the trees, and give them additional power to shake off this pest, may be safely tried. I have seen coffee-trees covered with both black and red ants, which prevented the coolies working at the trees or picking the coffee. These may be considered as enemies to the coffee-tree, and are

Digitized by Google

not easily got rid of without damage to the bushes upon which they have built their nests.

(*From the "Colombo Observer," October 1st*, 1866.)

With reference to a letter from a Planter in Coorg, inquiring for remedies for these evils, we had the following opinions from three of our most experienced Ceylon Planters:

The first is very brief and decided. He sees no remedy but patience. He writes:—

"I am afraid your correspondent must just "grin and bear it."—The *Borer* and *white Grub* are the larvæ of beetles which lived in the jungle before clearing for Coffee, and will diminish and disappear in time. They will go in Coorg as they have gone from our old districts here.—Even the once universal *land-leech* has "hooked it" from Coffee Estates in Ceylon, and even from the paths of most districts.

"For *the Rat* we used every conceivable means of destroying and frightening away the pest—and they went away, as they came: *nobody knows how.*

"The *Bug* is something similar.—Everybody at first thought they knew all about it, and the remedies proposed, and tried were endless—but we now know that it once was, and now is not, and that is about the sum of our knowledge respecting it.

"Agricola's letter reads like a digest of the bitter pills we planters in Ceylon have had in the past 30 years to swallow. *We have pulled through*—may they be as fortunate in Coorg.—"*There's always sure to be something.*" If I had to come through the past again I would pray for *patience*—that's all!"

The second is equally brief and scarcely more encouraging. He writes:—

"I have seen or heard nothing of the borer for years but I consider vermin and blight of every kind affect dirty estates much more than clean; also they remain undetected for a longer period on dirty estates.

"Never heard of any successful remedies; rats, bug, vermin are generally (or always) more dangerous and destructive to young estates than to those that have reached maturity.

"Kalibokka Valley once suffered from rats in the some way as described and the same reason was alleged. But I haven't even heard of rats, for years.

"Cattle-trespass. I suffer somewhat from that myself. They are very annoying, but they do not trespass much on thoroughly clean fields (unless passing to water or grass beyond.) Thorough freedom from weeds, an aloe fence (in which I see nothing impracticable,) and for several months one or two night watchmen stationed on the principal cattle tracks, till the animals have got out of the *habit* seem the best remedies.

The third enters more at large into the questions propounded, as follows:—

"With reference to the letter of "Agricola" from Coorg, I am sorry at my inability to throw much light on the matters on which he asks for information. Suffice is to say that in Ceylon we suffer from like causes.

"*Borer.*—No remedy for this insect so far as I am aware has ever been discovered. Neither is it ascertained what condition of an estate is most conducive to it. I have known it as destructive on a clean as on a weedy estate. But I think estates at a low elevation—say not over 2,000 feet are more subject to it than at higher altitudes. The original character of the jungle whether forest or chena may exert an influence but I am not aware that it does. It exists on all lands to a greater or less extent—only it has not been a very wide-spread pest in Ceylon. And the only cure appears to consist in taking up the diseased tree and replacing it by a healthy plant. As already said the borer has not been a prevailing evil here.

"*The Grub* has done us much more harm. It barks the tree below the ground at top of the root and it soon shews the yellow leaf and withers and dies. Sometimes 4 or 5 trees in a cluster may be seen so destroyed. A portion recover. But planters generally when doubtful as to the recovery put in a young plant beside the attacked one; and it takes the place of the original should it ultimately perish. The trees are generally affected by this pest at from 1 to 2½ years of age.

Digitized by Google

erally known that this is one of the finest fields of coffee in the Hantanne district. This was, I understand, planted some 12 or 15 years ago, gives an average crop of 7 or 8 cwts. per acre, looking now as permanent and healthy as the forest trees above it, while much of the adjoining coffee planted at the same time in the open field now hides its sickly head in the "Lantana." Little weeding is required here and no "Sombrerorum." The surface soil never having been scorched by fire nor the plants exhausted by premature, or over, bearing. The altitude of this is about 3,000 feet, but much shade is seldom required over 2,000. All however, depends on the locality and exposure. The Nitre Cave, Happootella Pass, and Madoolsema, are examples of the high districts in which shade is most required. In the upper portion of the former district the climate much resembles the Knuckles which is usually shaded sufficiently by the clouds, but in the lower and middle lots it would be positively barbarous to knock down the forest. By shade I do not mean cutting down $\frac{3}{4}$ of the trees and burning off the remainder in the general conflagration this: is simply making a "mull" of it: in such a climate cutting out the under-wood is all that is required.

"In conclusion allow me a few words on the cultivation of shade trees. In old estates this is seldom practicable and supposing suitable trees could be successfully cultivated, the great object, viz., saving young trees from premature exhaustion, is gone.—I see for instance a spasmodic effort to shade some of the already exhausted places not 100 miles from Gampola, but can these dry bones live? *No, Sir.* No shade or sombrerorum can possibly re-claim these poor sickly, sapless shilelahs. On young estates it is always possible to get up sufficient shade in time to save the plants, and for this purpose there is no more suitable tree than the Jack, growing freely from seed and rapidly forming a most effectual shade, at the same time being itself one of the most useful of trees. An example of the benefit of such shade may be seen on a small estate called, I believe, Nahaveena in Saffragam. The drawbacks to this tree are its numerous enemies: hares, goats buffaloes, and two-footed animals. These latter usually attack the seed a few days after planting and by currying and eating them effectually prevent their growth,—this can always be cured by a decoction of poison: telling Carpen, he will surely die if he eat thereof. The other enemies are not so easily dealt with, but watchfulness and perseverance will usually succeed. The next I find in the list is the Giant Solanum or common Potatoe tree. Its advantages are its wonderfully rapid growth, beneficial shade, and not least, its prickly leaves which cause them to be buried on falling off. Its only drawbacks are its short life—usually about 12 years,—and its liability to be broken down by high winds. But of all Exotic trees there, are none I have seen, likely to prove more valuable for shading purposes than the "Inga Saman," a leguminous plant allied to Acacia with edible seeds. This tree is common in Jamaica, was introduced into the country some 16 years ago—(discovered again lately by an eminent Botanist in Colombo in his "ain Kail-yard.") Specimens of this beautiful tree may be seen in the Botanical Gardens, Peradenia,—its fine umbrageous top would gladden the eyes of *Umbra* himself. As for the *Cotton tree*, you might as well attempt to draw water with a bottomless basket as shade your estate with this plant!"—S.

Digitized by Google

Postage Stamps—will be sold at the Post Offices of stations where there is a Government Agent or an Assistant Government Agent.

Railway.—Trains have been running between Colombo and Ambepusse since October 1865, and a station was opened at Polgahawelle on 1st Nov 1866. By the middle of 1867 the Line is expected to be open throughout between Colombo and Kandy. Mail Trains, since 1st January 1867, start as follows:—

From the terminus at Colombo (to which a Coach, leaving the Post Office at 6.30, carries the mails) at 7 A. M. Reaching Ambepusse at 9 A. M., the mails for the Central Province are there transferred to a Coach which ought to reach Kandy at 3 P. M. From Ambepusse the train proceeds with the Kornegalle mails to Polgahawelle where the mails are transferred to a Coach. The down train leaves Pogahawelle at 1 20 P. M.; reaches Ambepusse at 1.53 and receives the mails from a Coach which left Kandy at 8 A. M.; reaches the Colombo terminus at 3.55, and a Coach takes the mails to the Post Office shortly after 4. The Night mail train leaves the Colombo terminus at 9 P. M. and reaches Ambepusse beyond which it does not run at 10.50, the Mail Coach starting immediately for Kandy which it ought to reach before 5 A. M., next day. The Down Night mail leaves Ambepusse at 12 midnight taking the mails from a Coach which left Kandy at 6 P. M. On Sundays there are only N ght mails.

Coaches.—Coaches on the roads to Kandy and Galle run as follows:—viz., two Coaches daily from Ambepusse to Kandy and vice versa, starting at 9 A. M. and 11 P. M. from Ambepusse, and from Kandy at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.; two Coaches from Colombo to Galle and vice versa starting at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. The only exception is on Sundays when only the Night Coaches start from Ambepusse, Kandy and Galle respectively.—The Overland Mails are now sorted on board the steamers on the passage out, and those for the Northern, Eastern, and Central Provinces are put into boxes directed to Kandy which are not opened at Colombo.—In connection with the Kandy Coach, a Coach runs daily between Kandy and Rambodde. There are also Coaches from Kandy to Matella; between Colombo and Negombo; and Galle and Matura. Since the opening of the Railway to Polgahawelle, a Coach has carried mails and passengers between that place and Kornegalle. On other routes in the Colony, save those traversed by Coaches, provision is made for the carriage by post of small parcels, containing ordinary and harmless articles.

Receipt of Letters at the Post Office.—In Colombo, Kandy, and Galle letter boxes will be open all night for letters to go by the Morning Trains and Coaches. Newspapers and Letters to be transmitted by the Night Trains and Coaches to Kandy and Night Coaches to Galle must be posted, as follows:—Letters for Kandy and for places beyond and short of Kandy until 5.30 P. M. (Till 6 on payment of a fee of 6d). Newspapers &c., 7.30 P. M. Galle Line by the Night Coaches:—Letters and Papers until 5 P. M. (Letters till 5.30 on payment of a fee of 6d). On Overland Mail days, packets will be made up at Colombo at 6 P. M., and Kandy at 5½ P. M., but letters will be received without extra charge for 10 or 15 minutes after these hours to be put into the packet made up at Galle. At Galle 6d extra will be charged on letters posted after the hour fixed for closing.

Delivery of Letters.—Letters, papers, &c., arriving at Colombo by morning and evening Mails, will be ready for delivery about 8.30 A. M., and again an hour after arrival of the last Coach in the afternoon, generally about 5½ o'clock. Parties sending for their letters can obtain them much earlier. On Sundays there will be only one morning delivery. Overland letters are generally ready for delivery at Colombo and Kandy about an hour after the arrival of the Express Coaches.

Letters *will be received for Registration*, from 10 o'clock A. M. until ½ past 4 o'clock P. M. only, but no letters will be Registered on Sundays.

[The convenience of a system of Post Office Orders throughout the Colony and between the Island and British India, does not at present exist: Its establishment would be a great boon, especially to the Tamil Coolies.

[Post office orders have been granted all over India since the beginning of February 1867.

Digitized by Google

☞CORRECTIONS IN
POSTAL RATES AND RULES.

Since these figures were printed off, Railway communication has been opened between Colombo and Kandy and the Mail-coach was finally removed from the Kandy road on 1st August 1867. Full particulars respecting the arrangements for Trains will be found on page 19 of Calendar. The remarks on page 98 therefore, so far as they relate to the coach between Ambepusse and Kandy are obsolete. The Mail-trains at present leave Colombo and Kandy respectively at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., reaching their destinations at 11-30 A. M. and 9-30 P. M.

The hours for posting letters at Colombo and Kandy, up-country, are consequently up to 5-30 A. M. and to 4 P. M.—[letters with a fee of 6*d*. are received half-an-hour later,]—and the general deliveries of mails take place about 8-30 A. M. and 4-30 P. M. There is a Fort delivery about 1 P. M. No change has been made in the GALLE arrangements, and our remarks respecting them stand good.

The adoption of a system of POST OFFICE Orders, for the Island, has, we are glad to learn, been recommended to Government. The Rules for the FRANKING of OFFICIAL LETTERS will be found further on (on page 180). The postage to the United Kingdom has been raised since February 1868 to 9*d* per ½ *oz*. via Southampton and 1*s* 1*d*. via Marseilles, increasing in the usual ratio according to weight as specified on page 101.

THE CAPE.—The Union Company having withdrawn their steamers between Port Louis and Galle, letters for the Cape are now sent via London.

POST TOWNS.—In the Western Province, Pelmadulla and Polgahawelle should be added; in the Central, Craigie Lea and Dimboola are the same; and in the Southern Province, a new tappal station has been opened in connection with the new coffee district of Morowa Corle, called Muruwaka.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The TAPPAL time between Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to and from Colombo is, respectively, 18, 15 and 7 days; by the Packet Steamers the time is reduced to 10, 5 and 3 days in each case. The numerous coasting steamers offer frequent opportunities for correspondence, the postage rates for letters to India being the same as by Tappal. Communication by Telegraph is now open with every principal Station in India.]

INLAND POSTAGE.

Letters.—Under ½ oz: 1d; under 1 oz: 2d; for every additional *ounce* or fractional part, 2d.

Unpaid letters charged double postage. Paid letters can be registered on payment of a fee of 4d.—Letters to places in Continental India sent by Tappal must be prepaid. The Postage on a letter thus despatched, if under ½ ounce is 3d, which ensures its free delivery in any part of India; over ½ and under 1 oz. 6d; and for every additional oz. or fractional part, 6d.

Letters having affixed to them a Postage Stamp, or Stamps the value of which shall be less than the rate of Postage to which they would be liable, will be charged double the amount of the difference, between the value of the Stamps affixed, and the Postage due upon them.

It is not compulsory to prepay by Stamps, but it much facilitates the business of the Post Office Department, if Stamps of the proper value are affixed to letters.

Stamps should always be affixed on the face of a letter or packet and at the upper right hand corner.

Re-directed letters are charged with the single rate of Postage from the place at which they are re-directed, independent of all other Postage that may already have been paid upon them.

Letters which persons refuse to receive are returned to the Office from whence they were dispatched, when they are opened, and returned to the senders who shall be charged with the Postage due upon such as have been sent unpaid.

Letters addressed to persons who cannot be found will be returned to the persons sending the same, if known; but if not, they will be returned to the Office from whence they where first dispatched, and after the expiration of two months, they will be examined, and dealt with according to circumstances.

Newspapers.—Circulating in the Island must bear a half-penny stamp. Unpaid Newspapers will not be received. [This rule is occasionally relaxed in favour of packets of Newspapers received by steamers or ships unstamped. Such Papers when delivered are charged 1d each.] Nor will money payments on account of Newspapers be accepted at the Post Office. Papers to India by Tappal must bear 1d stamp on each. This postage does not secure free delivery in India.

Newspapers, Prices Current or Commercial Lists, need not, necessarily, be sent through the Post Office.

In forwarding Newspapers, Prices Current or Commercial Lists, through the Post, the following Rules must be observed;—

1st.—The Paper shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides.

2nd.—There shall be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

3rd.—There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper.

If the above rules are not observed, such Paper, Price Current, or Commercial List will be charged as an unpaid letter.

The Post Master General or any one authorised by him may examine any Newspaper, Price Current or Commercial list, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any other paper or writing whatsoever be enclosed or concealed in it.

A re-directed Newspaper, Price Current, or Commercial List will be forwarded without any additional postage being paid upon it; provided it has never been opened. If a Newspaper has been opened, it shall be charged with the same rate as it would be liable to were it then posted for the first time.

Digitized by Google

Newspapers received from abroad, unless they shall be unpaid, or insufficiently paid, are delivered free of charge.

In all cases the name and address of the sender may be written or printed on the covers of Newspapers.

Book Packets.---Under 2 oz : 1d ; under 4 oz : 2d ; under 8 oz : 4d ; with a progressive charge of 4d for every additional ½ lb. As in the case of Newspapers, pre-payment by Stamps is compulsory. Book Packets may contain any number of separate Books, Pamphlets, Maps, &c., but they must be open at the ends, and must not exceed 2 feet any way, or weigh more than 3lbs. The name and address of the sender may be written on or in the Packets, but they must contain nothing in the shape of a letter.

If a Book-packet be not sufficiently prepaid with Stamps, but nevertheless bear a Stamp of the value of One penny or more, it shall be forwarded, charged with a book postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of the Stamps affixed thereto, and the postage to which the same would be liable if duly and properly stamped when posted.

Book-packets can be registered on the payment of a registration fee of Four-pence.

Books and parcels received from India by Dawk, are subject to the same rate of postage as books and parcels passing through the Island. On Book-packets received by Contract Steamers no postage is due, the consolidated charge being prepaid.

Parcels.—Under 1 lb. 8d. and 4d for every additional ½ lb. Parcels must not exceed 3 lb. in weight, must be made up in a convenient form, and may be rejected if containing dangerous substances.

Pre-payment optional.—The postage may be paid either by Stamps or in money.

Parcels can be registered on the payment of a registration fee of Four-pence.

Parcels will only be forwarded on days when the weight of the ordinary Mails will permit of it.

Official Letters.—Great changes are expected to take place shortly in franking letters—which privilege will be restricted to a very small number.

GENERAL RULES.

Any person opening a Letter, Paper, Book-packet, or Parcel, is bound to pay the postage thereof ; should it however appear, that a letter has been sent to annoy the person addressed, the Postmaster General may remit the postage on the same.

No dangerous substance is to be sent through the Post Office, under a penalty of Twenty pounds.

Money, Jewels, Ornaments, or other valuable articles, sent by Post, are forwarded at the entire risk of the senders, such letter or packet being charged with letter postage. Registration is *compulsory* in the case of articles of value.

Bill and Receipt Stamps, or any stamp other than local Postage labels, will not be deemed postage stamps. Letters posted with such stamps will be treated as unpaid letters.

Letters, Books, Packets, or Parcels, once posted at any Post Office, cannot be recalled on any pretence whatever.

Official Letters are to contain no private note, or private communication of any sort or kind, under a penalty of Five Pounds. Any official letter suspected to contain any private communication, must be opened in the presence of the Postmaster General.

Letters from private individuals to Officers of Government, concerning matters in which they are personally concerned, are not deemed official and must be paid for.

Private Expresses [Foot] *may be sent* at the instance of any person, when considered practicable by the Postmaster General or his Deputies at a charge of Six-pence per mile.

All Complaints requiring redress, such as surcharge of postage, mis-sending or delay in the delivery of letters, &c., must be made to the Postmaster General, accompanied by the envelopes of the Letters referred to ; the number of the delivery Peon should always be stated.

Securing Letters with Sealing Wax.—The Public are urgently recommended to close letters, containing Remittances, Cheques, Bank Notes, or valuable documents, with *Sealing Wax*.

Digitized by Google

Letters closed with Gum, or the ordinary wafer, can be opened without any difficulty or the slightest chance of detection.

Notice.—As much delay arises in the transmission of correspondence, from the absence of full information as to the Post Station nearest which the party resides, it is requested that in addition to the name of the residence, estate or village, the name of the Post-town may also be given. [See list of Post Towns, following. See also General Directory.] When it is desired that Letters or Mail-packets, passing through the Post, be delivered to an Agent or other party, it is requested that instructions may be given to that effect, upon the face of the letter.

UNITED KINGDOM :—VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Letters.—Under ½ oz: 6d; under 1 oz: 1s. Above 1 oz: the charge becomes a progressive one of 1s *for every ounce*; so that should a letter slightly exceed an ounce in weight, 6d postage can be saved by dividing it into two and posting them separately: one with a stamp of 1s., the other (which should be kept below ½ ounce,) with a stamp of 6d.—Prepayment, whether by stamps or money, was, up to 1st April 1864, compulsory; unpaid letters are now forwarded; but each such letter will be subject to a fine of 6d, in addition to the ordinary postage.—Letters can be registered to England on payment of a fee of 4d which must be paid in advance.

Newspapers.—*Forwarded* must bear a stamp of 2d, which secures their free delivery in England. *Received here*, if sufficiently prepaid, FREE.

Book Packets.—Under 4 oz: 4d; under 8 oz: 8d; with a progressive charge of 4d the ½ lb.—Prepayment compulsory.—Any number of separate Books, Maps, Printed or Lithographic Letters &c. can be included; but nothing in the shape of a *Ms.* letter; nor must the packets weigh more than 3lbs, or exceed two feet any way. They must be in covers open at the end.

Book Packets can be sent, via Marseilles to the United Kingdom at 2d additional to the Southampton rate for each 4 ounces. Book Packets, if sufficiently prepaid, received by Contract Steamers are delivered *Free*.

N. B.—Book Packets to MALTA or GIBRALTAR are subject to the above rates. But Book Packets sent by Contract Steamers to INDIA, the STRAITS, HONGKONG MAURITIUS, the CAPE or AUSTRALIA, are only charged—under 4 oz: 3d; under 8 oz: 6d, and the progressive charge is 6d. the ½ lb.

VIA MARSEILLES *

Letters.—Under ½ oz. 10d; under 1 oz. 1s 8d; with a progressive charge of 1s 8d per ounce.—Prepayment of Postage not compulsory. [See remarks under "Via Southampton," above, as to fine,—and, as in the case of letters via Southampton, if registration, is desired the fee of 4d must be paid in advance.]

Newspapers.—The postage on Newspapers sent via Marseilles is 3d; prepayment by stamps compulsory.

Book Packets.—Can now be sent via Marseilles at 2d per 4 ounces additional to the charges via Southampton: that is, a packet under 4 ozs: can be sent via Marseilles for 6d, under 8 oz: 1s. with a progressive charge of 6d the ½ lb.

Private Ship.—On letters sent by private ship, not by way of the Red Sea, to the United Kingdom, 6d. postage must be prepaid. Papers forwarded 1d; received free. Ship Letters to any foreign Country or Colony must be prepaid 3d, Papers 1d.

Photographs in cases containing glass can only be sent through the post at Letter rates of postage; and they will only be forwarded when packed so securely that no damage can be done to the correspondence in the Mails or to the officers of the Department.

---

* Correspondence direct to France or the United Kingdom by the French Messageries Steamers is subject to the same charges as by the British Packet Steamers. The rates by these Steamers to other places, see page 102.

Digitized by Google

MALTA, IONIAN ISLANDS GIBRALTAR, ADEN; CAPE; MAURITIUS; BOURBON; PRESIDENCIES OF INDIA; AUSTRALIA; CHINA; SINGAPORE AND PENANG; BATAVIA AND MANILLA.

By British Contract Steamers from Galle.

Letters.—Under ½ oz: 5d; under 1 oz: 10d; and 10d for every additional ounce. In the case of Australia, Batavia and Manilla, prepayment of the whole postage is compulsory. In regard to the others, the Colonial Postage of 1d out of every 5d must be prepaid; the payment of the British packet charge being optional. [To INDIA BY TAPPAL OR DAWK, or by Mercantile Steamer:—Under ½ oz: 3d; under 1 oz: 6d; and so on 6d for every ounce or part of an ounce, securing a free delivery in any part of India.]

Newspapers.—Forwarded 2d; received free.

Book Packets to MALTA or GIBRALTAR are subject to the same rates as to the United Kingdom viâ Southampton, under 4 oz: 4d; 8 oz: 8d, 12 oz: 1s and so on. But Book Packets sent by contract steamers to INDIA; HONGKONG; MAURITIUS, the CAPE or AUSTRALIA, are only charged:—under 4 oz: 3d; under 8oz: 6d; and the progressive charge is 6d the ½ lb.

Private Ship or Steamer not a Mail Packet.—Letters by private ship to those and other stations are charged 3d; Papers 1d. Prepayment compulsory.—Letters for Mauritius, Bourbon and the Cape can now be sent to meet a Messageries steamer at Aden, and about the 21st of each month the Union Mail Company's Steamer leaves Galle for Mauritius and the Cape, direct.

ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO AND SUEZ.

Letters.—Under ½ oz: are charged 1s 1d, and so on—prepayment compulsory.

Newspapers.—Forwarded 2d; received free.

COLONIES:—BRITISH AND FOREIGN; AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The rates differ and are constantly varying. (See the "Ceylon Postal Guide.") To most of the North American British Colonies, Newfoundland, and Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., letters can be sent via Southampton for 5d additional on those under half an ounce, that is 11d. in all. But for the British West India Islands, Cape of Good Hope, West Coast of Africa and St. Helena 1s 5d. If directed via Marseilles they will cost 4d per half ounce more. To the United States however, the rate is 1s 2d or 8d more than to England via Southampton; and that is the rate to Prussia, Austria and the German States generally; to Holland the same as to the United Kingdom. Letters direct to France may go unpaid, all save the Colonial rate of 1d for letters under ½ ounce, and 2d for every ounce; or, at the option of the sender, the full postage may be prepaid thus:—letters under ¼ oz: 8d; ½ oz: 1s 4d; 1 oz: 2s 8d. The rates to and from Colonies and Foreign Countries, generally, are so frequently altered, that we do not attempt to include them in detail. They can always be ascertained on application at the Post Office.

Newspapers forwarded are charged 2d via Southampton and 3d via Marseilles; received free.

By the French Messageries Steamers.

On letters by the French Steamers to MAURITIUS and the CAPE, via Aden 7d; Newspapers 1½d; Book Packets 1s 1d per lb.; in all cases *compulsory*.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, &c.—Letters 4d; of which 3d *optional*, 1d *compulsory*. Newspapers 1½d. *compulsory*. Book Packets 1s 1d per lb. *compulsory*.—Letters to PONDICHERRY 7d of which 1d *compulsory*. Newspapers 1d; and Book Packets 1s 1d per lb *compulsory*.

STRAITS AND CHINA.—Letters to Singapore 4d of which 1d *compulsory*. To Hongkong, Shanghai and Saigon—7d of which 1d compulsory. Newspapers 1½d. (to Saigon only 1d.) Book Packets 1s 1d per lb—compulsory.

Digitized by Google

LIST OF POST TOWNS IN CEYLON.

Alphabetically arranged according to each Province, with the Distance of each from Colombo (as the Post is carried) shewn in Miles.

[*Corrected to December*, 1866.]

Western Province.

1	Arnaike ...	61
2	Avishawella ...	30
3	Balangodde ...	82
4	Barberyn ...	31
5	Colombo (General Post Office)	
6	Caltura ...	26
7	Jayelle ...	12
8	Kaigalle ...	45
9	Kittulgalla ...	53
10	Morottoo ...	11
11	Negombo ...	23
12	Ootooankande ...	53
13	Pantura ...	16
14	Rakwane ...	56
15	Ratnapoora ...	88
16	Yatteantotte ...	41

North-Western Province.

1	Calpentyn ...	99
2	Chilaw ...	50
3	Kornegalle (Chief Office)	58
4	Madampe ...	39
5	Putlam ...	84
6	Polgahawella ...	45

Southern Province.

1	Baddegamme ...	86
2	Ballepittymodera ...	49
3	Belligam ...	88
4	Bentotte ...	38
5	Dodandowe ...	64
6	Galle (Chief Office)	72
7	Hambantotte ...	146
8	Hickkede ...	59
9	Matura ...	100
10	Tangalle ...	111

Eastern Province.

1	Batticaloa* ...	268
2	Calmonne ...	293
3	Trincomalie (Chief Office)	185

Northern Province.

1	Anaradjapoora ...	162
2	Chavagacherry ...	263
3	Jaffna (Chief Office)	273

Northern Province, (*Continued.*)

4	Jaffna, (Customs)	
5	Kaits	287
6	Kangasantorre ...	284
7	Mehintelle ...	150
8	Manaar ...	218
9	Mulletivoe ...	229
10	Point Pedro ...	294
11	Pallai ...	249
12	Vallovettytorre ...	289
13	Vavonia Vlancolom ...	175

Central Province.

1	Ambegamoa ...	79
2	Badulla ...	152
3	Craigie Lea (in Dimboola)	104
4	Dambool ...	117
5	Deltotte ...	84
6	Dimboola ...	104
7	Elkadua ...	89
8	Fort McDonald ...	138
9	Gampola ...	81
10	Haldumulla ...	105
11	Hatton ...	113
12	Happootelle ...	110
13	Kaduganava ...	61
14	Kotmalie ...	99
15	Kandy (Chief Office)	72
16	Madeweletenne ...	82
17	Madoolkelle ...	89
18	Matelle ...	88
19	Maturatta ...	128
20	Nawelapittia ...	91
21	Newera Ellia ...	115
22	Passera ...	164
23	Pusilawa ...	91
24	Rambodde ...	107
25	Rattotte ...	95
26	Teldenia ...	84

Abstract.

Western	... 16	Post Towns.
North-Western	... 6	Do.
Southern	... 10	Do.
Eastern	... 3	Do.
Northern	... 13	Do.
Central	... 26	Do.
Total	... 74	Do.

* The clearing of a new trace will greatly shorten this distance.

Digitized by Google

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Amended Rules for the transmission of Messages by the Electric Telegraph.

(*Corrected up to December*, 1866.)

Messages will be received for transmission by the Government Telegraph Department, at the undermentioned rates of charge, and subject to the following Rules:—

Local Messages of groups of 20 words and under, including the name of the sender, the name of the person addressed, the date (if inserted), and the name of the place of destination will be sent a distance along the line not exceeding 200 miles for 2s.

In this and in all other cases ten words or under, (after the first twenty) are charged as half a group: one word over 10 and the charge is for 2s. [No peon hire now chargeable for messages between one Telegraph Station in Ceylon and another.]

No charge is made for stops, or for the words *From*, *To*, and the name of the place whence the message is despatched, but every other word will be charged.

The name of the sender, of the person addressed and of the place of address, must be written on the face of every Message, and the Message must be authenticated by the Signature of the sender. The date may be written or not, at the option of the sender. Messages directed to a place more than 5 miles from the office of Delivery will be sent by post, paid and registered (the usual postage and registration fees being charged as heretofore) unless otherwise arranged and prepaid for at the booking office.

No Message however brief, will be charged for at less than a single group rate; and the reply will, in every case, be charged for separately.

The sender of a Message may prepay the charge for a reply, which must be limited to the number of words so prepaid for; and must be sent within three days of receipt of the message, or the right of sending a reply "paid bearing" will lapse. Should the sender not receive a reply within 14 days, the Telegraph Master will refund to him, on demand and receipt, the deposit made for such reply.

All Messages must be in the English language, with the exception of messages for transmission to the United Kingdom or to any place or town connected with the general European systems of Telegraphs which may be written in French, or other European language in Roman characters.

No unpaid Message shall, on any account, be transmitted, except in the cases indicated in these rules. A violation of this Rule will subject the Assistant in charge to dismissal from the Department.

Messages in cypher are transmitted at the ordinary charge; they must be either in ordinary English words of concealed meaning or in numbers written in full, as in a cheque.

Should a Message in Cypher be tendered for transmission simultaneously with a Message in ordinary language, the latter will take precedence of the former.

Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Telegraph Department, will be punished, by dismissal from Office, forfeiture of arrears of pay and a declaration to be published in the Government Gazette, of the incapability of the offender ever after to hold any Public Office.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that any message has been received, or despatched by any particular person or firm.

Officers in charge of Telegraph Stations may refuse to transmit a Message, which may be of a decidedly objectionable character. Should the character of the Message be disputed, the matter may be referred to the Colonial Secretary, if the dispute occur at the seat of Government; or to the Chief Civil Officer, if it occur at any other station.

Digitized by Google

Messages shall be transmitted in the order of their receipt in the Telegraph Office. Should two or more Messages be tendered for transmission at the same time, the shortest shall have the precedence, without reference to its relative importance, except as regards Messages from Government Officials in cases of pressing public emergency and importance, when priority of despatch may be claimed by the sender. The Superintendent will bring to the notice of Government, any case of a Public Officer insisting on priority of despatch without reason.

Messages may be repeated back from Stations at the request of the sender, on payment of half-price extra.

No Message or Messages, beyond 200 words in all, can be sent at one time by one individual or firm; and no second Message can be sent by the individual or firm, till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free and not required by any one else.

Messages are received for despatch at all hours, day and night.

Messages tendered for transmission on ordinary days, between 6 P. M. of one day and 6 A. M. of the following day, and on Sundays, Christmas-day, New-Year's-day, the Queen's Birth Day, and Good-Friday will be charged double the ordinary rate.

To assure secrecy as much as possible, all persons not actually on duty whether belonging to the Telegraph Department or not, are strictly prohibited from entering the Signal Room. The only exception to this rule is for senders of messages, who may be allowed to see their messages despatched, if they attend the Office at the time of their turn for transmission.

News and Messages shall be conveyed in the following order :—

1st—Intelligence of the English and China Mails.

2nd—Messages for the Press.

3rd—Messages for Depositors for Messages by Mail Steamers.

4th—Messages for Non-subscribers.

All ordinary Shipping Intelligence will be transmitted at stated intervals, to the Master Attendant, and to the Post Office. Important Shipping Intelligence will be transmitted, immediately on receipt to the same authorities.

Special notice of the arrival of any special vessel will be sent immediately to the residence or office of any person resident at a Telegraph Station who may require it, at a charge of Sixpence, in the case of a Subscriber, or of Two shillings in the case of any other person.

In case of any irregularity, delay, or interruption in the transmission of Messages, or the delivery of Notices or Reports on public or private service, or in case of missing or inaccurate messages, complaint should be made to the Superintendent or other Officer in charge of the Telegraph Department.

Messages are sent "bearing" from seaports when received by Mail Steamers or other vessels for despatch; but no message, whether paid or bearing, will be received for transmission from any vessel until her name has been made known. Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addressee till payment has been obtained.

In cases of extreme pressure of business, Telegraph Masters may refuse to receive for despatch any messages beyond the number which experience shews may be cleared off within the day. The messages in such cases are not to be received and kept for despatch the following day, but must be returned so as to prevent accumulation.

In case of interruptions on any line, Telegraph Masters have the power to refuse the receipt of messages for transmission.

In every case of interruption all persons tendering messages for places beyond the interrupted section, are to be informed of the interruption, advised not to leave the message, and acquainted that a refund will not be made in case of delay from this cause.

The accuracy of Messages is not guaranteed. The sender and receiver have to accept all risk arising from errors and delays.

Messages addressed to large Cities such as Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, should always have the residence of the addressee specified by Street

Digitized by Google

and Number, and messages to such names as Smith, Jones, Brown, &c. should have the Christian name or profession of the addressee, to prevent mis-delivery.

Senders of messages are advised to write legibly, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message is, the greater is the probability of its being transmitted correctly.

The accurate transmission of messages is rendered much more certain by their being repeated back from each repeating Station. This repetition is charged for at half-price extra, and is advised in all messages of great importance.

The errors which chiefly occur are in the numerals, such as Sixteen—Sixty, Thirteen—Thirty, owing to the sound, and first three or four letters being similar. To obviate this it is recommended that in all financial or money messages, the sum be given in two forms, halving or doubling the amount, thus, "Pay to my order Rupees 500 or half 1,000." When this is done, an error is of very rare occurrence.

List of Distances.

Charges are made according to the shortest distance along the telegraph line by which it is possible to transmit the message.

In Ceylon the scale of charges for a group of 20 words is as follows

Not exceeding 200 miles 2s.
" " 400 " 4s.

No charge for Booking Fee made in the case of local messages.

Indian Line.—In India the Scale of Charges for a group of 20 words will be as follows:—

Not exceeding ..... 100 miles, 1s.
Above 100 and not exceeding 200 " 2s.
" 200 " " 400 " 3s.

And so on, adding 2s. for every 400 miles or fraction thereof—half the above rates will be charged for every 10 words or fraction of 10 words after the first group.

The charge for a message of 20 words or under including Address from Colombo or Galle to the undermentioned places in India is made up as follows:—

Thus Galle to Madras would be for 20 words including address:—

Ceylon over 200 miles...	0	4	0
India under 400 ...	0	3	0
Booking fee ...	0	1	0
	£0	8	0

Cost of Messages of 20 words including Address, from Colombo, Kandy, or Galle to the following stations:—

Agra	...	£0	14	0	Mangalore	...	£0 8 0
Allahabad	...	0	14	0	Masulipatam	...	0 8 0
Alleppy	...	0	7	0	Mercara	...	0 8 0
Akyab	...	0	16	0	Moulmein	...	1 0 0
Bimlipatam	...	0	10	0	Mysore	...	0 8 0
Bombay	...	0	12	0	Negapatam	...	0 6 0
Bangalore	...	0	8	0	Ootacamund	...	0 8 0
Cananore	...	0	8	0	Paumben	...	0 4 0
Calcutta (Bengal)	...	0	12	0	Pallamcottah	...	0 6 0
Calicut (Malabar)	...	0	8	0	Pondicherry	...	0 7 0
Cochin	...	0	7	0	Puttoocuttah	...	0 6 0
Chittagong	...	0	14	0	Quilon	...	0 7 0
Goa	...	0	10	0	Rangoon	...	0 18 0
Karikal	...	0	6	0	Tellicherry	...	0 8 0
Kurrachee	...	0	16	0	Tuticorin	...	0 5 0
Madras	...	0	7	0	Vizagapatam	...	0 10 0

N.B.—One half rate extra is charged for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

Digitized by Google

BOOKING FEE of 1s (as shewn in the case of Madras.) is charged on every message in addition to the foregoing rates (so that the Agra message would actually cost 15s, and so in all other cases,) but there is only one Booking Fee whatever the number of words in a message.

The prefixes FROM and TO; and the name of the Station from which despatched are not charged; but these are the only exceptions.

Indo-European Line.—The Charge for a message of 20 words, or under, including address, from Ceylon to the undermentioned places connected with the general European and Indian systems of Telegraphs is made up as follows:—

Thus a message to LONDON would be:—Ceylon ...	£0	6	0
India	0	9	6
Indo European	4	10	6
	£5	6	0
To GLASGOW:—Ceylon and India as above ...	0	15	6
Indo-European	4	11	7½
	£5	7	1½

LIST OF EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Ceylon to Station.	*Country.*	*Twenty words including address:—* £	*s.*	*d.*
London	...England	... 5	6	0
In Great Britain and Ireland other than London		... 5	7	1½
Hague	...Holland			
Amsterdam	... do.	5	3	1½
Brussels	...Belgium			
Rotterdam	...Holland			
Ancona	...Italy			
Bremen	...German Free Town			
Hamburgh	...Prussia	5	2	0
St. Petersburgh	...Russia			
Winterthur	...Switzerland			
Zurich	... do.			
Lyons	...France	5	5	6
Paris	... do.			
Marseilles	... do.	5	6	9
Havre	... do.			
Bordeaux	... do.	... 5	8	0
Constantinople *	...Turkey	... 4	7	6
Moscow	...Russia	... 5	0	9
Vienna	...Austria	... 4	18	4½

* Senders should specify in their messages, whether receiver resides in Pera, Galata or Stamboul, as there is a Telegraph Office at each of these places.

N. B.—One half rate is charged for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words. The prefixes *from* and *to*; and the name of the station *from* which despatched are not charged.

The cost of a single message to AMERICA from Ceylon, is £15 6 0*d*.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE STAMP ORDINANCE

No. 11 OF 1861, AS AMENDED BY No. 9 OF 1863 *

The Ordinance 11 of 1861, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1862, repeals all former laws relating to Stamp duties. The following is a brief abstract of what the Ordinance principally provides:—

* No. 2 of 1861 provides for a composition payment by Bankers of 10/. in the pound, *half-yearly*, (1 per cent per annum) on their circulation.

Digitized by Google

Clause 4. The duties specified and set forth in the Schedule, and every provision contained therein, shall be considered as a part of the Ordinance.

5. All Stamps which by the operation of this Ordinance, shall have been rendered useless, may be exchanged at the Stamp Office in Colombo, at any time within 12 months from the date of its operation.

6. No deeds or instruments, except those otherwise provided for by this Ordinance, shall be received in any civil proceeding unless such documents bear the proper Stamps indicated in the Schedule, but in Criminal cases any instrument may be admitted as evidence although it may not have the Stamp required thereon by law.

7. All instruments having wrong Stamps but of sufficient value, shall be deemed valid and effectual in law

8. All writings &c. shall be written in such manner that some part thereof shall be either upon or near the impressed stamp.

9. No instrument, requiring a stamp shall be issued by any public officer until the proper amount of Stamp duty payable thereon shall first have been paid.

10. It shall not be lawful to attach or annex to any instrument whatever any stamped paper so as to make up wholly or in part the amount of duty required thereon.

11. Printed forms liable to Stamp duty may be stamped before they are used, upon payment of duty to the Commissioner of Stamps.

Bills, Notes, Drafts, Receipts, &c.

12. Duties on Bills of Exchange drawn out of this Colony shall be denoted by adhesive stamps to be affixed to such bill.

13. Bills purporting to be drawn at any place out of this Colony shall be deemed to be Foreign Bills of Exchange drawn out of this Colony although the same may have been drawn within this Colony.

14. The holder of a Bill drawn out of this Colony shall affix an adhesive stamp thereon before negotiating it; and the person who shall negotiate such bill shall cancel the stamp so affixed, by writing thereon his name and the date when cancelled, to the end that the stamp may not be again used for any other purpose. Any person negociating such bill without a stamp affixed, or neglecting to cancel such stamp, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £20.

15. Any person making any Bills of Exchange, Draft, Cheque, or Order, or Promissory note not duly stamped, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £20, and no person who shall take or receive such Bill &c. shall be entitled to make the same available for any purpose whatever. This clause does not apply to Foreign Bills of Exchange drawn out of this Colony, nor to Drafts or Order for payment of money to the bearer, or to order on demand, which shall have an adhesive stamp affixed thereto as hereinafter mentioned.

16. Any person drawing or issuing or negociating Bills payable out of this colony, purporting to be drawn in a set, and not drawing the whole number of a set, shall forfeit the sum of £50, and any person taking or receiving such bill in this colony, without having the whole set delivered or transferred to him, shall not be entitled to recover thereon.

17. If any person shall post-date any Bills of Exchange, unless the same shall be duly stamped as a bill or note, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £20.

18. Any person post-dating Drafts on bankers, unless the same shall be duly stamped as a bill or note, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £20, and any person knowingly receiving such Bills shall pay the same penalty, and any banker who shall pay the sum of money expressed in such bills, knowing the same to be post-dated, shall be liable to forfeit the sum of £100, and shall not be allowed the money so paid.

19. All Notes and Bills issued by bankers shall be liable to Stamp duties, or composition for the same.

20, 21, 22. The duty of one penny imposed on Drafts and Receipts may be denoted either by a stamp impressed on the paper, or by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto. Adhesive Stamps of one penny may be used for Drafts or Receipts, without regard to their special appropriation, but where such stamps are used they ought to be cancelled by writing the name on them.

23. Persons paying any Bill of Exchange, Cheque, Draft or Order, shall affix the word "paid" on the stamp.

24. Any banker may affix the adhesive stamp duty of one penny to any Draft, Cheque, or Order, which shall come to his hands unstamped, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, but this shall not relieve any person from the penalty for neglecting to affix the stamp duty before issuing the Draft, &c.

25. Any person committing frauds in the use of adhesive stamps shall be liable to heavy penalties,

26. Drafts to Bankers payable to order on demand shall be deemed sufficient authority for payment without proof of indorsement.

27. Any person writing Receipts, discharge or acquittance not duly stamped (for amounts above £2) shall be liable to heavy penalties.

28. Stamp paper for receipts may be supplied by the debtor, and no person to whom any money shall have been paid shall refuse to give such receipt.

29. Unstamped Bills, Drafts, or Orders written from urgent necessity, without any intention to evade the stamp duty, may be stamped within 14 days from the date thereof, provided such Bills shall not have been accepted or paid.

Consideration and value in Deeds and Instruments.

30, 31, 32. In all cases of the sale or gift of any property, moveable or immoveable, the actual value of such property, the full purchase or consideration money shall be truly expressed and set forth in words at length. In default the purchaser and the seller shall be liable to heavy penalties and to the payment of quintuple duty. Parties giving information of the transaction shall be indemnified and also rewarded out of the penalty recovered. The purchaser may recover back from the seller so much of the consideration money as shall not be expressed and set forth.

33, 34. Notaries and others not inserting the true consideration money shall forfeit for every offence £100, but no person shall be liable to such penalty unless the duty paid be less than would have been payable in case the full amount had been expressed.

Digitized by Google

By clause 1 and 2 of Ordinance No. 9, of 1865, it is provided that the provisions in the 30th section of the Ordinance contained shall apply to all cases of conveyance or transfer of immoveable property, and not to those only of sale and gift. The consideration given for the conveyance or transfer or the value of land must always be expressed, and if such consideration or value be not truly expressed and set forth, or if the true transaction between the parties be in any way concealed or misrepresented to evade the Stamp Duties, the grantor and the grantee shall each be liable to the penalty by that section imposed.

The provisions in the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, and 34th sections shall apply to all cases of conveyance or transfer of immoveable property herein referred to.

Probates and Letters of Administration.

35. No Court shall grant Probate or Letters of administration without requiring an affidavit from the applicant of the true value of the property and estate of the deceased, in order that the full stamp duty may be recovered thereon.

36. When a greater stamp duty has been paid than the Law required, owing to the property having been over estimated, the difference may be recovered from the Commissioner of Stamps provided application is made within six months after the true value of the property shall have been ascertained.

37. When too little stamp duty shall have been paid in consequence of any mistake or misapprehension, the proper stamp may be affixed to any instrument without any penalty being paid.

38. Where proof on oath is made that owing to inadvertence or mistake letters of administration have been taken more than once, the stamp duty shall be refunded.

39. If any executor or administrator who shall have paid too little duty, shall neglect to get the proper stamp affixed, he shall be liable to heavy penalties.

40. Stamp Duty may be returned on account of debts paid by any executor other than the debt deducted for the estate if claimed within 3 years after the date of the probate.

Instruments insufficiently stamped may be re-stamped.

41. Instruments may be stamped after the signing thereof on payment of the Stamp duty payable in respect of such instruments, and a penalty of £10. But the Commissioner may, in certain cases, remit the penalty, or any portion of it, if such instrument shall be brought within 12 months after the signing thereof. This provision shall not extend to Instruments for the stamping of which, after the signature thereof special provision is made, or to cases where the stamping is prohibited by law.

42. Commissioner may stamp instruments executed abroad without any penalty, on their being brought for that purpose within two months after their arrival in this colony.

43. Where in any case it shall be inconvenient to take or send any instrument to the Commissioner, such instrument may be sent to the Government Agent to be stamped, who shall transmit the same to the Commissioner, with the amount of stamp duty and of any penalty due thereon.

Stamping of Documents tendered as evidence.

44, 45. Any document which is unstamped, or not sufficiently stamped, shall not be received in evidence until the proper stamp duty and the penalty required by the Ordinance shall have been paid. But this indulgence, of receiving it in evidence, shall not extend to any document which cannot be stamped after the execution thereof.

46. When it shall appear to the Judge that any person was ignorant of the objection to the reception of the document tendered in evidence, he may allow 7 days' time to the party to pay the Duty and penalties.

Removal of doubts as to the sufficiency of Stamps.

47. Any party desirous to remove doubts may apply to the Commissioner of Stamps to declare the duty to which any instrument is liable.

48, 49. If the party shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the Commissioner, he may appeal to the Supreme Court within ten days after the same shall be made known to him. A particular stamp may be impressed with "the words *Stamp duty finally settled*," which will remove all doubts.

50, 51. The Commissioner of Stamps before assessing the duty upon any deed, may require proof by an affidavit that the facts upon which the duty depend are truly stated. But no such affidavit shall be used for any other purpose.

Licensed Dealers in Stamps.

52. The Commissioner of Stamps may license persons to deal in stamps, provided that every person so licensed shall enter into a bond in a penal sum of £100. And it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, whenever he shall think fit, to revoke and make void such license.

53, 54, 55. Particulars respecting the proper name and place of abode of the person, and a description of the house or shop, shall be specified in such license, and no person shall be allowed to deal in stamps without such license, but any person employed to write instruments liable to stamp duty, may charge his employers with the amount without such license.

56. Stamp Vendors shall be bound to mark the stamped paper sold by them with their name or initials and with the date of sale. This rule does not apply to adhesive stamps, nor to Bank cheques.

57. A discount of 5 per cent. shall be allowed to licensed dealers on the prompt payment of any sum amounting to £20 or upwards. In some cases a discount of 2½ per cent. may be allowed on the purchase of stamps amounting to £10 and under £20.

58. Licensed dealers in Stamps shall cause to be painted in capital letters their proper names &c, in front of their houses or shops together with the words "Licensed to sell Stamps" or words of similar import in the Singalese or Tamil language.

59. Unlicensed persons painting on their shops any words importing that they are dealers in Stamps shall be liable to a heavy penalty.

60. Stamps in possession of licensed vendors who shall die or become bankrupt or insolvent, or whose licenses are revoked, may be returned to the Commissioner of Stamps who shall pay the amount of Stamp duty thereon, deducting therefrom such per centage as is allowed by the Ordinance on the purchase of the Stamps.

Digitized by Google

61. The Commissioner of Stamps is empowered to grant Warrants to search and inspect the stock of Stamps of licensed dealers. Any Constable or Peace Officer refusing to aid in the execution thereof shall be liable to heavy penalties.

62. Any person who shall execute any such warrants shall, if required, give an acknowledgment of the number, particulars, and amount of the Stamps so seized. Licensed vendors shall be entitled to be paid the amount of genuine Stamps seized, or to have them returned to them.

Other Penal Provisions.

63. Any person who shall fraudulently affix Stamps or erase names, dates, &c., shall be liable to transportation for any term not less than 7 years.

64, 65. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry about for sale any Stamped paper. Hawkers of Stamps may be apprehended and taken before the Police Magistrate for trial. If any person, making any such affidavit as is directed by this Ordinance, shall knowingly make a false oath, he shall be liable to the penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

66. If any person shall forge or counterfeit any die or other instrument, or shall forge the Stamp of die, &c. or the name or initials of the Commissioner or any Stamp Vendor, or shall have in possession a forged die, &c. or shall Stamp with a forged die, or shall use, sell or have in possession paper with the impression of a forged die, or with a forged Stamp or name, or shall fraudulently use a genuine die, or if any person shall have in possession paper fraudulently Stamped, he shall be liable to be transported for life or for any term not less than 7 years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding 5 years nor less than two years, as the court shall award.

67. All persons receiving monies for Stamp duties and misappropriating the same, shall be liable for the amount to the Crown, and the District Court shall enforce the payment thereof.

Miscellaneous.

68, 69. Stamps inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, may within two months after the date of such instrument, be returned to the Commissioner, who shall cancel the same and give other Stamps of the like amount and description in lieu thereof. The Commissioner is also authorised to refund in money the amount of Stamps spoiled or rendered useless, provided the Stamps were purchased within 3 months next preceding.

70, 71, 72. Parate execution may be issued to recover Stamps heretofore advanced to Paupers who have succeeded in the suit, and also where the suit has not been duly prosecuted. It shall be lawful for the Court to decree any portion of fine actually recovered under the provisions of this Ordinance, not exceeding one half, to the informer, if it shall see fit so to do.

SCHEDULE TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE REFERS.

PART I.

CONTAINING the duties on instruments of conveyance, contract, obligation and security for money; on deeds in general and on other instruments, matters and things, not falling under either of the following heads.

PART II.

Containing the duties on Law proceedings, and in the Supreme Court, District Courts, and Courts of Requests respectively.

PART III.

Containing the duties in Testamentary Proceedings, on Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

	DUTY. £ s. d
AFFIDAVIT or affirmation not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, read or used in any Court of Justice in this Island.	0 2 0

PART I.

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Affidavits or affirmations required or authorized by law to be made in Criminal matters, affidavits or affirmations on the assumption of any office under Government, or for the verification of any public accounts, or to be made pursuant to this Ordinance.

AGREEMENT or Contract or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement made in this Island (and not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all Stamp Duty) whether the same shall be only evidence of a Contract, or obligatory upon the parties, from its being a written instrument, where the matter thereof shall be

| | | |

Provided always, that where divers letters shall be offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any one of such letters shall be stamped with a duty of 0 5 0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Memorandum or agreement for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer or menial servant.

Memorandum, letter or agreement for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise.

Memorandum, letter or agreement made with any common carrier or other person, for the carriage of goods, wares or merchandise in this Island.

Conditions of sale of any property sold by auction.

Letters containing any agreement (not before exempted) in respect of any merchandise or evidence of such an agreement which shall pass by the post, between merchants or other persons carrying on trade or commerce in this Island, and residing and actually being at the time of sending such letters at the distance of 20 miles from each other.

Memorandum or agreement made between the master and mariners of any vessel or boat for wages.

Agreement made in compliance with or under the provisions of the Mercantile Shipping Acts.

Agreement to marry not containing any settlement or transfer of property.

Memorandum or agreement made by or with Her Majesty, or any Government Officer, in the execution of his office.

By clause 6 of 9 of 1865 it is provided that Policies of Assurance and Insurance are, and shall be exempt from Stamp Duty.

APPRAISEMENT, or valuation of any estate or effects moveable or immoveable; or any interest therein: or of the annual value thereof; or of any dilapidations; or of any repairs wanted; or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any buildings; or of any artificer's work whatsoever:

Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation shall not exceed						£25	...					0	1	3
And when it shall exceed	£25	and not exceed			£50	...	...	...	...	...		0	2	6
,,	...	50	,,	...	100	...	...	...	...	...		0	5	0
,,	...	100	,,	...	200	...	...	...	...	...		0	10	0
,,	...	200	,,	...	500	...	...	...	...	...		0	15	0
,,	...	500	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	0	0

Exemptions.

Appraisements or valuations of any property for the purpose of ascertaining the duty payable on Probates or Letters of Administration; or made by or at the instance of any Executor or Administrator with a view to the distribution of any estate under his charge; or made by or at the instance of any Government Officer in the execution of his office, or by or for the Savings' Bank or Loan Board.

ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or Contract, whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to his admission as an Advocate, Proctor, Notary or Apothecary 10 0 0

ARTICLES of Clerkship or Contract, whereby any person shall become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to such admission as aforesaid, for the residue of the term for which he was originally bound, in consequence of the death of his former master, or of the contract between them being vacated by consent, or by rule of Court, or in any other event 1 0 0

ASSIGNMENT.—See Transfer or Assignment.

AWARD 1 0 0

BILL OF EXCHANGE, Promissory Note, Draft or Order, viz:—

Draft, Cheque or order for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer or to order on demand 0 0 1

By clause 5 of 9 of 1865 it is provided that the duty payable on PROMISSORY NOTES for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer, or to order, on demand, shall be 0 0 1

INLAND BILL OF EXCHANGE, Promissory Note, Draft or Order for the payment to the bearer, or to order, at any time otherwise than on demand, of any sum of money not exceeding ... ... £5 ... 0 0 1

Exceeding	£5	and not exceeding							10	...	0	0	2
,,	10	,,							25	...	0	0	3
,,	25	,,							50	...	0	0	6
,,	50	,,							75	...	0	0	9
,,	75	,,							100	...	0	1	0
,,	100	,,							200	...	0	2	0

Digitized by Google

Exceeding £200	and not	exceeding	...	...	...	...	...	£300	...	0	3	0
„ 300	„		...	...	...	...	...	400	...	0	4	0
„ 400	„		...	...	...	...	...	500	...	0	5	0
„ 500	„		...	...	...	...	...	750	...	0	7	6
„ 750	„		...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	0	10	0
„ 1000	„		...	...	...	...	...	1500	...	0	15	0
„ 1500	„		...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	1	0	0
„ 2000	„		...	...	...	...	...	3000	...	1	10	0
„ 3000	„		...	...	...	...	...	4000	...	2	0	0

Every additional £1,000 or part of £1,000 of the money thereby made payable 0 10 0

Inland Bill, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, though not made payable to the Bearer or to order, if the same shall be delivered to the payee or some person on his behalf } *The same duty as on a Bill of Exchange for the like sum, payable to bearer or order.*

Inland Bill, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money weekly, monthly, or at any other stated periods, if made payable to the bearer or to order, or if delivered to the payee, or some person on his behalf where the total amount thereby made payable shall be specified therein or can be ascertained therefrom } *The same duty as on a Bill payable to bearer or order otherwise than on demand, for a sum equal to such total amount.*

And where the total amount of the money thereby made payable shall be indefinite ... ... } *The same duty as on a Bill otherwise than on demand for the sum therein expressed only.*

And the following instruments shall be deemed and taken to be Inland bills, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, within the intent and meaning of this Schedule, viz:

All drafts or orders for the payment of any sum of money by a bill or promissory note or for the delivery of any such bill or note in payment or satisfaction of any sum of money; where such drafts or orders shall require the payment or delivery to be made to the bearer, or to order, or shall be delivered to the payee or some person on his behalf.

All receipts given for money received which shall entitle, or be intended to entitle, the person or persons paying the money or the bearer of such receipts to receive the like sum from any third person or persons.

And all bills, drafts or orders for the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund, which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen, if the same shall be made payable to the bearer or to order, or if the same shall be delivered to the payee or some person on his behalf.

And all documents or writings usually termed Letters of Credit, or whereby any person to whom any such document or writing is or is intended to be delivered or sent, shall be entitled or be intended to be entitled to have credit with, or in account with, or to draw upon any other person for or to receive from such other person any sum of money thereinmentioned.

Exemptions from the Duties on Drafts or Orders.

All drafts or orders drawn by the Treasurer of the Colony or any other Government Officer in the execution of his office.

All Letters of Credit, whether in sets or not, sent by persons in this Colony, to persons out of the same, authorising drafts on the British Territories in India, or in Ceylon, or any other of Her Majesty's Colonies or Foreign Possessions.

And the following instruments are to be deemed and taken to be Promissory Notes within the intent and meaning of this Schedule:—

All Notes promising the payment of any sum or sums of money "out of any particular fund," which may or may not be available, or upon any "condition or contingency" which may or may not be performed or happen, if the same shall be "made payable to the bearer or to order," and if the same shall be "definite and certain, and not amount" in the whole to £20.

Exemptions from the Duties on Promissory Notes.

All Notes promising the payment of any sum or sums of money out of any particular fund, which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen, where the same shall not be made payable to the bearer or to order, and also where the same shall be made payable to the bearer or to order, if the same shall amount to £20 or be indefinite.

And all other instruments bearing in any degree the form or style of Promissory Notes, but which in law shall be deemed special agreements, except those hereby expressly directed to be deemed promissory notes.

Digitized by Google

But such of the notes and instruments here exempted from the duty on Promissory Notes shall nevertheless be liable to the duty which may attach thereon as an agreement or otherwise.

FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn in, but payable out of this Colony:

If drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more, the same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenour.

If drawn in sets of three or more, for every Bill of each set,

Where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed				£25	...	0	0	1
And where it shall exceed	£25	and not exceed	...	50	...	0	0	2
,,	50	,,	...	75	...	0	0	3
,,	75	,,	...	100	...	0	0	4
,,	100	,,	...	200	...	0	0	8
,,	200	,,	...	300	...	0	1	0
,,	300	,,	...	400	...	0	1	4
,,	400	,,	...	500	...	0	1	8
,,	500	,,	...	750	...	0	2	6
,,	750	,,	...	1000	...	0	3	4
,,	1000	,,	...	1500	...	0	5	0
,,	1500	,,	...	2000	...	0	6	8
,,	2000	,,	...	3000	...	0	10	0
,,	3000	,,	...	4000	...	0	13	4

Every Bill of the set, for every additional £1000, or part of £1000 of the money thereby made payable 0 3 4

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn out of this Colony and payable within this Colony, the same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenour.

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn out of this Colony, and payable out of this Colony, but negotiated within this Colony, the same duty as on a Foreign Bill drawn within this Colony, and payable out of this Colony.

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

All Bills of Exchange, Drafts or orders drawn by the Treasurer of this Island, or any other Government Officer in the execution of his office.

BILL OF LADING of or for any goods, merchandise or effects exported or carried coastwise, for each part of every set 0 0 6

BOND given as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money; mortgage for any definite and certain sum of money, and of or affecting any property moveable or immoveable, where the sum shall not exceed £5 ... ... 0 0 3

Exceeding	£5	and not exceeding	...	£10	...	0	0	6
,,	10	,,	...	20	...	0	1	0
,,	20	,,	...	30	...	0	1	6
,,	30	,,	...	40	...	0	2	0
,,	40	,,	...	50	...	0	2	6
,,	50	,,	...	75	...	0	3	9
,,	75	,,	...	100	...	0	5	0

And for every additional £100 or part thereof, a further progressive duty of 0 5 0

Bond of any kind whatever not otherwise charged in this Schedule, nor expressly exempted from all Stamp Duty 1 0 0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Bonds given by any Government Officer, or his Sureties, for the due execution of his office.

Bonds given by any person to Her Majesty, or to any Public officer, for the use of Her Majesty, for any debt or sum of money due, or to become due to the Crown, or to the Government of this Island.

Bonds of indemnity given to Fiscals or their Deputies, or officers in the execution of their duty.

Bonds given to any Officer of Customs in his official capacity.

CHARTERPARTY of any agreement or contract for the charter of any vessel ... 1 0 0

Exemptions.

Charterparty made by or with any Government Officer in the execution of his office.

COMPOSITION Deed, or other instrument of Composition between a debtor or debtors, and his or their creditors 1 0 0

Digitized by Google

CONVEYANCE or transfer of immoveable property,			
Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
And where the same shall exceed £5 and not exceed ... £10 ...	0	1	0
" 10 " ... 20 ...	0	2	0
" 20 " ... 30 ...	0	3	0
" 30 " ... 40 ...	0	4	0
" 40 " ... 50 ...	0	5	0
" 50 " ... 75 ...	0	7	6
" 75 " ... 100 ...	0	10	0
And for every additional £25 or part thereof, a further progressive duty of ...	0	2	6
CONVEYANCE or transfer of immoveable property of any kind whatsoever, not charged in this Schedule nor expressly exempted from Stamp Duty ...	1	0	0
Exemptions from the preceding Stamp Duties.			
All conveyances and transfers to Her Majesty or to any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty.			
All Leases and Mortgages and all transfers or assignments thereof.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer of moveable property where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon is expressed, or the value of such property where the purchase or consideration money is not expressed, the same duty as on a Bond for the like amount.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer of moveable property of any kind whatsoever not charged in this Schedule, nor expressly exempted from Stamp Duty, where the value of the same does not appear on the face thereof	0	5	0
Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.			
Tranfers of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes by indorsement.			
DECLARATION of any use or trust	1	0	0
DEEDS or instruments of confirmation, revocation, substitution, surrogation, disclaimer and renunciation	1	0	0
DEED or instrument not otherwise charged in this Schedule, nor expressly exempted from Stamp Duty	1	0	0
GIFT, Deed of gift of Immoveable Property, where the value of the property given shall not exceed ... ... £5 ...	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding ... ... 10 ...	0	1	0
" 10 " ... ... 20 ...	0	2	0
" 20 " ... ... 30 ...	0	3	0
" 30 " ... ... 40 ...	0	4	0
" 40 " ... ... 50 ...	0	5	0
" 50 " ... ... 75 ...	0	7	6
" 75 " ... ... 100 ...	0	10	0
and for every additional £25 or part thereof, a further progressive duty of	0	2	6
LEASE of any Lands:			
Where the rent payable for the whole term comprised in the Lease shall not exceed ... ... £5 ...	0	0	6
And where the same shall exceed £5 and not exceed ... ... 10 ...	0	1	0
" 10 ... ... 15 ...	0	1	6
" 15 ... ... 20 ...	0	2	0
" 20 ... ... 25 ...	0	2	6
" 25 ... ... 50 ...	0	5	0
" 50 ... ... 75 ...	0	7	6
" 75 ... ... 100 ...	0	10	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, or part thereof	0	5	0
Where the term of years is not defined, the duty shall be reckoned as if the lease were for 10 years.			
LETTER or Power of Attorney of any kind	0	10	0
Substitution or surrogation under any Letters of Attorney	0	5	0
Exemptions from the preceding Stamp Duties.			
Power of Attorney made by any petty officer, seaman or soldier, or by the executors or administrators of any such person, for pay or prize money.			
LETTERS of Venia Ætatis	5	0	0
LICENSE for marriage without publication of Banns	1	0	0
MORTGAGE—See Bond.			
NOTARIAL DEED not otherwise charged in this Schedule, nor expressly exempted from all Stamp Duty.	0	10	0
Notarial copy of or extract from any instrument, and copy of or extract from any deed registered in any District Court certified by the Secretary of such Court	0	1	0

Digitized by Google

PARTITION—Any deed of	0	5	0
PROMISSORY NOTE. See Bill of Exchange, Inland.			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory note for any sum of money not exceeding ... ... £20 ...	0	2	0
Exceeding £20 and not exceeding ... ... 100 ...	0	3	0
,, 100 ,, ... 500 ...	0	5	0
,, 500 ,, ...	0	10	0
Protest of any other kind	0	5	0
RECEIPT or discharge given for or upon the payment of money amounting to £2 or upwards	0	0	1

Exemptions.

Receipts given for money deposited in any Bank, or in the hands of any Banker, to be accounted for, whether with interest or not.

Receipts or discharges written upon Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, drafts, cheques, or orders for the payment of money duly stamped according to the laws enforced at the date thereof; or upon Bills of Exchange drawn out of, but payable in this Island.

Receipts or discharges endorsed or otherwise written upon or contained in any bond, mortgage or other security, or any conveyance deed or instrument whatever, duly stamped according to the laws in force at the date thereof, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity thereby received.

Releases or discharges for money by deed duly stamped according to the laws in force at the date thereof.

Receipts or discharges given by or to any Government Agent, Fiscal, or his deputy or officer, or other public officer, in the execution of his office.

TRANSFER or Assignment of Bond, Mortgage and Lease, where the money secured, or consideration paid, or security assigned shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding ... ... £10 ...	0	0	6
10 ,, ... 20 ...	0	1	0
20 ,, ... 30 ...	0	1	6
30 ,, ... 40 ...	0	2	0
40 ,, ... 50 ...	0	2	6
50 ,, ... 75 ...	0	3	9
75 ,, ... 100 ...	0	5	0
and for every additional £100, or part thereof, a further progressive duty of	0	5	6
WARRANT to act as a Notary Public	5	0	0

Exemptions.

Where any person duly admitted a Notary in any district of this Island shall be afterwards admitted a Notary in any other district, the subsequent Warrant shall be free of duty.

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

All instruments exempted from the payment of Stamp Duties by virtue of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1833, No. 7 of 1853, and No. 12 of 1859.

All instruments to or on behalf of Her Majesty, or any Government officer in his official capacity.

All Wills, Testaments and Codicils, whether Notarial or otherwise.

All instruments for the sale, transfer, or other disposition, either absolutely or by way of Mortgage or otherwise of any Ship or Vessel, or any part, sha,re or property of or in any Ship or Vessel.

PROVIDED that where any Grant of land shall be made by Her Majesty or Her successors, and where any instrument hereinbefore specified (not being a Draft, Order or Promissory Note for the payment of money, or a Receipt or Discharge for or upon the payment of money,) shall be executed or acknowledged before a Notary Public, or shall be executed before some public officer, under the authority of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1852, entitled "To make further provision touching the execution of certain deeds and instruments," or by any Fiscal or Deputy Fiscal in the execution of his office, the Stamp duty hereby chargeable on such instrument shall be chargeable on the duplicate or counterpart thereof, instead of on the original instrument; and in such case, if the duty exceed the sum of five shillings, the original instrument shall bear a stamp of 0 2 0

Digitized by Google

PART II.

CONTAINING THE DUTIES ON LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Classes...	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	UNDER £10			UNDER £30			UNDER £75			UNDER £150			UNDER £500			UNDER £1000			UNDER £5000			£5000 & UPWARDS		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IN THE SUPREME COURT.																								
IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.																								
Every affidavit or affirmtion.--Bill of Costs.--Bond of Security in appeal to theQueen in Council or other Bond or Recognizance.—Certificate in appeal to the Queen in Council.—Copy (office copy) of any decree, deposition, document, or other matter of record.—Decree or Judgment, or order having the effect of a Decree orJudgment, interlocutory or final.—Exemplification under the Seal of Court of any record or proceedings therein.—Exhibit of each unstamped document.--Injunction.—Mandate, or Writ of Mandamus Procedendo and Prohibition.—Order of transference.—Petition to the Queen in Council.--Proxy.—Rule Nisi or absolute.--Summons.—Translation of any exhibit.....	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	0	0

Digitized by Google

EXEMPTIONS.

All affidavits or affirmations for verifying service of Process.

All Mandates in the nature of Writs of HABEAS CORPUS, and all Rules relating thereto.

Provided also that no Queen's Advocate or Deputy Queen's Advocate suing or being sued or intervening in any suit, *virtute officii*; and no person duly admitted to sue, or intervene or defend, as a Pauper, shall be required to use any Stamps, in civil proceedings, in the Supreme Court.—But if Judgment for Costs shall be given in favour of such Advocate or Pauper, the value of such Stamps as would have been used by him if he had not been allowed to proceed without using Stamps, or the value of such part thereof as shall be mentioned in the said Judgment, shall be paid by the party against whom such Judgment shall have been given to the Commissioner of Stamps or to the Secretary or Clerk of the Court in which the Case shall have been instituted for and on behalf of such Commissioner; and in failure thereof the said Secretary or Clerk shall insert the said value in the Writ of Execution issued by the party in whose favor such Judgment shall have been given, and shall pay the said value when recovered to the said Commissioner from the first amount levied under the said Writ or if no such Writ be issued, the said Secretary or Clerk shall issue a Writ of execution, free of Stamp Duty, for the recovery of the said value, to be appropriated in like manner. Provided that if the said value be inserted by the Secretary or Clerk as aforesaid in the writ issued by the party in whose favour Judgment has been given, the first proceeds of such Writ shall be applied to the payment of the fees due to the said Advocate, and to the Advocate or Proctor, if any, who has conducted the case of such Pauper; and after such appropriation the proceeds shall next be applied to the payment of the said value of Stamps.

All Matrimonial Proceedings shall be charged as in the fourth class.

Testamentary Proceedings shall be charged in the class corresponding with the value of the estate, which must be set out by affidavit when the application for Probate or Letters of Administration is made.

Digitized by Google

IN THE DISTRICT COURTS.

IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

	1st Class. UNDER £30			2nd Class. UNDER £75			3rd Class. UNDER £150			4th Class. UNDER £500			5th Class. UNDER £1000			6th Class. UNDER £5000			7th Class. £5000 & UPWARDS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Every Affidavit or Affirmation.—Bill of Costs—Certificate in Appeal--Commission to survey.—Of reference and all other Commissions.—Commitment in Mesne Process or execution.—Copy (Office Copy) of the Decree or Judgment.—Libel.—Answer.—Replication or other Pleading.—List of witnesses.—Notice of Trial or Argument.—To hear Judgment of the District Court or the Supreme Court.—Petition of Appeal.—Proxy.—Rule Nisi or Absolute.—Summons to Defendant or Defendants without reference to number.—Summons to Intervenient or Intervenients without reference to number.—Warrant of Attachment.--Writ of execution against Person or Property.	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	15	0
Every Award.--Bail Bond or other Bond or Recognizance.—Certificate of quiet possession.—Commission to examine witnesses.—Edictile citation for Certificate of quiet possession.--Injunction.--Set of Interrogatories.--Sequestration.--Warrant of Arrest in Mesne Process.	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	5	0	1	10	0	2	0	0
Every Exhibit of each unstamped document.--Office copy, duly certified, of all matter of record, per sheet of 120 words.--Subpœna to each witness.--Translation of each Document.	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	2	6	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	7	6

Digitized by Google

No oral pleading shall be received, except the party wishing to plead orally shall furnish a blank sheet of paper on which to write the pleading; and which paper shall bear a stamp of the same value as if it were a written pleading in a case of the like class. And any party failing to furnish such paper, shall be taken to be in default.

Poundage at the rate of one per centum on all monies levied in execution either by sale or by payment of the debtor to the Fiscal or his Deputy, although the creditor becomes purchaser of the property sold in Execution, and obtains credit for the purchase money in reduction of the writ. The order for credit or for payment should be written on a stamp or stamps answering in value to such one per centum.

No party shall be allowed to take any proceedings on or by virtue of any decree or judgment without first taking a Copy thereof.

Provided also that no Queen's Advocate or Deputy Queen's Advocate suing or being sued or intervening in any suit "virtute officii;" and no person duly admitted to sue, defend or intervene as a pauper, shall be required to use any stamps in Civil proceedings in the District Court. But if Judgment for costs shall be given in favour of such Advocate or Pauper, the value of such Stamps as would have been used by him if he had not been allowed to proceed without using Stamps, or the value of such part thereof as shall be decreed by the said Judgment, shall be paid by the party against whom such Judgment shall have been given, to the Commissioner of Stamps, or to the Secretary, for and on behalf of such Commissioner; and in failure of payment the said Secretary shall insert the said value in the Writ of Execution issued by the party in whose favour such Judgment shall have been given, and shall pay the said value, when recovered to the said Commissioner, from the first amount levied under the said Writ; or if no such Writ be issued, the said Secretary shall issue a Writ of Execution free of Stamp Duty, for the recovery of the said value, to be appropriated in like manner.--Provided that if the said value be inserted by the said Secretary as aforesaid in the writ issued by the party in whose favour Judgment has been given, the first proceeds of such writ shall be applied to the payment of the fees due to the said Advocate and to the Advocate or Proctor, if any, who has conducted the case of such pauper; and, after such appropriation, the proceeds shall next be applied to the payment of the said value of Stamps.

And no Summons, Subpœna, Warrant of Arrest or in Execution, nor any other Citation or Writ whatsoever, which has once been issued out of the Court and returned by the Officer to whom it was directed, shall, on any pretext whatever, be re-issued, unless any such process has been returned not served or executed, by reason that the party could not be found, or had left the jurisdiction of the Court, or by reason that no property of the debtor or none sufficient to satisfy the exigency of any writ of execution could be found. Provided always, that in respect of any Subpœna or Subpœnas, the same may be re-issued although served, in case the Judge shall, on good cause shewn, so order.

Provided also, that in appeals to the Supreme Court the appellant shall deliver to the Secretary of the District Court, together with his petition of appeal, the proper stamp for the decree or order of the Supreme Court, and certificate in appeal which may be required for such appeal.

Matrimonial suits shall be charged as in the third class.

Testamentary proceedings shall be charged in the class corresponding with the value of the Estate which must be set out by affidavit when the application for Probate or Letters of Administration is made.

Exemptions.

All affidavits or affirmations for verifying service of process--All orders for the release or discharge of Civil Prisoners--All warrants of attachment for non-attendance or contempt issued by the Court at its own instance.

Digitized by Google

IN THE COURTS OF REQUESTS.

Classes...	1			2			3		
	UNDER £2			£2 AND UNDER £5			£5 AND UPWARDS.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Every Affidavit or Affirmation—Bail, Bond or other Bond or Recognizance—Commission to Survey, or for any other purpose—Commitment—Copy of Decree or Judgment—Notice or Rule—Proxy—Plaint or Answer—Petition of Appeal—Summons to Defendants or Intervenients without number—Warrant of Attachment or Execution	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	2	0
Every Office Copy of any Matter of Record ...									
,, Subpœna to each Witness									
,, Exhibit of each unstamped Document ...	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	1	0
,, Translation of each Document									

Poundage at the rate of one per centum on all monies levied in execution, either by sale, or by payment of the debtor to the Fiscal or his deputy; although the creditor becomes the purchaser of the property sold in execution, and obtains credit for the purchase money in reduction of the amount of the Writ. The order for the credit, or for payment should be written on a Stamp or Stamps answering in value to such one per centum.

Provided also that no Government Officer suing or being sued, or intervening in his official capacity, shall be required to use any Stamps in any Court of Requests. But if Judgment for Costs shall be given in favour of such Government Officer, the value of such Stamps as would have been used by him if he had not been allowed to proceed without using Stamps, or the value of such part thereof as shall be decreed by the said Judgment, shall be paid by the party against whom such Judgment shall have been given, to the Commissioner of Stamps, or to the Clerk of the Court in which the case shall have been instituted for and on behalf of such Commissioner; and in failure of such payment the said Clerk shall insert the said value in the writ of execution issued by the party in whose favour such Judgment shall have been given, and shall pay the said value when recovered to the said Commissioner from the first amount levied under the said Writ or, if no such Writ be issued, a Writ of Execution free of Stamp Duty for the recovery of the said value to be appropriated in like manner. Provided that if the said value be inserted by the said Clerk as aforesaid in the writ issued by the party in whose favour judgment has been given, the first proceeds of such writ shall be applied to the payment of the fees due to the said Government Officer; and after such appropriation the proceeds shall next be applied to the payment of the said value of Stamps.

And no Summons, Subpœnas, Warrant of Arrest, or in Execution, nor any other Citation or Writ whatsoever which has once been issued out of the Court and returned by the officer to whom it was directed, shall on any pretext whatever be re-issued, unless any such process has been returned not served or executed by reason that the party could not be found or had left the Jurisdiction of the Court, or by reason that no property of the debtor or none sufficient to satisfy the exigency of any Writ or Execution could be found.

Provided always, that in respect of any Subpœna the same may be re-issued although served in case the Commissioner shall on good cause shewn, so order. Provided also that in appeals to the Supreme Court the appellant shall furnish to the Clerk of the Court the proper Stamps for the decree or order of the Supreme Court, and the certificate in appeal which may be made on such appeal.

No party shall be allowed to take any proceedings on or by virtue of any Judgment or Decree without first taking a copy thereof.

Exemptions.

All Affidavits or Affirmations for verifying service of process; all Warrants of Attachment issued by the Court at its own instance.

Digitized by Google

PART III.

CONTAINING THE DUTIES IN TESTAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, ON PROBATES OF WILLS AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

	Duty. £	s.	d.
Every Account Provisional or Final ... ... } ,, Bond ... ... }	0	5	0
,, Copy (Office Copy) of any Will or Codicil, or Extract therefrom, or of any Document mentioned in this part of the Schedule	0	1	6
Probate of a Will, or Letters of Administration, where the property and estate for or in respect of which such Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as Trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially, and exclusive also of the debts due by the deceased on mortgage, or other Notarial Bonds, shall be			
Under the value of £5	0	1	0
Of the value of 5, and under the value of £10	0	2	0
,, 10, ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20, ,, 30	0	6	0
,, 30, ,, 40	0	8	0
,, 40, ,, 50	0	10	0
,, 50, ,, 75	0	15	0
,, 75, ,, 100	1	0	0
And for every additional £25, or part thereof, a further progressive duty of	0	5	0

[To the foregoing list of Stamp Duties under the Ordinances of 1861 and 1865 we add the following list of those to be levied under the "Registration of Lands Ordinances :—No. 8 of 1863 and No. 3 of 1865.]

REGISTRATION OF LANDS.

	£	s.	d.
Every CLAIM, under § 16 of Ordinance 8 of 1863	0	1	0
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE ; for every acre or part of an acre, (but in no case to exceed £20) under § 30 of 1863.	0	1	0
CERTIFICATE OF INCUMBRANCE OR INTEREST UNDER § 31	0	2	0
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION, under § 42 (except in the case of a Deed or Act of Release, Surrender or Annulment,) according to the value of the Estate, as expressed in the Deed or Instrument, or in the Inventory or list of Appraisement:—			
If not exceeding £10	0	2	0
If exceeding £10, not exceeding £25	0	4	0
Do. 25, ,, 50	0	6	0
Do. 50, ,, 100	0	8	0
Do. 100, ,, 250	0	10	0
Do. 250, ,, 500	0	15	0
Do. 500, ,, 1000	1	0	0
and for every £1000 or part of 1000	1	0	0
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION of any Deed or Act of Release, Surrender or Annulment: If the value or consideration does not appear on the face thereof, or does not exceed £500	0	2	0
If it exceeds £500	0	5	0
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION of a Deed of Partition, where the value of the Estate or Estates conveyed does not appear on the face of the Deed	0	10	0
DEEDS not otherwise charged in this Schedule nor expressly exempted from Registration duty	1	0	0
APPLICATION, Copy or Extract	0	2	0
CAVEAT	1	0	0

Digitized by Google

FEES:—ADVOCATES' AND PROCTORS'.

TABLE OF FEES TO BE TAKEN BY ADVOCATES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	£	s.	d.		£.	s.
Advising action or defence according to the length or difficulty of the case	1	1	0	TO	3	3
Retaining Fee (where given)	1	1	0	,,		
For perusing, settling and signing any Pleading according to length or difficulty	0	10	6	,,	2	2
For perusing, settling and signing Interrogatories	0	10	6	,,	3	3
Consultation Fee when necessary	1	1	0	,,	3	3
For any special motion which is opposed, made in the progress of a cause	1	1	0	,,	3	3
Brief Fee on trial or argument, unless when the proceedings are voluminous, or unusually important or difficult	1	1	0	,,	5	5
If the proceedings are very voluminous or unusually important or difficult	5	5	0	,,	10	10

IN THE SUPREME COURTS.

The same Fees as in the District Courts, when applicable.

FEES TO BE TAKEN BY THE PROCTORS OF THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

1ST CLASS.—Under £20 where the title to land is not in question.
2ND CLASS.—Above £20 and under £75 and all cases under £75 where the title to land is in question.
3RD CLASS.—Above £75.

IN DISTRICT COURTS.

COSTS TO BE ALLOWED IN TAXATION TO PLAINTIFF'S PROCTOR IN ALL CASES WHICH COME TO TRIAL.

1. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS EMPLOYED.

	1.		2.		3.	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
Letter of demand	1	6	2	6	3	6
Conference with client receiving instructions to sue ...	3	6	7	0	10	0
Proxy to sue	1	0	1	6	2	0
Attending advocate with instructions to draw libel	2	6	5	0	10	0
Fair copy of libel, per folio of 120 words, or for fractional part	0	3	0	6	0	9
Filing same with documents and list of witnesses	2	6	5	0	7	6
Drawing summonses, each	1	0	1	6	2	0
Attending secretary to get same signed and delivered to fiscal.	1	6	2	6	3	6
Searching for return to summons	1	6	2	6	3	6
Searching for appearance	1	6	2	6	3	6
Setting down cause for trial	1	0	2	0	3	0
Notice thereof, drawing and serving	1	6	2	6	3	6
Brief for advocate, per folio	0	6	1	0	1	6
Attending trial	5	0	10	0	15	0

2. WHERE AN ADVOCATE IS NOT EMPLOYED.

Letter of demand	1	6	2	6	3	6
Conference with client receiving instructions to sue ...	3	6	7	0	10	0
Proxy to sue	1	0	1	6	2	0
Drawing libel and fair copy	2	6	5	0	10	0
Filing same with documents and list of witnesses	2	6	5	0	7	6
Drawing summonses, each	1	0	1	6	2	0
Attending secretary to get same signed and delivered to fiscal.	1	6	2	6	3	6
Searching for return to summons	1	6	2	6	3	6
Searching for appearance	1	6	2	6	3	6
Setting down case for trial, when not done by defendant ...	1	0	2	0	3	0
Drawing and serving notice thereof, when not done by defendant	1	6	2	6	3	6
Pleading the cause	5	0	12	0	20	0

Digitized by Google

II. Costs to be allowed in Taxation to Defendant's Proctor in all Cases which come to Trial.

1. Where an Advocate is Employed.

	1.		2.		3.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Conference with Client receiving instructions to defend ...	3	6	7	0	10	0
Proxy to defend and entering appearance	1	6	2	0	3	0
Taking copy of Libel per folio	0	3	0	6	0	9
Attending advocate with instructions for answer	2	6	5	0	10	0
Fair copy of answer per folio	0	3	0	6	0	9
Filing same with Documents and list of Witnesses ...	2	6	5	0	7	6
Making and serving copy of same per folio	0	3	0	6	0	9
Brief for advocate per folio	0	6	1	0	1	6
Attending Trial	5	0	10	0	15	0

2. Where an Advocate is not Employed.

Conference with Client receiving instructions to defend ...	3	6	7	0	10	0
Proxy to defend and enter appearance	1	6	2	0	3	0
Taking copy of Libel per folio	0	3	0	6	0	9
Drawing answer and fair copy	2	6	5	0	10	0
Filing same with Documents and list of Witnesses ...	2	6	5	0	7	6
Making and serving copy of same	1	6	2	0	3	0
Pleading the cause	5	0	12	0	20	0

III. Costs to be allowed to Proctors in Taxation where necessary only.

1, Where an Advocate is Employed.

Attending advocate with retainer when instructed so to do ...	1	0	1	6	2	0
Attending advocate with instructions for Replications, Rejoinder or other pleadings	2	6	5	0	10	0
Fair copy of same per folio	0	3	0	6	0	9
Filing same with documents, &c.	2	6	5	0	7	6
Making and serving copy of same per folio	0	3	0	6	0	9
Instructions to make or oppose any special motion ...	1	6	3	0	5	0
Drawing any affidavit	1	0	2	0	3	0
Serving copy of same when requisite	0	6	1	0	1	6
Drawing Subpœnas for Witnesses and attending Secretary to get same signed and delivering to Fiscal—each	0	3	0	6	0	9
Instructions to draw Interrogatories or cross Interrogatories	2	6	5	0	10	0
Fair copy of same per folio	0	3	0	6	0	9
Notice of any motion and service	1	0	2	0	3	0
Attending consultation	3	6	5	0	7	6
Bill of costs and copy	1	0	2	0	3	0
Serving Notice of appointment and copy Bill on Defendant ...	0	6	1	0	1	6
Attending Taxation	1	6	3	0	5	0
Drawing Writ of Execution	1	0	2	0	3	0
Map or survey of Premises when necessary a fair allowance for the Surveyor's trouble and expenses.						
For every necessary Letter written as vouched by the Letter Book	0	6	1	0	1	6

For all necessary Postage, the actual amount as vouched by the production of the Letters. For any other necessary business, fees and charges to be allowed in proportion to the above items, if upon special application the same be approved by the Court.

2. Where an Advocate is not Employed.

Drawing Replication, Rejoinder or other Pleading and fair copy	2	6	5	0	10	0
Filing same with Documents, &c.	2	6	5	0	7	6
Making and serving copy of same	1	6	2	0	3	0
Making any Motion of course	1	0	2	0	3	0
Making or opposing any special motion	2	6	5	0	7	6
Drawing any affidavit	1	0	2	0	3	0
Serving copy of same when requisite	0	6	1	0	1	6
Drawing Subpœnas for Witnesses and attending Secretary to get same signed and delivering to Fiscal—each ...	0	3	0	6	0	9
Drawing Interrogatories or cross Interrogatories and fair copy	3	0	7	0	10	0

Digitized by Google

	1.		2.		3.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Notice of any motion and service	1	0	2	0	3	0
Bill of costs and copy	1	0	2	0	3	0
Serving Notice of appointment and Copy Bill on Defendant	0	6	1	0	1	6
Attending Taxing	1	6	3	0	5	0
Drawing Writs of Execution	1	0	2	0	3	0
Map or survey of premises when necessary, a fair allowance for the Surveyor's trouble and expense						
For every necessary Letter as vouched by the Letter Book ...	0	6	1	0	1	6

For all necessary Postage, the actual amount as vouched by production of the Letters.
For any other necessary business, fees and charges to be allowed in proportion to the above items, if upon special application the same be approved by the Court.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

1. Where an Advocate is Employed.

Proxy	1	0	1	6	2	0
Brief for advocate per folio	0	6	1	0	1	6
Attending Court at hearing	7	6	15	0	20	0
Instructions for making or opposing motion	1	6	3	0	5	0

2. Where an Advocate in not Employed.

Proxy	1	0	1	6	2	0
Pleading or arguing the case	10	0	20	0	30	0
Making or opposing any motion	2	6	5	0	7	6
Fees to two Advocates shall be allowed in third class cases only in both Courts, unless where separate interests are represented.						
In both Courts there shall be allowed for all necessary translations, per folio	0	3	0	6	0	9

FEES to be taken by Advocates and Proctors in Courts of Requests, under Ordinance No. 9 of 1859.

I. Costs as between party and party, where a Proctor or Advocate has appeared.

1. In the COURT of REQUESTS.

In Money Cases, which have not been contested.

In all cases above £2, and not exceeding £5	0	7	6
Do. „ 5 „ 10	0	15	0

In Money Cases, which have been contested.

In all cases above £2, and not exceeding £5	0	15	0
Do. „ 5 „ 10	1	10	0

In all Land Cases.

In all cases not exceeding ... £5	0	15	0
Do. above £5, and not exceeding 10	1	10	0

2. In Appeal.

Brief fee on Argument £1 1s. to £2 2s., according to the length and difficulty of the case Provided that where an Advocate and Proctor shall have appeared for the same party n any case, no additional costs shall be recoverable by reason of such appearance.

II. Costs and Expenses, whether a Proctor or Advocate has appeared or not.

1. Court fees, as regulated by the Schedule annexed to the Ordinance No. 19 of 1852, "To amend the law relating to Stamp duties," or by any ordinance relating to Stamp-duties, which may be in force for the time being.
2. Batta of Witnesses, at the discretion of the Commissioner, and according to the circumstances of each witness.

III. Translator's Fees.

For every folio of 120 words	8d.
For every fractional part of a folio	8d.

Digitized by Google

UNDER THE ORDINANCE, No. 16 OF 1852.

	£	s.	d.
For drawing every deed of transfer of property moveable or immoveable, and every mortgage or other bond, in common form, wherein the value or consideration is expressed, including engrossing, attesting, and registering the same; where the value is under £10	0	2	0
Where the value is £10 and under £20	0	3	0
,, ,, 20 ,, 50	0	4	0
,, ,, 50 ,, 100	0	6	0
,, ,, 100 ,, 200	0	8	0
,, ,, 200 ,, 300	0	12	0
,, ,, 300 ,, 400	0	16	0
,, ,, 400 ,, 500	0	18	0
,, ,, 500 ,, 1,000	1	0	0
,, ,, 1,000 ,, and upwards	3	0	0
For drawing, engrossing, attesting, and registering every deed or transfer, mortgage, or other bond which is not in the ordinary form, but contains various covenants, recitals or conditions, whether the consideration is expressed or not; and all agreements, deeds of donation, leases, powers of attorney or other instruments, including last wills and other testamentary dispositions. For every such document per folio of 120 words or less	0	5	0
For attesting, in duplicate, any deed not drawn by the notary himself ...	0	3	0
For examining, at the request of any party, the title of any property to be transferred or mortgaged, if there is only one deed	0	2	0
If there are more deeds than one, then for each additional deed	0	1	0
For noting each bill of exchange or promissory note, including the copying of it in the book of registry or protest book, and presentment	0	2	6
Protesting ditto	0	7	6
For every duplicate protest	0	5	0
For every act of honor on acceptance, or payment supra protest	0	3	0
For every duplicate of such protest	0	1	6
For copy of a bill paid in part and of receipt	0	3	0
For noting protest of ships or vessels, including the copying of it in the book of registry or protest book	0	10	0
For drawing, engrossing, attesting and recording protest of ships or vessels, for every folio of 120 words or less	0	5	0
For every notarial copy or extract of deeds where parties require same, excepting the attestation, for every folio of 120 words	0	0	9
Fee for attesting same	0	3	0
For very duplicate deed engrossed, attested, and filed in court, half of the above charges			
For preparing certificate of the Colonial Secretary, or other officer, to any document intended to be sent abroad	0	2	6
For attendance, either at the notary's office or elsewhere, in cases of unusual difficulty or importance, for the purpose of reading and settling instruments before execution.	0	3	4

All exclusive of the attendance in case any deed or instrument may not be executed at the house or office of the notary; and also exclusive of the stamp duty.

For attendance at any place other than the notary's house or office, a charge of 1s. 6d. per mile, or for any distance under a mile, shall be allowed as travelling expenses.

If the attendance is at night, double the above charges for attendance.

When an interpreter is required, a charge not exceeding 2s. for every necessary attendance may be made.

FEES UNDER THE FISCALS' ORDINANCE.

We add the Table of Fees sanctioned by the Consolidated Ordinance, No. 4 of 1867.

Fees and Charges to be levied for each Process issued for execution or service on each Suitor, Witness, or other person in any case other than criminal, by any of the Courts of this Island, shall be as follows:—

Digitized by Google

						s.	d.
Where the amount involved in a Civil Suit or the value of the Estate in a Testamentary or other case is under		£2				0	2
Where such amount is		2	but under	£5		0	3
Do	do	5	do	10		0	4
Do	do	10	do	30		0	6
Do	do	30	do	75		0	9
Do	do	75	do	150		1	0
Do	do	150	do	500		1	3
Do	do	500	do	1000		1	9
Do	do	1000	do	5000		2	0
Do	do	5000	or more			3	9

[The above applies only to the Western and Central Provinces, where there are special Fiscals. For the rules in other provinces, see below.—Fees for Conveyance will be the same as given below in all cases.]

MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

The following Fees shall be payable to Registrars under the Marriage Ordinance :—

	£	s.	d.
For inspection of and extract from Registry Books under Ordinance 6 of 1847 ... ... sec. 11	0	1	0
Entry of Notice of Marriage under Ordinance 13 of 1863 sec. 7	0	1	0
Certificate of Notice of Marriage ... ... sec. 9	0	1	0
Solemnizing Marriage ... ... sec. 15	0	3	0

[Under the new Marriage Ordinance, a License to dispense with banns can be obtained only from the Governor, on a stamp of £3. This provision supersedes that in the Stamp Ordinance for a stamp of £1 only as printed on page 114 *Appendix*.]

Table of FEES Received by other PUBLIC OFFICERS.

	£	s.	d.
Medical Practitioners.—For attendance and examination of an Inquest whereat no Post-mortem examination was made (Ordinance No. 8 of 1843)	1	1	0
For a Post-mortem examination and giving evidence thereon ...	2	2	0
Do. with an analysis of the contents of the stomach, &c...	3	3	0
For examination of personal injuries by order of any Justice of the Peace (Ordinance No. 15 of 1843.)	1	1	0
For giving evidence at any Criminal Session, in addition to travelling expenses, for every day necessarily absent from home (Ordinance No. 16 of 1861.)	1	0	0

Pilots' Fees.—For these at the different ports, see the pages further on.

Customs Officers.—Under the Governor's Minute of 12th August 1837, for the admeasurement of Vessels :—

For every Vessel from 15 and not exceeding 50 Tons	0	3	9
„ from 50 to 100	0	5	0
„ from 100 to 200	0	6	0
„ above 200	0	7	6

in lieu of travelling charges and every other allowance.

Stamp Vendors.—For the sale of Stamps—Five per cent on the amount of sale (Ordinance No. 11 of 1861.)

Secretaries of District Courts, entrusted with the administration of Intestate Estates receive Five per cent on property and Two and a half per cent on cash found in the Estate.

Fiscals and their Deputies—On the amount proceeds of Sale in execution held by them:—Of moveable property, three per cent. Of immoveable property, two per cent.

For drawing up every Conveyance of immoveable property when the amount of purchase shall be ...	Under	£ 3...	0	1	0
	Exceeding	3...	0	2	0
		10...	0	3	0
		20...	0	5	0
		50...	0	7	6

[These fees are only applicable to those Provinces where the Government Agents are ex-officio Fiscals, viz., Northern, Southern, North-Western and Eastern provinces. For those in the Western and Central provinces, see above.]

Receivers of Wrecks. (Ordinance No. 5 of 1861) 1*st—Fees to Nautical Assessors*. For every day so employed 1 1 0
and such travelling expenses as may be incurred.

Digitized by Google

2nd—Fees and Remuneration to Receivers of Wrecks.

For every examination instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be in distress, a fee not exceeding ... 1 1 0

But in no case shall a larger fee than £2 be taken for examinations in respect to the same ship and same occurrence.

For every report required from the Receiver for the Agents, or Secretary for Lloyds 1 1 0

Copies of depositions may be furnished at the following charges:—

For each copy of 100 words or under 0 2 0

For every 100 words or part thereof above the first 100 an additional 0 0 6

For wreck or vessel taken by the Receiver into his custody, a commission of 5 per cent upon the value thereof, but the commission shall in no case exceed £50. Travelling allowances may be allowed in addition if incurred.

When services are rendered in respect of a Vessel or Boat in distress not being a wreck, or in respect of the cargo or articles belonging thereto,—for every day the Receiver is employed in the service 1 10 0

Fees and Expenses exclusively incurred in instituting the examination required by clause 14 of the Ordinance and when no services are rendered beyond taking such depositions shall not be considered as a charge on the Ship, but will be paid by Government.

Fees to Native Headmen.—On the collection of Grain Revenue, 5 per cent. on the amount collected. In the Northern Province the rates vary. To *Maniagars*, 3 per cent. To *Odears*, two per cent. On Timber felled upon license in the Government Forests, 10 per cent on the receipts.

Fees for copies of Public Documents.—For every certified copy or extract of such Document—for every folio of 120 words. 0 0 9

For every copy of a Title Deed, Plan on tracing cloth 0 2 0

For each copy on drawing paper... ..... 0 6 0

[See Regulations for Sales of Crown Lands.]

BANKS AND BANKING IN CEYLON.

For the three years ending with 1866, the average monthly circulation of Bank Notes was as follows:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
ORIENTAL	£171,244	£194,295	£196.205
MERCANTILE	80,387	73,122	54,766
Total	£251,631	£267,417	£250,971
ASIATIC		*£12,439	† £9,882

The total issues of the Asiatic Bank, divided by 12 instead of 2 and 10, would leave the figures for 1865 at about £268,000 and 1866 at £258,000. The closing of the Asiatic, and want of confidence in notes gerally, account no doubt for the falling-off in 1866 as compared with 1865. The average of the three years is £259,000, somewhat more than the quarter million. One third of this sum, say £86,000, the Banks are bound by their charters to show to the Treasurer of the Colony, month by month, as specie in their coffers. Other precautions in favour of the public are taken in granting Charters, and as yet the system has certainly worked well in Ceylon. The Treasurer, Mr. Vane, states in the the Blue Book for 1865 that he has always found the amount of specie in the Banks considerably to exceed the reserve of one third. The Charters amongst other securities make each shareholder liable for double his share. The local Government require that the Directors of a Bank of issue should prove that the specified capital has been fully subscribed for and that shares amounting to half of that capital have been paid up.

* Average of two months only. † Ten months only.

The assertion is rash, that there could be no run on Government. It was to prevent such a contingency very much that the withdrawal of Government notes was decided on, as well as to prevent the absurd practice of Government counting its own notes as available assets. Sir Colin Campbell at the opening of his career as Governor in December 1841, applied to the Home Government for permission to increase the issue of Paper money from £87,400 to £100,000, on the ground that the lesser amount was inadequate to the wants of the community; but the Lords of the Treasury refused to give their sanction to any increase of what they regarded as "*the floating debt of the Island.*" At that time Mr., now Sir Charles Trevelyan was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury and he had just previously granted a Charter (then a rare and much valued document,) to the Bank of Ceylon which commenced business in Colombo on 1st June 1841, six months before Sir Colin Campbell's Despatch was written. It did not open in Kandy until 1843. On the 23rd of October 1843 a branch of the Bank of Western India was established in Ceylon, to the satisfaction of the planters and merchants, but according to Master Attendant James Steuart, (that earnest contender for the sovereign right of Government alone to issue paper money as well as coin,) to the dismay and change of policy of the gallant old soldier who then administered the Government. Mr. Steuart's words are:—

"While such were the hopes of European adventurers, the Governor became apprehensive of the power of these rival institutions to combine and occasion a run upon the Treasury to cash the Government notes in circulation. It was thus that this gallant old General—whose distinguished early courage attracted the notice of his Chief, and attached him to the staff of the great Duke of Wellington—as Governor of Ceylon, shrank from the responsibility of continuing the use of Government paper currency without a silver army of reserve in the Treasury vaults sufficient to meet the whole of its circulating medium."

The nominal capital of the Bank of Ceylon was £125,000. As we have already stated the Western Bank of India whose head-quarters were at Bombay began to compete with the Bank of Ceylon both in Colombo and Kandy on 23rd October 1843. In 1844, in pursuance we suppose of the new policy adopted by the Home and Local Governments, a Bill was passed, extending to private Bankers, the privilege of issuing paper money, on terms which even those who did not go so far as Mr. James Stewart or Earl Grey, as to the advantages to the State of being the sole issuer of Paper money, thought unduly liberal towards the Banks and unjustly unfavourable towards Government and the public. The Government notes, with the advantage of being a legal tender, continued for 12 years after this date to circulate side by side with the notes of private Banks. Concisely stated the legislation on the subject of notes issued by Banks may be thus summed up:—

The Ordinance No. 23 of 1844 imposed a composition duty of 7s. for every £100 in circulation, and required Bankers not possessing a Charter to take out annual licenses on a £20 stamp for each place up to three, in the Colony, in which they might establish themselves. Chartered Bankers got the licenses free. The Ordinance now in force, No. 2 of 1861, raised the composition (notwithstanding the interested opposition of the Bankers) to 1 per cent. on the average circulation (payable in this as in the former case half-yearly) and restricted the issue of Notes to Banks having a Royal Charter or being authorised by a local Ordinance, such Banks to fulfil the condition of keeping bullion equal to one-third of their issues in reserve, &c. On certain conditions, mainly that and the course of commerce in this Colony for an important period, but as closing the interval in which the usance of 6 months was granted.

Digitized by Google

of redeeming notes at out-station Cutcherries with specie after a notice of 60 days, Government by notices in December 1855—January 1859 and June 1863, announced that the notes of the Oriental and Mercantile, and of all other Banks giving equal security of convertibility, &c., should be received at all Government Cutcherries, &c. This was after Government had formally withdrawn its own notes from circulation which was done from 1st January 1856. Up to the end of 1862, the sums received by Government for licenses and composition were paltry. If Mr. Andree was correct (see his article in the Directory for 1864-65,) only notes of £2 and upwards paid duty. Here are the figures:—

1858 £ 39—16—10; 1859 £ 83— 3—11;
1860 £104—13— 4; 1861 £162—13— 8;

or for the four years, £390—7—9. Since the composition has been raised from 7s. to 20s. per hundred pounds average circulation, and imposed on all notes, the figures have shewn a larger, but still an inadequate return, as follows:—

1862 £ 848—6—5; 1863 £2,155—6—3;
1864 £2,656—7—3; 1865 £2,609—4—9;

or for the four years £8,269 4s 8d. Master Attendant Steuart and others look on the amount of notes in circulation as a loan without interest to the Banks. To a certain extent this is true, as well as the fact that they must gain something by notes destroyed or lost. On the other hand it must be remembered that specie equal to one-third of the circulation must be kept in reserve; that to secure for their notes the acceptance of Government the Banks must be ready, at 60 days' notice to send specie to redeem notes at Trincomalie or places equally distant; that the best managed Banks (witness the Mercantile in January 1867) are liable to "runs;" and that considering the good Banks do to a country by introducing capital and fostering industry and enterprise, they deserve great encouragement from Government and the community. To Government it is no small recompense for parting with their sovereign privilege, that they are saved all the danger and disgrace of a possible run on the Treasury and the utter confusion of accounts which during the Government of Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Torrington led to the counting of Government's own "promises to pay" amongst available assets and surplus revenue. It is a curious fact, however, of which Mr. Steuart does not fail to make the most in his Notes on Ceylon, (printed but not published,) that the late Mr. James Wilson, who as Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, framed the despatches which upset Earl Grey's theory and substituted Bank for Government Notes in Ceylon, did himself, subsequently, when Finance Minister of India, establish a Government Paper currency on the neighbouring Continent. It is curious also that the policy of British Colonies and Possessions should be so variable on the subject. In India and Mauritius, the Government reserve the right of issuing paper money. In Ceylon and Australia, the privilege is conceded to Banking Institutions.

The history of paper-money in Ceylon, in brief seems to be this. At the capitulation of Colombo the British Government became responsible for Dutch Kredit Brieven equal to £12,695. Those promissory notes bore interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and after the lapse of 70 years we still occasionally see in the accounts of the Colony an item for the "redemption of Credit Brieven." In 1800, Governor North issued £10,000 worth of notes for 25, 50 and 100 rix-dollars each. In 1812, Sir Robert Brownrigg received permission to increase the issues to 5 or 6 lacs [of rix-dollars, we suppose,] provided the amount did not exceed the balances in the Treasury and the Cutcherries

Digitized by Google

In 1825, the debentures issued to pay the expenses of the Kàndian War having been redeemed, Lord Bathurst directed that no further debentures or any other species of security should be issued on any account or to any person whatever, and that the rix-dollar notes should be gradually withdrawn and cancelled. These instructions were obeyed and no Ceylon debentures again were issued until specially sanctioned by the Home Government for the purpose of raising money for the Railway. [Master Attendant Steuart always contended for the advantage of a public debt as affording a safe means of investment for funds belonging to widows and orphans and many will doubtless agree with him. The Home Government, however, with the experience of Jamaica, are naturally unwilling to see a Colony getting into debt.] In 1826, Lord Bathurst sanctioned the substitution of notes expressed in sterling for the rix-dollar notes, provided the new notes were not of a lower denomination than £1. On 29th August 1827, the Government notes were declared a legal tender. Then followed the steps we have already detailed: the advent of the Banks of Ceylon and Western India, issuing notes which were not received by Government; the proposal of Sir Colin Campbell to increase the Government issues; the refusal of the Home Government to increase the floating debt; the alarm of the Governor lest Government should be subjected to a run; the confusion of accounts which converted a surplus into a deficiency; legislation for Banks of issue and the final retiring of Government notes in their favour from the beginning of 1856. Since then the advance in the issues has gone on until the contrast between 1854 (when the Mercantile Bank commenced operations and added its issues to those of the Oriental Bank Corporation,) and 1866 is

1854 :	Oriental Notes	£61,000
	Govt. do. (say)	70,000
	Total...	£131,000
1866 :	Bank Notes	260,000
	Increase in Paper-money...	£129,000

That is the paper-money in circulation in Ceylon has, as nearly as possible, doubled in twelve years. The table which we give on page 35 will shew the steps of the advance. In 1865, the issues of a third Bank, the Asiatic, came in to swell our returns. We begin 1867, with only the Oriental and Mercantile Banks. The Asiatic commenced operations in July 1864, and closed in October 1866. Two other Banks have come and gone within the past two years, neither of which, however, issued paper-money. The Bank of Hindustan opened in Ceylon on 4th July 1864 and stopped on 25th November 1866. The Royal Bank of India commenced business in Colombo on 13th March 1865 and closed with the last day of 1866. Before many months of 1867 elapse, the Bank of Madras will have established a Branch in Ceylon; and some believe it probable that the Agra may open here. Here, as elsewhere, it has been proved that if Banks do good by introducing capital and encouraging useful industry and legitimate enterprise, they are also capable of inflicting great mischief by granting undue facilities to reckless speculators, whose ultimate ruin re-acts injuriously on legitimate commerce. But discount business and not the issue of paper-money is, after all, the principal and the most profitable matter in which Banking institutions can engage; and the table of rates of exchange which we give below for the eleven years extending from 1856 to 1866, is specially interesting not only as shewing the fluctuations in the value of money

Digitized by Google

by the Banks. Henceforward the returns will give the rates for 4 months' Bills—that is as far as the Banks are concerned. Allowing for intermediate fluctuations, the rate of exchange—that is the price at which a planter or merchant could purchase money from the banks on a 6 months' bill—has gone gradually down until 1865, shewed a rate almost exactly half that of 1856,—1866 shewing a rise of rather more than 1 per cent. over its predecessor.—1857, a year of financial disaster shewed the highest rates, the average closely touching 10 per cent., while the year began as the previous year ended with 11. The minimum was reached in 1865, also a year of financial disaster in England. In July of 1866 the rate for a six months' bill was actually down to 2 per cent., and transactions may have been done at ½ to 1 per cent. lower. We fear that 1867 has not begun favourably either for drawers or remitters. Bills can now be drawn only at 4 months, and after the experience of the past two years, we fancy the banks look at both sides of a Bill before they discount. It is expected that one effect of the new rules of Usance will be to lower the price of produce generally here—the demand being restricted in proportion to the limited accommodation by the Banks. —For those who wish to remit this is about the worst January we can remember. In the same month in former years money always commanded a premium and a hundred pound bill could be got for considerably less than £100. Now a Bill @ sight for £100 cannot be obtained at less than £101. The Banks describe that as their charge for sending the money to England; but the money is theirs to use here, and the state of Exchange undoubtedly shows that trade is dull and enterprise checked and that the Banks have as much money or more than they can profitably employ. No doubt the privilege of issuing notes leads largely to this result and gives the Banks great advantages, so long as they retain the confidence of Government and the public.

STATEMENT of the average monthly CIRCULATION of the Oriental, Chartered Mercantile and Asiatic Banks in Ceylon, for the following years:—

Year.	Oriental. £	s.	d.	Mercantile. £	s.	d.	Asiatic. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
1854	61,392	0	0	The Notes of this			—			61,392	0	0
1855	63,478	0	0	Bank were not re-			—			63,478	0	0
1856	53,890	0	0	cognised by Govt.			—			53,890	0	0
1857	73,491	0	0	until Jany. 1859.			—			73,491	0	0
1858	65,744	0	0				—			65,744	0	0
1859	78,184	0	0	20,150	0	0	—			98,334	0	0
1860	120,958	0	0	35,976	0	0	—			156,934	0	0
1861	113,391	0	0	36,977	0	0	—			150,360	0	0
1862	125,243	0	0	42,261	0	0	—			167,504	0	0
1863	188,599	0	0	69.643	0	0	—			258.242	0	0
1864	171,244	0	0	80,387	0	0	—			259,631	0	0
1865	194,295	0	0	73,122	0	0	12,439	0	0	272,856	0	0
1866	196,205	0	0	54,766	0	0	9,882	0	0	260,853	0	0

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF PAPER MONEY IN CEYLON FOR 1865 & 1866.

	1865.			1866.		
	Oriental.	Mercantile.	Asiatic.	Oriental.	Mercantile.	Asiatic.
January...	212,979	90,516	...	226,794	76,790	16,411
February	205,057	92,557	...	210,553	74,843	15,829
March.....	206,245	85,374	...	199,009	70,979	17,029
April... ...	184,243	79,067	...	186,434	64,101	15,834
May.....	178,690	74,686	...	182,670	55,008	13,277
June... ...	176,302	69,112	...	175,690	47,759	4,148
July... ...	170,750	62,200	...	171,152	44,835	2,236
August ...	186,402	60,265	...	174,299	43,097	3,397
Sept... ...	185,186	61,493	...	177,164	45,300	3,875
October ...	196,905	61,277	...	205,135	44,872	1,842*
November	204,819	65,041	9,210	218,819	45,476	...
December.	224,957	75,874	15,668	226,652	44,132	...
£	2,531,546	877,462	24,878	2,354,461	657,192	93,878
£	194,295	73,122	12,439	196,205	54,766	9,882

* To 16th October.

RATES OF EXCHANGE for 6 months' sight Document Bills on London, ruling in Colombo during 11 years ending 1866.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.	℔ cent. disct.
January.....	9 10 10½	11 10	10 9	7 6	7	6 7 8	6 5	6 5	10 8	5	8, 10, 8,
February.....	11 12	10	7	7 9	8	8	5	5	8 7	5	8, 7, 6½
March.....	11 10	9	7	8 9	8	8	5 4	5 6	7 8	5 4½	6½ 6
April	10	8	7	7	7	8 7	4	6 5	8	4½ 2½	7, 7½, 7
May.....	9	8	7	9	6	7	4	5 6	8	2½	7, 6½
June.....	7½ 7	9 11½	6	7 5	5 4	7 5	4	6	8, 7 6½	2½ 2	6½ 6, 5,
July	7	10½	5 3	5	4	5	4	6 5	6½	2, 3, 3½	6, 5,
August.....	7	10 9	3	5	4 5	5 4	4	5	6½, 7, 7½	3½	5, 4, 3,
September...	7½	10	4	5	5	4	4	5	8	3½ 4½	3
October	8	10	5	5	5 4	4	4 5	5	8 7	4½, 6, 7	3, 3½, 4
November ...	9 10	10	6 7	6	4 5	5 6	5 6	6 7	7 6½, 6	7, 6½, 6	4, 4½
December ...	10½ 11	11	7	7	6	6	6	10	6	6, 5½ 7½	4½, 4.
Average Annual rates	9.31	9·73	6.20	6.68	5.44	6.11	4.68	5.77	7·34	4·54	5·82

N. B.—It must be remembered that the above are the highest quotations; actual transactions being done at ⅛ to 1 per cent. better.

Digitized by Google

HINTS TO THOSE WHO DRAW CHEQUES.

As almost everybody here keeps an account with one or other of the Banks, the following Hints (obtained from a reliable source) may be useful :—

1.—When not using your Cheque Book, keep it under lock and key.

2—When filling in the amount, see that you leave no room for additions thereto by another party, and begin writing the amount as much to the left as possible.

3—By the new Stamp Ordinance, on and after 1st January 1862, Cheques may be payable to *Bearer* or *Order*, but will all require a penny stamp, without which they cannot be paid. A Postage Stamp will not suffice.

4.—Always use the same signature as the specimen you have left with the Bank. If you don't, the Bank for its own security and yours too, will return you the Cheque with the remark "Signature differs."

5.—For the sake of Security, Cheques are sometimes crossed; they are then *only payable to a Bank*, so you should not cross them when you intend the money to be drawn by a private individual, unless you know him to keep an account with either of the Banks, in which case it can of course be collected for him.

6.—The Banks do not apparently object to the erasure of the word "Bearer" and the substitution of "Order" on their Cheques; but a Cheque without either of those words on its face, requiring (for all sums over £5,) a different stamp for that provided by the Bank, cannot be paid, and it must be borne in mind that Cheques payable to "Order," cannot be paid without the endorsement of the payee: that being the effect of the alteration from "Bearer."

7.—The "crossing" generally consists of the name of the Bank written across the Cheque from top to bottom between two parallel lines.

8—(Perhaps unnecessary to the readers of this Book): Don't draw, unless you have money to meet the Cheque.

THE SAVINGS' BANK.

This is a semi-Government Institution (first opened on 6th August 1832,) which receives and grants interest on small Deposits. By Ordinance No. 12 of 1859 the management of the Bank was vested in three Trustees and fifteen Managers: the Treasurer of the Colony being Treasurer of the Institution. A Secretary and Clerks are paid out of the profits arising from the difference between interest granted on Deposits and that charged on Loans.

The substance of the Rules issued 4th April 1860, are that:—A Depositor cannot lodge less than 1s. at a time—more than £50 in one year—or more than £250 in all. Charitable Socities or Institutions may deposit £250 per annum up to £750, after which only 3 per cent. shall be allowed. The interest at present allowed, liable to alteration at the annual meetings of the Board of Management, is 6 per cent. The Bank lends money at 7 per cent. on pledge or mortgage of moveable or immoveable property; and Securities of Government of Britain, India or Ceylon. A loan of one-half the appraised value of property is given without, and two-thirds with collateral security. The interest is payable monthly and the principal when demanded. Deposits are received and money paid every Monday from 12 o'clock to 3 P. M. Small sums can be withdrawn at any time and sums exceeding £5 after a week's notice.

Any person, desirous of becoming a Depositor, shall, on making his first deposit, and at other times, if required to do so, declare his residence and occupation, and affix his signature or mark to such declaration, in a Book to be kept for that purpose, and every Depositor shall be furnished with a Deposit Book, in which all sums lodged or withdrawn must be entered by the Actuary at the time of the transaction.

Persons who are already Depositors may send additional sums with their Deposit Books.

Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their deposits on any day appointed by the Actuary, not exceeding the following periods after notice has been given for that purpose, viz:—

Digitized by Google

Above £5 and under £50 one week.
50 100 two weeks.
Above 100 four weeks.

Deposit can only be repaid to the Depositor himself, or to his duly constituted attorney, or to the bearer of an order witnessed by a Justice of the Peace, a Public Notary, a Manager of the Bank, or a Member of the Branch Committee. The Depositor's Book must be produced in every case, and signed by the person receiving the money.

Interest will be calculated on sums of 10*s*., 20*s*., 30*s*., and so on, (but not on any fractional part of 10*s*.) from the first day of the month subsequent to that in which the Deposit shall have been made. The Interest will be entered as Cash deposits on the 31st December in each year, and Depositors' Books must be sent to the Actuary during the early part of the year, that the Interest may be entered therein. When an account is closed, interest will be allowed up to the end of the month previous to the date of the withdrawal.

Interest on Deposits shall be paid for one year only after the death of any Depositor, or of his ceasing to reside in Ceylon.

THE LOAN BOARD.

This is an Institution presided over by three Government Commissioners and managed by a Secretary, which lends out at interest, on the security of Household property, the moneys of Suitors, Intestate Estates, Minors. &c., in deposit. The Board was established in 1824 with reference to moneys under the administration of the Supreme Court. The Charter of 1833 having transferred jurisdiction in all Civil cases to the District Courts, Regulation 7 of 1835 was passed providing for the necessary changes. No. 13 of 1848 raised the interest on moneys lent to 9 per cent ; but the Commissioners being allowed, with the consent of the Governor to lower the rate, 7 per cent has been for years and is now the rate charged. The funds of the *Weeskamer* and *Boedelkamer* (Orphan and Estate Funds), were kept in separate accounts, the interest therefrom being paid wholly to Government. One-third of the interest accruing on other funds has always gone to Government towards the expenses of management. The Ordinance No. 4 of 1865 materially altered the constitution and management of the Loan Board, fixing the whole management in three Government Commissioners and relieving the Supreme Court Judges from the responsibility and control previously existing.

The Ordinance also gave Government power to use all funds unclaimed for more than a third of a century for purposes cognate to or connected with the administration of justice, and a sum of £36,150 has accordingly been appropriated for building Courts, Jails, &c. Moneys not claimed within ten years shall be used for similar purposes, with the reservation that if a claim to any portion of such money is established within a third of a century, Government shall pay back interest and principal.—The rules framed by the present Commissioners and sanctioned by the Governor, appear below :—

The Rules to be observed by Applicants for Loans, are as follows :—

1. As a general rule no larger amoun than one-half the appraised value shall be lent on any property or properties, and the rate of interest to be charged on such loans shall be 7 per centum per annum.

2. Any person desirous of obtaining a loan must make application by letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, in which he is to state the amount required, and the nature of the security tendered, and at the same time forward the title deeds of the property proposed to be mortgaged, and the fee for legal opinion as to the validity of the deeds.

Digitized by Google

3. The Secretary, on receiving an application will submit the same to the Commissioners, together with the title deeds, the opinion of the legal adviser, and a sworn appraisement of the property. The decision of the Commissioners will be communicated to the applicant by the Secretary.

4. No loan will be granted on any speculative property, nor on any security but that of household or landed property. It is to be distinctly understood that no loans will be made on any Coffee, Sugar or other plantations.

5. In the event of funds not being immediately available, a Register shall be kept in which applications for loans shall be inserted according to priority.

6. The fees to be paid for appraisement of properties shall be half per cent. on the amount which shall be lent.

7. The necessary mortgage Bonds shall be executed by the Notary of the Board, and all expenses attendant on the legal completion of the loan shall be borne by the borrower.

8. The interest payable on loan shall be considered due monthly, in terms of the Bond, but in no case shall arrears of more than three months be allowed to accumulate. No notice of the interest due will be given, and any person allowing it to remain unpaid more than fifteen days beyond such period shall be required immediately to pay off both Principal and Interest, and in default of compliance process of parate execution will be sued out.

All bonds will be made payable on demand as heretofore; but at the commencement of every year all loans will be re-considered with reference to the state and present value of the property mortgaged, and if thought necessary by the Board, the Securities will be re-appraised at the expense of the borrowers, and enquiry will be made:—

1st. Whether the property is in good repair. 2nd. Whether the borrower is solvent, and residing in the Island.

9. The Secretary of the Board shall, at the commencement of the year, inspect and report upon the existing state and value of the Properties mortgaged. The expenses incurred on such annual inspection by the Secretary, shall be considered as forming part of the cost of the working of the Establishment.

10. The Commissioners will, from time to time appoint, appraisers to the Loan Board, and the names of such authorized persons will be recorded in a Register to be kept for that purpose.

11. The Loan Board shall have an account with each District Court; such account shall include all sums deposited by that Court under the head Suitors' or Estate moneys, or otherwise; and each receipt and payment under its respective number shall be entered in a separate Ledger to be kept for that purpose for the several District Courts of each Province.

12. At the end of each quarter the Board shall audit the accounts of Interest received, and shall set apart one-third to be paid to Government in terms of the 16th clause of the Ordinance.

13. After deducting the said ⅓rd, there shall be allotted in respect of all sums in deposit, on which Interest is due, a dividend on the interest received by the Loan Board during the preceding Quarter.

14. Dividends shall not be calculated of lower fractions than one farthing on a pound sterling of principal, and any sum the retaining of which render such calculations necessary, shall be carried over to the next quarterly account.

15. Dividends shall not be declared on fractional parts of a pound sterling.

Digitized by Google

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE EAST.

(From the London & China Express.)

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street.

Messageries Imperiales, Head office in Paris; R. W. and H. Horne, Agents, 4, Moorgate-street.

China Steamship and Labuan Coal Company, Ethelburga House, 70, Bishopsgate-street.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Gresham House.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, J. H. Waldluck, Secretary.

Singapore Coir Company (Limited), J. M. Little, Esq., Agent, 22, Cannon-street.

Singapore Gas Company, 25, Poultry, Robert King, Secretary.

Pacific Saw Mills, Hakodadi, Armitstead and Co., Agents, 21, Old Broad-street.

Amoy Dock Company, Zulueta and Co., Agents, 22, Moorgate-street,

Shanghai Wharf Company, D. and G. Latimer and Co., Agents, St. Swithin's-lane.

Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, Morrison and Co., Agents, Crown Court, Philpot-lane.

North China Insurance Company, Ashton and Co., Agents, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.

Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., Agents, 3, Lombard-street.

Union Insurance Company of Canton, Dent Palmer and Co., Agents, Kings' Arms Yard, Moorgate-street.

Hong Kong Insurance Company, Gledstanes and Co., Agents, 26, Austin Friars.

China Traders' Insurance Company, Hong Kong, Fearon and Co., Agents, 36, Great St. Helens.

Hong Kong Marine Insurance Company, Farbridge, Holliday and Co., Agents, Manchester.

Ceylon Company, 7, East India Avenue, J. Anderson, Secretary.

Borneo Company, 7, Mincing-lane, R. Harvey, Manager.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited), of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman and Co., Agents, 34 Great St. Helens.

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, Mackintosh Balfour, Manager.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-Court, Threadneedle-street, G. N. Adam, Manager.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 52, Threadneedle-street, D. T. Robertson, General Manager.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Union Bank of London, Agents.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, W. H. Vacher, Agent, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, C. J. F. Stuart, Chief Manager.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY.

COMMISSION AND GODOWN RENT, AGREED UPON BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CEYLON.

On the 25th April, 15th May and 12th June, 1839; and revised on the 5th August, 1848.

	Per cent.
1—On all sales, purchases and shipments	5
With the following exceptions:—	
On return made with the proceeds of Goods, on which commission has been previously charged	5
On Treasure, Bullion and Bank shares	2½
On all property withdrawn, shipped or delivered to order ...	1

Digitized by Google

2—On Guaranteeing Sales, Bills, Bonds, Contracts, or other Engagements 2½
3—On Ships' Disbursements 2½
4—On advertising for Freights or Passengers, on the amount of Freight or passage money, whether the same pass through the Agent's hands or not 6
5—On affecting Insurance, or writing orders for Insurance ... ¼
6—In settling losses, partial or general, and returns of Premium 5
7—On procuring Money on Respondentia 2½
8—On attending the delivery of Contract Goods, or receiving and delivering private commission of Wines, Cattle and Merchandize... 2½
9—On the total sum of the debit or credit side of an account at the option of the Agent, excepting items on which a commission of 5 per cent. is chargeable 1
10—On effecting remittances, or on purchasing, selling or negociating Bills of Exchange 1
11—On collecting Freight, inward or outward 5
12—On letters of Credit granted 2½
13—On the management of Estates, as Executors, Administrators or Attorneys 5
14—On Debts, when a process at law or arbitration is necessary ... 2½
And if recovered by such means 5
15—On all other debts collected or secured 5
16—On executing transfers of immoveable property..... 1
17—On landing, clearing and delivering Specie from Steamers or other Vessels, when above £1,000 ... ... ½
If under £1,000 ... ... ½
18—On sale or purchase of Ships, Houses or Lands 2½

Rates of Godown Rent per Month:—

	s.	d.
Coffee, Rice, Sugar and Saltpetre, per bag	0	3
Cinnamon, per bale	1	0
Piece Goods per bale or case	1	0
Cotton, screwed per bale	0	6
Do. Raw per do.	1	0
Coir Rope or Junk, per cwt.	0	1
Wine, Spirits, Beer, Oil, &c., per leaguer or pipe.....	2	0
Wine in six dozen chests	0	6
Rough Goods, such as Earthenware in crates, per 50 cubic feet ...	2	0

All other Articles in proportion to the above.

PORTS OF COLOMBO, GALLE, AND TRINCOMALIE.

The *Gazette* of January 6th 1866, contains a Proclamation, under the Master Attendant's Ordinance, 6, of 1865, fixing the limits of the Ports of Galle and Colombo and the Regulations for each Port, as follows :—

Ports.	Limit of each Port.
COLOMBO ...	Limits of Port of Colombo are North, a line extending due West from Mutwal Point to a distance of 2¾ miles; South, a line extending due West from the Flag Staff to a distance of 2 miles.
GALLE ...	To the Eastward, Unowattena Point; to the Westward, Gindurah Point; to the Southward, the usual sea league from the coast line between these points.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF COLOMBO, AND TABLE OF RATES FOR PILOTAGE AND PORT CHARGES.

1. All vessels above 200 tons burthen arriving within the Port of Colombo, and vessels taking Pilots, shall pay Pilotage at the rate of Fifteen shillings inwards and Fifteen shillings outwards.

2. Pilots detained on board any vessel longer than 48 hours are by the Ordinance No. 6 of 1865, entitled to claim Eight shillings for every day's de-

Digitized by Google

tention after that time. Application for Pilots to be made to the Master Attendant, in writing or by a signal.

3. Commanders of all vessels within the Port of Colombo are required to permit warps to be made fast for the purpose of assisting vessels in mooring or shifting their berths, and to keep them fast until requested to let them go by the officer in charge of the vessel mooring.

4. Commanders of all vessels arriving within the Port of Colombo are required to report themselves without delay at the Custom House and Master Attendant's Office, and to furnish the Collector of Customs and the Master Attendant with a list of passengers arriving and embarking in their ships; and within 48 hours previous to sailing to give notice to the Master Attendant of intention to sail, and to display a Blue Peter at the Fore.

5. Commanders of all vessels arriving within the Port of Colombo are required to deliver to the Report Boat, without delay, all Post Office or other Public Packets or loose letters intended for the Port.

6. The firing of guns or rockets or burning blue lights, between the hours of sunset and sunrise are prohibited, unless in case of distress, when two guns may be fired within an interval of 5 minutes; at the same time two good lights should be hoisted perpendicular where best seen. These signals will be promptly attended to from the shore.

7. Commanders of all vessels at anchor in the Port of Colombo are required to cause a bright light to be hoisted at the starboad fore-yard arm, between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

8. Commanders of all vessels within the Port of Colombo are required to give the Master Attendant, in writing, full particulars of any anchors or cables they may lose, with the depth of water and cross bearings of the place where they were lost, together with any marks or description by which they could be recognized when recovered.

9. All persons are prohibited from making fast any vessel, raft, timber, or other articles to any buoy, beacon, or sea mark.

10. Government anchors and cables are kept for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress, which can be obtained on application to the Master Attendant, at the following rates of hire:—For an anchor per day 4*s*. 6*d*., and for a cable per day, 9*s*.

11. No boat whatever shall communicate with vessels until after the visit of the Government Port Boat. The Tindal or person in charge of any boat offending against this rule shall be liable to the penalty imposed by the Ordinance, in addition to the suspension of his license and that of the Boat.

12. Complaints against any of the subordinates of the Master Attendant's Department, or against any of the boatmen of the Port of Colombo, should be made to the Master Attendant as soon as possible, in order that the complaint may be at once inquired into.

REGULATIONS AND TABLE OF RATES FOR THE HIRE OF CARGO AND PASSENGER BOATS PLYING AT THE PORT OF COLOMBO.

1. Owners and Tindals of Boats shall give notice at the Master Attendant's Office whenever, for repairs or other causes, their Boats are withdrawn from work or from the Port, so that their numbers may be taken off the Register for the time they are so withdrawn.

2. The transfer of a Boat by the owner should also be notified at the Master Attendant's Office.

3. The number of Passengers the Boat is licensed to carry shall be legibly painted on the back board in the stern, or some other conspicuous place.

4. All Cargo and Passenger Boats within the Port of Colombo shall be anchored or moored in such places as may be appointed by the Master Attendant and no idle or unemployed Boat shall remain alongside of any Wharf or Jetty.

5. A free passage of 60 feet in width shall be kept leading to each Jetty, and a free passage of 20 feet in width on each side of every Jetty within the Port of Colombo.

Digitized by Google

6. The Master Attendant will appoint an Officer of his Department to control the daily proceedings of all Boats.

7. No Boat whatever shall communicate with the vessels until after the visit of the Government Port Boat, the Tindal or person in charge of any Boat offending against this rule shall be liable, in addition to the penalty imposed by the Ordinance, to the suspension of his license and that of the Boat.

8. Complaints against any of the Officers of the Master Attendant's Department, or against any of the Boatman of this Port, should be made to the Master Attendant as soon as possible, in order that the complaint may be at once inquired into.

9. The following are the rates of Boat hire for Cargo and Passenger Boats plying within the Port of Colombo :—

For Cargo, Outer Roads.

Size of Boat.				£	s.	d.
9 to 15 tons,	ordinary weather trip,	to one mile from	C. House Point	0	10	0
6 to 9 do.	do.	do.	do.	0	7	6
3 to 6 do.	do.	do.	do.	0	5	0
1½ to 3 do.	do.	do.	do.	0	2	6

Transhipment per trip,—same rates as above, with an additional half for the first trip.

Half the above rates for an ordinary weather trip to the Inner Harbour.

For Passengers, Outer Roads.

Size of Boat.	No. of Passengers allowed to carry.			£	s.	d.
9 to 15 tons	30	ordinary weather trip,	to one mile from C.H.P.	0	10	0
6 to 9 do.	20	do.	do.	0	7	6
3 to 6 do.	15	do.	do.	0	5	0
1½ to 3 do.	6	do.	do.	0	2	6
Canoe do.	2	do.	do.	0	1	6

Haf the above rates for an ordinary weather trip to the Inner Harbour.

Note.—For every ¼ of a mile beyond one mile from Custom House Point, an additional half of the foregoing rates may be charged.

From sunset to sunrise, during foul weather, and on Sundays and Public Holidays, double hire may be charged.

Parties requiring a boat during very stormy weather, or during a gale of wind, to make their own arrangements as to the amount of boat hire.

Questions as to the state of the weather, in view of the charges to be made, should be settled by the Master Attendant, whose decision will be considered final.

1½ to 3 ton boats are only allowed to carry as cargo light packages or passenger's luggage.

A line drawn from the Custom House Point to Mutwal Point shall define the limits of the Inner Harbour.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE PORT OF GALLE, AND RATES FOR PILOTAGE, WHICH SHALL BE LEVIED THERE-AT.

1. No vessel of above 100 tons shall enter the Port of Galle, or leave it, or move from one place to another within it, between sunset and sunrise, without the special permission of the Master Attendant.

2. Mail steam ships or other public vessels, should the Public Service require it, may on extraordinary occasions leave the port, until midnight, on application to the Master Attendant, who may give the necessary orders.

3. All vessels are to be berthed by the Pilot bringing them into the Port, and after mooring are required to have on deck, ready to veer away, 15 fathoms of each bower cable, should they be called on suddenly to do so by the Master Attendant or his Deputies.

4. All vessels shall anchor, moor and, unmoor, when and where required by the Master Attendant:—all vessels in the way of others proceeding to sea

Digitized by Google

shall move when required to clear a passage or channel and all vessels shall be moved or warped from place to place as required by the Master Attendant.

5. No vessel shall cast off a warp or hawser that has been made fast to her, to assist a vessel in mooring, without being required so to do by the Pilot or Officer in charge of the vessel mooring.

6. All vessels are to rig in their jib and driver booms, and to turn in board boat's davits; vessels lying with their yards square, or with spars, anchors or other things projecting from their sides, which may occasion fouling with another vessel, will do so at their own risk, and shall remove such spars, anchors, or other things, when required by the Master Attendant.

7. All vessels shall, at the setting-in of the South-West monsoon, about the months of May and June, set down top-gallant yards and masts, and otherwise be kept as snug as possible aloft, and be prepared to slack away their stern moorings, during heavy squalls, in preference to holding on until they part.

8. In the event of a vessel parting or bringing home her stern moorings, and there being a vessel moored to leeward of her, the slacking away of whose stern moorings would enable the weather vessel to swing clear to her bower anchors, the vessel to leeward must immediately slack away her stern moorings, and should it be necessary, and she has room, also veer away sufficient bower cable to allow the weather vessel to clear her.

9. In cases when ships during the night are in distress, and in want of immediate assistance, they must fire two guns, the second five minutes after the first, with one or more blue lights, hoisting at the same time two good lights perpendicularly where best seen, when every possible assistance will be given.

10. Masters and Commanding Officers of vessels are prohibited from firing guns or burning blue lights, or making any signal which may be taken for a signal of distress, between sunset and sunrise.

11. Masters of vessels shall give the Master Attendant immediate notice of the loss of an anchor, but are expected to recover their own anchors; should they require assistance an anchor launch and Pilot can be had on application at the Master Attendant's Office.

12. Vessels shall moore head and stern as soon as possible after arrival.

13. Commanders of all vessels within the Port of Galle are required to permit warps to be made fast for the purpose of assisting vessels, in mooring or shifting their berths, and to keep them fast until requested to let them go by the officer in charge of the vessel mooring.

14. Commanders of all vessels at anchor in the Port of Galle are required to cause a bright light to be hoisted at the starboard fore-yard arm, between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

15. All persons are prohibited from making fast any vessel, raft, timber, or other articles, to any buoy, beacon, or sea mark.

16, No vessel not carrying a properly qualified Medical Officer shall communicate with the shore, or permit any person, except a Pilot, to board them until they have permission from the Health Officer.

17. Vessels provided with a properly qualified Medical Officer shall not land cases of infectious disease without the knowledge and consent of the local Medical Officer of Government.

18. All mails and letters are to be sent on shore by the first boat.

19. Masters of vessels shall furnish the Master Attendant and Collector of Customs with a list of all Passengers arriving at, or about to embark from, the Port on board their vessel.

20. Masters of vessels are required by law to attend the Custom House within 24 hours after their arrival, and report their ships, whether bound for the Port or only seeking, by neglect of which they subject themselves to a penalty of £100.

21. No boat whatever shall communicate with vessels until after the visit of the Government Port Boat. The Tindal or person in charge of any boat offending against this rule shall be liable to the penalty imposed by the

Digitized by Google

Ordinance, in addition to the suspension of his license and that of the boat.

22. Complaints against any of the subordinates of the Master Attendant's Department, or against any of the boatmen of the Port of Galle, should be made to the Master Attendant as soon as possible, in order that the complaint may be at once inquired into.

23. All vessels entering or leaving the Port of Galle shall pay Pilotage according to the following scale, whether they make a signal for a Pilot or not:—

	Tons.		Tons.	Inwards. £ s. d.	Outwards. £ s. d.
Vessels of.....	600	and upwards		3 0 0	3 0 0
„	400	„	600	2 5 0	2 5 0
„	200	„	400	1 10 0	1 10 0
„	100	„	200	1 2 6	1 2 0
„ under.....	100	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0

Pilots detained on board any vessel longer than 48 hours are, by the Ordinance, entitled to claim Eight shillings for every day's detention after that time. Application for Pilots to be made to the Master Attendant, in writting or by a signal.

REGULATION AND TABLE OF RATES OF HIRE, FOR PASSENGER BOATS PLYING AT THE PORT OF GALLE.

1. Owners and Tindals of Boats shall give notice at the Master Attendant's Office whenever, for repairs or other causes, their Boats are withdrawn from work or from the Port, so that their Numbers may be taken off the Register from the time they are so withdrawn.

2. The transfer of a Boat by the owner should also be notified at the Master Attendant's Office.

3. The number of persons the Boat is licensed to carry shall be legibly painted on the back board in the stern.

4. All passenger Boats within the Port of Galle shall be anchored or moored in such places as may be appointed by the Master Attendant, and no idle or unemployed Boat shall remain alongside of any Wharf or Jetty.

5. The Serangs appointed by the Master Attendant will control the order of these Boats.

6. No Boat whatever shall communicate with vessels until after the visit of the Government Port Boat, the Tindal or person in charge of any Boat offending against the rule shall be liable, in addition to the penalty imposed by the Ordinance, to the suspension of his license and that of the Boat.

7. Complaints against any of the Officers of the Master Attendant's Department, or against any of the Boatmen of this Port, should be made to the Master Attendant as soon as possible, in order that the complaint may be at once inquired into.

8. All Boats shall take their fares strictly in rotation, both from the shore and from ship-board, and at the following charges:—

	Harbour.	Outside Harbour.
Canoes—Not to carry more than 2 persons, to charge	6d each	1s each
Boats—Carrying 4 or 6 persons, according to their license, to charge	6d each	1s each
Should the fare be only one person, to charge	1s	2s.

Note.—Parties requiring a boat during very stormy weather or during a gale of wind, to make their own arrangements as to the amount of boat hire. Questions as to the state of the weather, in view of the charges to be made, should be settled by the Master Attendant, whose decision will be considered final.

REGULATIONS AND RATES FOR THE HIRE OF CARGO BOATS PLYING AT THE PORT OF GALLE.

1. Owners and Tindals of Cargo Boats shall give notice at the Master Attendant's Office whenever, for repairs or other causes, their Boats are with-

Digitized by Google

drawn from the Port, so that their numbers may be taken off the Register for the time they are so withdrawn.

2. The transfer of a Boat by the owner should also be notified at the Master Attendant's Office.

3. No Boats shall be moored to or between any of the Jetties, (except the two Boats on turn for night service,) nor in the fair way leading to or from the Jetties.

4. All Boats, immediately they are loaded or discharged, shall be taken away from alongside the Jetties. The Master Attendant will appoint an Officer of his Department to control the daily proceedings of all Boats.

5. No Boat whatever shall communicate with vessels until after the visit of the Government Port Boat, the Tindal or person in charge of any Boat offending against this rule shall be liable, in addition to the penalty imposed by the Ordinance, to the suspension of his license and that of the Boat.

6. Complaints against any of the Officers of the Master Attendant's Department, or against any of the Boatmen of this Port, should be made to the Master Attendant as soon as possible, in order that the complaint may be at once inquired into.

7. The rates for hire of Cargo Boats, are as under :

	Harbour. £	s.	d.	Outside Harbour. £	s.	d.
A Boat 10 Tons of	0	5	0	0	10	0
do 7½ do	0	3	9	0	7	6
do 5 do	0	2	6	0	5	0
do 2½ do	0	1	3	0	2	6

Note—Parties requiring a Boat during very stormy weather, or during a gale of wind, to make their own arrangements as to the amount of boat hire.

Questions as to the state of the weather, in view of the charges to be made, should be settled by the Master Attendant, whose decision will be considered final.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF TRINCOMALIE.

1. The limits of the Port of Trincomalee shall include the Inner Harbour and Back Bay, Outer Bay, and Tamblegam Lake, and shall extend seaward to a line drawn from Foul Point to Elizabeth Point.

2. All vessels arriving within the Inner Harbour of Trincomalee, the limits of which shall be defined by a line drawn from Ostenburg Point to the N. E. Point of Small Sober Island, shall pay Pilotage inwards and outwards according to the following Schedule, whether they make a signal for a pilot or not :—

	Back Bay. £	s.	d.	Inner Harbour. £	s.	d.
Vessels of 600 Tons and upwards. ...	2	0	0	4	0	0
„ 400 „ „ under 600 ...	1	10	0	3	0	0
„ 200 „ „ „ 400 ...	1	1	0	2	2	0
„ 100 „ „ „ 200 ...	0	10	6	1	1	0
„ under 100 Tons	0	6	0	0	15	0

3. The foregoing Rates of pilotage will also be charged to all vessels taking a pilot, whether they anchor within the Inner Harbour or not, for the Back Bay anchorage the charges will only be made if the vessel make a signal and the pilot actually repair on board.

4. Application to be made in writing to the Master Attendant for Pilot outwards. Pilots detained on board ship over and above 48 hours, are entitled by the 20th clause of the Ordinance to claim eight shillings per day for each and every day he shall so remain on board.

Digitized by Google

5. When warping or kedging up to the Inner Harbour, vessels may be permitted to make their Hawsers fast to any other ship moored in the Harbour. Commanders of such vessels are on no account to cast off such Hawers unless requested by the Pilot or Captain in charge of the vessels warping.

6. All vessels shall moor with two anchors and not less than 30 fathoms of cable each way, when so directed by the Master Attendant.

7. Pilots, Commanders of ships, or others, shall on no account make fast any kind of rope whatever to any Buoy, Beacon or other sea marks.

8. Commanders of vessels are required to deliver to the Report Boat, all letters and papers they may have for the Post Office, together with any information they may think of importance to the Postmaster-General or his Deputy.

9. Commanders of all vessels arriving at the Port of Trincomalee, from parts beyond seas, whether laden or in ballast, shall come within twenty-four hours after such arrival, and before bulk be broken, to the Custom House and there make a report in writing. Commanders of vessels are also required to furnish the Collector of Customs, and Master Attendant, with a list of Passengers arriving and embarking in their vessels, within Twenty-four hours previous to sailing to give notice to the Master Attendant of intention to sailt and to display a Blue Peter at the fore.

10. No Boat whatever shall communicate with vessels until after the visit of the Government or Pilot Boat. Any person infringing this rule shall be liable to the penalty imposed by the 24th clause of the Ordinance, and to the suspension of the license of the Tindal and that of the Boat.

11. All vessels, whether sailing or steam, shall when moving in and ou, of the Harbour under sail or steam, (between sunset and sunrise) carry their usual sealights, but when riding at single anchor a bright light shall be exhibited at the Star-board fore yard arm. Dhonies to exhibit a light where best seen.

REGULATIONS AND TABLE OF HIRE FOR PASSENGERS BOATS PLYING AT THE PORT OF TRINCOMALEE.

1. Owners and Tindals of Boats shall give notice at the Master Attendant's Office, whenever for repair or other causes, their Boats are withdrawn from work or from the Port so that their numbers may be taken off the Register for the time they are so withdrawn.

2. The transfer of a Boat by the owner should also be notified at the Master Attendant's Office.

3. No licensed Boat shall land any Passengers or goods at any other places than those appointed by the Collector of Customs. The Tindal or person in charge of any Boat offending against this rule shall be liable to the penalty imposed by the Ordinance, in addition to the suspension of his license and that of the Boat.

4. The number of persons the Boat is licensed to carry shall be legibly painted is some conspicuous place abaft.

5. The Master Attendant will appoint an Officer of his Department to control the order of those Boats.

6. No Boat whatever shall communicate with the vessels until after th visit of the Government Port Boat. The Tindal or person in charge of ane Boat offending against this Rule shall be liable to the penalty imposed yb the Ordinance in addition to the suspension of his license and that of the Boay.

7. Complaints against any of the Master Attendant's Department or ant. of the Boatmen of this Port, should be made to the Master Attendant ay soon as possible, in order that the complaint may be at once inquired intos

8, The following are the rates of Boat Hire for the Port of Trincomalee:—

Digitized by Google

	In Back Bay when the vessel lies within 7 fathoms water, or in the Inner Harbour, when lying to the N. E. of a line drawn through the S. W. points of York Island and Plantain Point.			In Bank Bay when the vessel lies beyond 7 fathoms water, or in the Inner Harbour when lying to the S. W. of a line drawn through the S. W. points of York Island and Plantain Point		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
For landing or shipping Grain or Sugar, per bag	0	0	0½	0	0	1
For filling and shipping water, per Ton.....	0	2	3	0	4	0
For landing sand Ballast, per ton	0	0	9	0	1	0
For landing stone Ballast, per ton	0	1	0	0	1	6
For shiping sand Ballast, per ton	0	1	6	0	2	0
For shipping stone Ballast, per ton.....	0	2	0	0	2	6
For the hire of any Boat not exceeding 6 tons.....	0	3	6	0	5	0
For the hire of any Boat exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 tons.....	0	4	6	0	7	0
For the hire of any Boat exceeding 9 tons.....	0	5	0	0	9	0
Cargo Boat or Canoes going off with Passengers only, for each Passenger by day	0	0	6	0	0	9
Do. do. between the hours of 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.	0	0	9	0	1	0

NOTE 1.—Boats hired on Sundays, Christmas-day and Good Friday to receive double hire.

„ 2.—Boats retained all day to receive double hire.

„ 3.—Boats going off with Cargo after sunset to receive double hire.

„ 4.—Boats retained all nights with Cargo on board, double hire.

„ 5.—Whenever Boats are required to go from Back Bay to the Innner Harbour in the S. W. Monsoon, or from the Inner Harbour to Back Bay in the N. E. Monsoon, upon cases of emergency, a single hire shall be charged for the passage round in addition to the regulated hire.

„ 6.—No Cargo will be discharged or put on board of vessels anchoring in Back Bay between the 25th October and the 1st April, without special leave from the Collector of Customs.

PORT OF COLOMBO.

THE Port of Colombo extends from that of Caltura on the one hand, to that of Negombo on the other, but it is only to the outer and the inner harbour at Colombo itself that shipping resort at present. The harbours are separated by a bar, formed by the River Calany, which lies across the Bay and has only about 12 feet of water over it.

The outer harbour is a safe anchorage at all seasons. But from the middle of May till the middle of July when the S. W. Monsoon is most violent, and again from the first of December till the end of January when the long-shore wind prevails, transport of goods between the shipping and the shore is sometimes liable to be interrupted for several days at a time. The most suitable season for delivering and taking in cargo is from the first of February till the end of April, which is happily also the season when the greatest quantity of

Digitized by Google

Coffee arrives from the interior. The inner harbour is chiefly the resort of native craft and small country brigs, the former from October till April only, the latter all the year. It is safe all the year round, although during the long-shore wind care must be taken to prevent getting foul or ashore.

Port Dues.—Two-pence per ton for entry Inwards, and two-pence per Ton clearance Outwards, on all Ships and Vessels arriving at or departing from any port of the Island, except on any Vessel entering Inwards or clearing Outwards in ballast, or when the cargoes are reported for Exportation, and ultimately the Vessel leaves the Port without breaking bulk, or taking in merchandize for the purpose of Exportation. But no Vessel either at the time of entering Inwards with cargo, or at the time of clearing Outwards with cargo, shall be subject to pay more than five pounds as Port Dues, whatever may be the Tonnage of the Vessel. And no Vessel to pay the said Port Dues at more than one Port during the same voyage.

Vessels employed between one Port and another of the Island are allowed to compound for Port Dues for 12 months at 1s. per Ton.

The tonnage or burthen of every British ship, shall be the tonnage set forth in the Certificate of Registry of such ship, and the tonnage or burthen of every other ship shall be ascertained in the same manner as tonnage of British ships is ascertained.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Arms and Ammunition :—Guns and Rifles, each 5s ; Pistols, per pair 5s ; Gunpowder, per lb. 4d ; Shot, per cwt. 1s 6d.

Bacon, Butter, Cheese and Hams, per cwt. 6s ; Beef and Pork, per cwt. 2s 6d ;

Beer, Ale, Porter, and all other Malt Liquors, per imperial gal., in wood 3d , Ditto. Ditto. in bottles. 4d.

Fish, dried or salted, and Fins and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea. per cwt. 1s.

Flour (Wheat) per cwt. 2s ; Hops, per cwt. 6s ; Jaggery or Palm Sugar not equal in quality to Brown or Muscavado sugar, per cwt. 1s ; Malt, per bushel 4d.

Metals :—Brass sheets, per cwt. 6s ; Copper sheathing and nails, per cwt. 6s.

Iron :—Bar, per ton 7s ; Corrugated, per ton 14s ; Galvanized, per ton 30s ; Hoop, per ton 10s ; Pig, per ton 5s ; Rod, per ton 8s ; Sheet, per ton 10s ; Lead, sheet, per ton 20s ; Spelter and Zinc, per ton 18s ; Steel, per ton 18s.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Opium - - per lb.,	1	,,	Salt - - per cwt.	4	3
Paddy- - - per bushel,	,,	3	Saltpetre - - per cwt.	1	,,
Pitch, Rosin, or Tar - per barrel,	1	,,	Spirits and Cordials, - per Im. gal.	5	,,
Rice, Wheat, Gram,			Sugar, Unrefined. - per cwt.	2	6
Pease, Beans and			Sugar, Refined and Candy do.	5	,,
other Grain (except			Tea - - per lb.	,,	6
Paddy) - - pr. bush.	,,	7			

Tobacco :- Manufactured, per cwt. 20s ; Unmanufactured, per cwt. 10s ; Cigars and Snuff, per lb. 8d.

Wine, in bottles, per Imperial gallon 2s 6d ; Ditto. not in bottles, ditto. 1s 6d.

Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, or prohibited and not comprised in the table of exemptions herein-after set forth for every £100 of the value thereof in this market, £5.

Exemptions.—Books, Music and Maps printed, Paper; Bullion, Coin, Pearls and Precious Stones ; Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel; Cocoanut Oil; Coffee; Coir Yarn; Rope; Twine and Strands; Copperah; Cotton Wool; Cowries and other Shells; Fruit not in any way preserved; Ground Nuts, Gingely Seed, and Linseed; Horses, Mules, Asses, and all other live stock; Ice; Manures; Pepper, black ; Regimental Clothing, Necessaries and Accoutrements, imported for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea forces; Seeds intended for Agricultural and Horticultural

Digitized by Google

purposes, including Plants; Specimens of Natural History; Tanks (Iron); Whale oil:—*Free.*

Also *Machinery*, under Ordinance No. 2 of 1859 detailed in the Governor's Proclamations of Oct. 1859 and July 1865, as follows:—

Prime Movers.—Windmills, Water-wheels, Water pressure Engines, Turbines and other Hydraulic motors; all descriptions of Marine, Locomotive, Stationary and portable Steam Engines, Pneumatic, Atmospheric and Magneto-electric Engines, their boilers, generators, fittings, connections and gearing; also Machinery for lifting, forcing, conducting, or storing water.

Mill-Work.—All Shafting, Drums, Machine pullies and belting, Wall-boxes, Hangers, Brackets Plummer-blocks, Brasses and Bushes, Spur, Mitre, Bevel, and Friction, Gearing; Geared Horse works either for horses or adapted to other animals, with all fittings and connections for transmitting power to machinery.

Work-shop Machinery—Punching, Shearing, Plate bending, Plate-cutting, Rivetting, Drilling, Boring, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Screw-making, Sawing, Tenoning, Mortising Moulding, Rebatting, Tonguing and Grooving Machines; Lathes, File-cutting, Carving, Engraving, Bolt-making, Rivet-making, and Washer-making, Machines.

Forge and Foundry machinery.—Steam, Tilt, Lift, and Pneumatic, Hammers; Forging Machines; Smithy or Foundry Fans; Blowing Machines, and Iron-work for Reverberatory Furnaces and Cupolas.

Cranes, Presses &c.—Hydraulic, Screw, Lever or Cam Presses; Cranes; Derricks, Crab-Winches, Screw and other Jacks.

Machinery for Fibrous substances and Textile Fabrics.—Cotton Gins, Openers, Scutchers, Lap Machines, Carding Engines Drawing Frames, Slubbing frames, Rovers, Throstles, Self-acting Mules, Spinning Jennies, Burring Machines Teazing, Condensing, Fibre-machines, Hackling Machines, Balling Engines, Spreaders, Towlap or Cop winding, Machines, Rope-machines; Silk-winding Spinning, Sizing, Doubling Throwing Fibre, Machines; Hand, Power, and Jacquard Looms; Knitting Machines, Calenders.

Agriculture and Agricultural produce—Machinery for the manufacture of Oil and Sugar; Pulpers; Peelers; Winnowing, Thrashing, Corn Mill, and Flour-dressing Machinery.

Mining &c.—Ore-crushing, Stamping; Washing, and Separating Machinery, Stone-breaking Machines, and Machinery for Tunnels or perforating Rock.

Building and Sanitary purposes.—Machinery for the manufacture of Bricks, Tiles and Drain-pipes, Dredging and Pile-driving Machinery.

Gas Machinery.—Retorts, Gas Mains, Hydraulic Mains, Purifiers, Condensers, Gas holders, Hydraulic Valves, Gas meters, Pressure Guages.

Paper and Printing.—Printing and Lithographic Presses, Type and Type Machinery, Machinery used in the preparation and manufacture of Paper.

Sundries.—Machinery for the manufacture of Fish-guano, or other Manures, Bone-crushing and Peat-compressing Machinery, Machines for the manufacture of Casks.

Railway Machinery.—Traversers, Turntables, Railway and Cart Weighing Machines, Points, Crossings, Fittings, Couplings, Wheels, Axles, Axle-boxes, and Iron-work for Railway Carriages, Rails temporary and permanent, Spring-buffers.

All the machinery above stated either whole or in parts.

Prohibitions and Restrictions.

Ammunition, Arms, Gunpowder, and Utensils of War by way of merchandise except by License from Her Majesty, for furnishing Her Majesty's public stores only, or under the special authority of the Governor.

Coin, viz:—

False Money, or counterfeit sterling Silver of the Realm, or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness. Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Note.—Salt imported can be deposited in Private Warehouses only.

Digitized by Google

EXPORT DUTIES.

The rates are in all cases as nearly as possible 2½ per cent on the value; and we may explain that a cwt. of Cocoanut Oil is the equivalent of 12½ gallons nearly.

Arrecanuts, 4d per cwt.; Cinnamon, 2s per bale of 100 lbs. net; Coffee, 1s per cwt.; Coir Yarn, Fibre, Rope, and Junk, 3d do.; Copperah or Cocoanut kernels, 3d do.; Oil, Cocoanut, 7½d do.; Sugar, 6d do.; Tobacco, unmanufactured, 4d do.

All other Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty nor comprised in the Table of Exemptions, for every £100 of the value thereof in this market - - - - £2 10 „

Exemptions.

Books and Maps, printed; Bullion, Pearls, Precious Stones (unset); Horses, Mules, Asses, and all other Live Stock; Shells, Cowries, Chanks; Seeds and Plants; Specimens illustrative of Natural History:—*Free.*

WAREHOUSE RATES.

Table of Warehouse Rates for all Goods bonded in any Queen's Warehouse.

PER WEEK:—For Every Butt, Pipe, or Puncheon, 3d; Half Pipe or Hogshead 2d; Barrel or Quarter Cask, 1d; Cask or Keg of smaller size, 0½d; Six dozen Case of Wine, Spirits, or other Liqueurs, 2d; Three dozen Case ditto, 1d; One dozen Case ditto, ½d; Crate, Cask, or Case of Hardware, Earthenware, or Ironmongery, 3d; Bale of Indian Cloth, 3d; Half Bale, 1½d; Bale, Case, or Box, measuring 60 cubic feet or upwards, 4d; 40 cubit feet and under 60, 3d; 20 and under 40, 2d; 10 and under 20, 1d; Other small boxes or packages, ½d; Bag of Rice, Sugar or Coffee, 1d; Ton of heavy Goods, Metals, Timber, &c., 6d.

Other goods not enumerated, of the like weight or bulk, to be charged in proportion to these rates.

Double these rates will be charged on all Goods landed under the provisions of the 21st clause of the Customs Ordinance, which may not be entered or removed within 7 days. Goods left on the Quay, half of the above rates.

Goods brought to the Custom House for Exportation and lodged in any of the Custom House premises, if not shipped within two days, will also be charged half of the above rates.

Twenty-five per cent will be deducted from the rent of all time exceeding 52 weeks. A week's rent will be charged for all fractions of a week.

Goods may be lodged in the Queen's Warehouse for a period of Seven days free of charge, when if not entered and removed for consumption, or bonded, they will be liable to the rates above mentioned.

[Ordinance No. 26 of 1865 was passed with a view to the establishment of a Warehouse and Wharfinger Company and various changes were made in the Rules and Regulations; but the Company has not been formed and the Ordinance does not come into operation till a Proclamation is issued by the Governor.]

WAREHOUSE STOWAGE.

By Ordinance No. 7 of 1861, it is enacted that:—All Goods placed in the Customs' Warehouses by any person, shall be stowed in such parts or divisions of the Warehouse, and in such manner as the Collector of Customs shall direct; and, if the stowage be broken, the Goods shall be re-piled by the person breaking such stowage.

SCALE OF FREIGHT.

The Ton is reckoned as follows:

ARRACK (as per agreement,)	210 or 250 Gals.	COTTON	50 Cubic ft.
CINNAMON	800 lbs.	EBONY & SAPAN WOOD	20 Cwt.
COCOANUT OIL	17 Cwt.	HORNS & PEPPER.	16 „
COFFEE in Bags	18 „	MEASUREMENT GOODS	50 Cubic ft.
COFFEE in Casks	16 „	PLUMBAGO	20 Cwt.
COIR & CARDAMONS.	12 „		

Digitized by Google

(*Under the Ordinances No. 7 of 1848, and No. 1 of 1853.*)

WITHIN THE TOWN, FORT, OR GRAVETS OF .... *For a Carriage drawn by one horse calculated for time.*	COLOMBO. s.	d.	KANDY. s.	d.	GALLE. s.	d.
From 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	6	0	8	0	6	0
For one hour or under	1	6	2	0	1	6
Each additional ½ hour up to 2 hours...	0	6	0	9		
Every additional hour entered upon ...	0	4½	0	6	0	6
For a Carriage drawn by two horses. ...						
From 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.	7	6	10	0		
For one hour or under	2	0	2	6		
Each additional ½ hour up to 2 hours	0	9	1	0		
Every additional ½ hour entered upon	0	6	0	9		
*For a Carriage drawn by one horse calculated for distance.**						
For one mile or under	1	6	2	0	2	0
Every additional mile or fraction of a mile.	0	6	0	9	0	6

For Carriage with one horse, the above rates for *Time* are increased one-fourth, if hired between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.—For Carriage with two horses, hired between 6 P. M., and 6 A. M., the rates are increased one-third.—For *Distance*, if Carriage be drawn by two horses, the charge is increased one-third. Half the above rates per mile for returning.—Where there is no special *agreement*, the charge is made either for time or distance at the option of the proprietor.—

FOR TRINCOMALIE THE RATES ARE:—

For a Carriage drawn by one horse.

Between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.	£	s.	d.
For one hour or under	0	2	0
For more than one hour and less than three hours	0	3	0
For more than three hours and less than twelve hours	0	4	0
Between 6 P. M. and midnight:			
For one hour or under	0	2	6
For more than one hour	0	4	0
From 6 P. M. to 6 A. M.	0	5	0
From 6 A. M. to 12 at night	0	6	0

If the Carriage be drawn by two horses, the above rates to be increased one-third.

A SUMMARY OF THE TOLL ORDINANCE No. 22 OF 1861.

This Ordinance which came into operation on the 1st of January 1862, repeals all former enactments (about 24 in number) and consolidates them into one. The following is a brief summary of the new law:—

The undermentioned terms shall have the respective meanings assigned to them; that is to say:—

Horse shall include Pony, Ass, or Mule. *Ox* shall include any Bullock Buffaloe, or any other Beast of Burden except an Elephant.

Load shall include all descriptions of Goods, but not Passengers.

Vehicle for passengers shall include Carriages, Hackeries, and Vehicles capable of carrying Passengers, and commonly used for such purpose, though, not actually carrying passengers at the time.

Boat shall include pada boats, batel, lighter, single or double canoe, scooped dhoney, ballam, raft, tug, catamaran, collah, and all other boats whether European or native build.

* This charge is made both for going and returning; but if Carriage return empty then no charge is made.—If Carriage be drawn by two horses, the above rates are increased one-third.—At Kandy for *distance*, half rate per mile for returning.

Digitized by Google

Since these pages were printed off, a couple of new Ordinances (construed as one) have been passed, namely No. 14 of 1867 and No. 4 of, 1868, repealing all former enactments for Tolls. In the main however the provisions are the same as those in the Ordinance of 1861 except as regards exemptions, the clause respecting which we give in full, together with a summary of all other necessary corrections:—

Corrections.

HEADINGS.—*Ordinance No.* 14 *of* 1867 *and No.* 4 *of* 1868, instead of No. 22 of 1861.

1ST LINE.—Insert 1868 instead of 1862.

2ND LINE.—"12 in Number" instead of 24.

5TH PAR.—*After Vehicle for Passengers, &c., add,*

Vehicle for Goods shall include Carts, Waggons and all Vehicles capable of carrying loads and commonly used for such purpose, although not actually carrying Goods at the time.

Page 149 *after* 2*nd Par. delete.*—"The following officer, &c., till conveyances;" also the asterisk and *substitute* the following clause:—

"THE Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and his Suite, when in immediate attendance on him, together with all their necessary Attendants, Horses, Animals, Conveyances, Baggage, and Implements. All Her Majesty's Officers and Soldiers on duty or on their march, and their Horses and Baggage; and all Carriages and Horses belonging to Her Majesty or employed in Her Service; and all Horses, Animals, and Vehicles conveying any such persons as aforesaid, or their baggage, or returning from conveying the same; and all Messengers, Carriages and Horses drawing or carrying the Public Mails, shall be exempted from payment of any Toll. And it shall be lawful for the Government Agent, if he shall see fit so to do, to direct the Toll-keeper, in writing, to permit cattle or sheep, driven to grass, persons with cattle, agricultural instruments, or seed grain, for the cultivation of their lands, and children going to and from School, to pass without payment of Toll. All persons, vehicles, animals or boats, employed in the construction or repair of any Road, Bridge, Canal or Ferry, within Ten miles of the Toll Station, or in making Crown surveys within that distance, shall pass without payment of Toll, on production of a certificate of such employment from the Officer superintending the work or survey. And any Officer giving such Certificate to or in respect of any person, vehicle or animal or boat not bonâ-fide employed as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds."

The Refund to Public Officers of the sums paid by them for Tolls is to be personal only to those who were entitled to exemption at the time of the passing of the Ordinance No. 14 of 1867, (see Govt. Notice of 25th June, 1868.)

Add the following.—"From the 1st January 1869 the tolls on Vehicles for goods having the tires of wheels less than 3 inches wide, shall be charged one-fourth more than the tolls on vehicles for goods the tires of the wheels of which shall be three inches or more in width.

On Ferries which shall exceed half a mile in width a higher toll may be levied by Proclamation.

Fishing Boats and Vehicles and Boats, &c., conveying Manure, shall be exempt from Toll.

4TH PAR.—keep from "The Governor" to the last paragraph which ends with "informer."

Under the head Table of Tolls.—Insert No. 14 of 1867, instead of 22 of 1861.

Delete "every ox not carrying a load, 1½*d*;"

"Every Palanqueen" add "crossing ferries"

Every ox, cow &c., should be 1*d* instead of ½*d*:

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The Governor may alter the rates of toll provided they do not exceed those specified in the Ordinance.

The Governor may, by Proclamation, direct tolls to be levied on Bridges, Ferries, &c. hereafter built or established, and the provisions of this Ordinance shall be held applicable thereto.

The following Officers, &c., are exempted from the payment of tolls :— "The Governor and his suite, the Government Agents, the Civil Engineer, the "Surveyor General, Commissioner of Roads and their respective Assistants, &c; "together with all their attendants, horses, baggage, &c. All officers and soldiers "on duty and their baggage, &c. All carriers and horses conveying the Public "Mails, Cattle and Sheep driven to grass. Agricultural instruments, manure or "seed grain for cultivation. Children going to and from School. Officers of "the Telegraph Department travelling on duty, as well as Headmen and "Fiscals' Messengers ; Ministers of religion *; and all persons, vehicles, &c., "employed in the repairs of any road, &c. within 10 miles of the toll station "and Volunteers on Military duty, and all their horses and conveyances."

The Governor shall determine at what places the tolls are to be levied.

No toll shall be levied on the return of any person, horse, vehicle, &c. *on the same day*, unless such person, horse or conveyance shall carry a different load. And *one-half* only of the appointed toll shall be levied on all passengers, conveyances, &c. returning on the *same day* and not carrying a *different* load.

Where the payment of toll in one place entitles a person to clear any other place, a ticket denoting such payment should be produced.

All Toll-keepers shall be appointed by the Government Agent of the Province on the recommendation of the Renter. Any party removing a Toll-keeper without giving *ten* days' previous notice shall be guilty of an offence.

Every Toll-keeper shall wear a metal badge on which shall be engraved the name of the toll-station. And there shall be suspended on some conspicuous place at toll-stations, a table of tolls in the English and Native languages, and the name of the person appointed to collect the tolls.

Every Toll-keeper shall give tickets acknowledging the payment of tolls.

Toll-keepers infringing any of the above rules shall be liable to heavy fines. Every Toll-keeper levying tolls without authority shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

Every Passenger intending to evade payment or who shall forcibly pass or take past his vehicle, or shall resist or oppose the Toll-keeper or shall do any other act to evade the payment of the toll, shall be liable to a heavy fine.

The employment of Private Boats for the conveyance of Passengers, Vehicles, &c., across any river or stream within a distance of *one mile* above or below any Road, Bridge, &c., at which Tolls, shall be leviable, is strictly prohibited.

No goods from any animal or vehicle, upon which the same shall be brought to any Road, Bridge, &c., shall be transferred to any other animal or vehicle on the opposite side thereof, unless after payment of the toll.

No prosecution shall be instituted against any person unless the same shall be commenced within one month from the time the offence was committed.

Should the Magistrate see proper, any portion, *not exceeding one-half*, of all fines recovered, shall be given to the informer.

[A portion of the Tolls now go to the Municipalities—i. e., those within the Municipal boundaries.]

TOLLS ON ROADS AND AT BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

As enacted by Ordinance No. 22 of 1861.

N. B.—By this Ordinance, Government is empowered to establish a Toll and levy rates not exceeding those specified below, wherever a Bridge has been erected, the total cost of which has been £500.

		£	s.	d.
Every Vehicle for Passengers, drawn by one Horse, Pony, Ass or Mule, Driver and Passengers inclusive	With two Wheels.....	0	1	3
	With four Wheles.....	0	1	6

* Ministers of Religion are exempt at the discretion of the Government Agents ; but by a Circular dated 28th November, 1862, the Governor has directed that this discretion should be exercised in favour of none.

Digitized by Google

Every Vehicle for Passengers, drawn by two Horses, Ponies, Asses or Mules, Drivers and Passengers inclusive	0	2	0
Every additional Horse, Pony, Ass or Mule belonging to any of the above Vehicles	0	0	3
Every Vehicle for Passengers drawn by one Ox, Drivers and Passengers included	0	1	0
Every additional Ox belonging thereto	0	0	1½
Every Horse, Pony, Ass or Mule, with or without a Rider, loaded or unloaded	0	0	6
Every Ox carrying a load	0	0	3
Every Ox not carrying a load	0	0	1½
Every loaded Vehicle drawn by one Horse, Bullock, Buffaloe, or any other beast of burden (Elephant excepted)	0	0	9
Every loaded Vehicle drawn by two Horses, Bullocks, Buffaloes, or any other beast of burden (Elephant excepted)	0	1	0
Every additional Horse, Bullock, Buffaloe, or any other beast of burden (Elephant excepted) belonging thereto	0	0	3
Every unloaded Vehicle drawn by one Horse, Bullock, or any other beast of burden (Elephant excepted)	0	0	3
Every unloaded Vehicle drawn by two Horses, Bullocks, Buffaloes or any other beast of burden (Elephant excepted)	0	0	4½
Every additional Horse, Bullock, Buffaloe, or other beast of burden (Elephant excepted) attached thereto	0	0	1½
Every loaded Elephant Waggon, drawn by two Elephants	0	2	0
Every unloaded Elephant Waggon, drawn by two Elephants	0	1	0
Every loaded Elephant Cart drawn by one Elephant	0	1	6
Every unloaded Cart drawn by one Elephant	0	0	9
Every loaded Elephant	0	0	9
Every unloaded Elephant	0	0	6
Every Palanqueen with bearers not exceeding twelve	0	1	0
Every Ox, Cow, Calf, Sheep, Goat or Pig	0	0	0½
Every Leaguer, or Cask not carried in a Vehicle	0	0	2
Every Vehicle not enumerated above	0	1	0
Every foot Passenger crossing ferries, except children under twelve years of age, and keepers and leaf cutters attending Elephants, Horses and Cattle	0	0	0½

In the Northern Province, the above rates are only applicable to Ferries.

For Roads and Bridges, one-half of the rates specified is payable.

CANAL TOLL RATES.

The rates shall not exceed the following, *viz.* :—

		s.	d.
Paddah boat, battel or lighter, of and under 50 feet in length	loaded	3	0
	unloaded	1	6
Paddah boat, battel or lighter over 50 feet in length	loaded	5	0
	unloaded	2	6
Double canoe, scooped dhoney or collah	loaded	1	4
	unloaded	0	8
Every additional canoe supporting a platform		0	3
Single canoe or ballam with freight or passengers		0	9
Single canoe or ballam unloaded		0	4
Raft or catamaram 30 by 10 feet, and under,	loaded	2	0
	unloaded	1	0
For every additional foot, over 30 feet & 10 feet in breadth	loaded	1	0
	unloaded	0	6
Every boat not enumerated		1	0

Local fishing-boat or canoe, not conveying freight or passengers, free.

Provided always, that any boat loaded with Manure, or Cocoanut Husks in an unmanufactured condition, or partly with manure, and partly with such Cocoanut Husks, and with no other goods, merchandize, or matters, except the necessary tackle, apparel, and provision of such boat and the crew thereof, shall pass as, and pay the tolls of, unloaded boats only.

Digitized by Google

RULES FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS, UNDER THE MINUTE OF AUGUST 1ST, 1861.

1.—All Crown Land will be sold by auction, and no waste land will be exposed for sale at a price below Twenty shillings per acre.

2.—The Surveyor General, in conjunction with the Government Agents, will make arrangements for bringing forward for sale, from time to time, such portions of waste land as may be by them deemed expedient.

3.—The preceding Rule shall not be held to preclude parties desirous of purchasing any particular tracts of Land, from applying to the Government Agent for the sale of them accordingly. But the Surveyor General and Government Agent will exercise their own discretion, in respect to complying with any such application; and the applicant will not be at liberty to enter upon the land for any purpose, without permission of the Government Agent. It will also be distinctly understood, that the making such application will give the applicant no claim whatever to the land, if put up for sale, in preference to any other person.

4.—The following (reduced) Fees will be recovered by Government, in aid of the expenses incurred by the Surveyor General's Department, in the preparation of land for sale.

For each Lot prepared; not exceeding in extent

Extent.	Sum.			Extent	Sum.			Extent.	Sum.			Extent.	Sum.		
Acres.	£	s.	d.	Acres.	£	s.	d.	Acres.	£	s.	d.	Acres.	£	s.	d.
1...	0	5	0	38...	8	4	0	75...	14	0	0	112...	18	14	0
2...	0	10	0	39...	8	7	0	76...	14	3	0	113...	18	16	0
3...	0	15	0	40...	8	10	0	77...	14	6	0	114...	18	18	0
4...	1	0	0	41 ..	8	13	0	78...	14	9	0	115...	19	0	0
5...	1	5	0	42...	8	16	0	79...	14	12	0	116...	19	2	0
6...	1	10	0	43...	8	19	0	80...	14	15	0	117...	19	4	0
7...	1	15	0	44...	9	2	0	81...	14	18	0	118...	19	6	0
8...	2	0	0	45...	9	5	0	82...	15	1	0	119...	19	8	0
9...	2	5	0	46...	9	8	0	83...	15	4	0	120...	19	10	0
10...	2	10	0	47...	9	11	0	84...	15	7	0	121...	19	12	0
11...	2	16	0	48	9	14	0	85...	15	10	0	122...	19	14	0
12...	3	2	0	49...	9	17	0	86...	15	12	0	123...	19	16	0
13 ..	3	8	0	50...	10	0	0	87...	15	14	0	124...	19	18	0
14...	3	14	0	51...	10	4	0	88...	15	16	0	125...	20	0	0
15...	4	0	0	52...	10	8	0	89...	15	18	0	126...	20	3	0
16...	4	4	0	53...	10	12	0	90...	16	0	0	127...	20	6	0
17...	4	8	0	54...	10	16	0	91...	16	2	0	128...	20	9	0
18...	4	12	0	55...	11	0	0	92...	16	4	0	129...	20	12	0
19...	4	16	0	56...	11	3	0	93...	16	6	0	130...	20	15	0
20...	5	0	0	57...	11	6	0	94...	16	8	0	131...	20	18	0
21...	5	4	0	58...	11	9	0	95...	16	10	0	132...	21	1	0
22...	5	8	0	59...	11	12	0	96...	16	12	0	133...	21	4	0
23...	5	12	0	60...	11	15	0	97...	16	14	0	134...	21	7	0
24...	5	16	0	61...	11	18	0	98...	16	16	0	135...	21	10	0
25	6	0	0	62...	12	1	0	99...	16	18	0	136...	21	12	0
26...	6	4	0	63...	12	4	0	100...	17	0	0	137...	21	14	0
27...	6	8	0	64 ..	12	7	0	101...	17	3	0	138...	21	16	0
28...	6	12	0	65...	12	10	0	102...	17	6	0	139...	21	18	0
29...	6	16	0	66...	12	13	0	103...	17	9	0	140...	22	0	0
30...	7	0	0	67...	12	16	0	104...	17	12	0	141...	22	2	0
31...	7	3	0	68...	12	19	0	105...	17	15	0	142...	22	4	0
32...	7	6	0	69...	13	2	0	106...	17	18	0	143...	22	6	0
33 .	7	9	0	70...	13	5	0	107...	18	1	0	144...	22	8	0
34...	7	12	0	71...	13	8	0	108...	18	4	0	145...	22	10	0
35...	7	15	0	72...	13	11	0	109...	18	7	0	146...	22	12	0
36...	7	18	0	73...	13	14	0	110...	18	10	0	147...	22	14	0
37...	8	1	0	74...	13	17	0	111...	18	12	0	148...	22	16	0

Digitized by Google

Extent. Acres.	Sum. £	s.	d.	Extent. Acres.	Sum. £	s.	d.	Extent. Acres.	Sum. £	s.	d.	Extent. Acres.	Sum. £	s.	d.
149...	22	18	0	200...	29	0	0	251...	35	3	0	302...	41	6	0
150...	23	0	0	201...	29	3	0	252...	35	6	0	303...	41	9	0
151...	23	3	0	202...	29	6	0	253...	35	9	0	304...	41	12	0
152...	23	6	0	203...	29	9	0	254...	35	12	0	305...	41	15	0
153...	23	9	0	204...	29	12	0	255...	35	15	0	306...	41	18	0
154...	23	12	0	205...	29	15	0	256...	35	18	0	307...	42	1	0
155...	23	15	0	206...	29	18	0	257...	36	1	0	308...	42	4	0
156...	23	18	0	207...	30	1	0	258...	36	4	0	309...	42	7	0
157...	24	1	0	208...	30	4	0	259...	36	7	0	310...	42	10	0
158...	24	4	0	209...	30	7	0	260...	36	10	0	311...	42	13	0
159...	24	7	0	210...	30	10	0	261...	36	12	0	312...	42	16	0
160...	24	10	0	211...	30	12	0	262...	36	14	0	313...	42	19	0
161...	24	12	0	212...	30	14	0	263...	36	16	0	314...	43	2	0
162...	24	14	0	213...	30	16	0	264...	36	18	0	315...	43	5	0
163...	24	16	0	214...	30	18	0	265...	37	0	0	316...	43	8	0
164...	24	18	0	215...	31	0	0	266...	37	2	0	317...	43	11	0
165...	25	0	0	216...	31	2	0	267...	37	4	0	318...	43	14	0
166...	25	2	0	217...	31	4	0	268...	37	6	0	319...	43	17	0
167...	25	4	0	218...	31	6	0	269...	37	8	0	320...	44	0	0
168...	25	6	0	219...	31	8	0	270...	37	10	0	321...	44	2	0
169...	25	8	0	220...	31	10	0	271...	37	12	0	322...	44	4	0
170...	25	10	0	221...	31	12	0	272...	37	14	0	323...	44	6	0
171...	25	12	0	222...	31	14	0	273...	37	16	0	324...	44	8	0
172...	25	14	0	223	31	16	0	274...	37	18	0	325...	44	10	0
173...	25	16	0	224...	31	18	0	275...	38	0	0	326...	44	12	0
174...	25	18	0	225...	32	0	0	276...	38	3	0	327...	44	14	0
175...	26	0	0	226...	32	3	0	277...	38	6	0	328...	44	16	0
176...	26	3	0	227...	32	6	0	278...	38	9	0	329...	44	18	0
177...	26	6	0	228...	32	9	0	279...	38	12	0	330...	45	0	0
178...	26	9	0	229...	32	12	0	280...	38	15	0	331...	45	2	0
179...	26	12	0	230 ..	32	15	0	281...	38	18	0	332...	45	4	0
180...	26	15	0	231...	32	18	0	282...	39	1	0	333...	45	6	0
181...	26	18	0	232...	33	1	0	283...	39	4	0	334...	45	8	0
182...	27	1	0	233...	33	4	0	284...	39	7	0	335...	45	10	0
183...	27	4	0	234...	33	7	0	285...	39	10	0	336...	45	12	0
184...	27	7	0	235...	33	10	0	286...	39	12	0	337...	45	14	0
185...	27	10	0	236...	33	12	0	287...	39	14	0	338...	45	16	0
186...	27	12	0	237...	33	14	0	288...	39	16	0	339...	45	18	0
187...	27	14	0	238...	33	16	0	289 ..	39	18	0	340...	46	0	0
188...	27	16	0	239...	33	18	0	290...	40	0	0	341...	46	2	0
189...	27	18	0	240...	34	0	0	291...	40	2	0	342...	46	4	0
190...	28	0	0	241...	34	2	0	292...	40	4	0	343...	46	6	0
191...	28	2	0	242...	34	4	0	293...	40	6	0	344...	46	8	0
192...	28	4	0	243...	34	6	0	294...	40	8	0	345...	46	10	0
193...	28	6	0	244...	34	8	0	295...	40	10	0	346...	46	12	0
194...	28	8	0	245...	34	10	0	296...	40	12	0	347...	46	14	0
195...	28	10	0	246...	34	12	0	297...	40	14	0	348...	46	16	0
196...	28	12	0	247. .	34	14	0	298...	40	16	0	349...	46	18	0
197...	28	14	0	248 ..	34	16	0	299...	40	18	0	350...	47	0	0
198 ..	28	16	0	249...	34	18	0	300...	41	0	0				
199...	28	18	0	250...	35	0	0	301...	41	3	0				

And so on at 3s per additional acre until 370 acres are reached, equalling £50.

Between 370 and 400 acres (£53) the progression is 2s per acre.

Do.	400	—	420	„	(£56)	Do.	Do. 3s Do.
Do.	420	—	450	„	(£59)	Do.	Do. 2s Do.
Do.	450	—	470	„	(£62)	Do.	Do. 3s Do.
Do.	470 on to 700			„	(£85)	Do.	Do. 2s Do

Digitized by Google

Fractions of an acre to be charged as a whole acre, and quantities between the tabulated numbers as an interpolated amount.

For the opening or defining of boundaries, not opened or incorrectly opened by the Proprietors of land, their Agents or Managers, after such Proprietors or their Agents or Managers have received three weeks' notice, in writing, from the Surveyor General or Government Agent, to open or define such boundaries, one Rupee per linear chain of boundary.

Scale of Charges for Tracings and Copies of Plans.

Tracings on Cloth or Copies of Plans on the one inch and 16 Chain scales can be obtained at the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo, for the cost of their preparation which will be for about one dozen connected lots on the one inch scale,—4s.

For a single lot on the 16 Chain scale 2s; and of a combination of lots in reduced proportion.

Copies of Title Plans, 6s. each.

Tracings on Cloth of Original Plans on a scale of 4 chains to the inch, when required by the Proprietors of Estates can be obtained on payment of one-fourth the Survey fees as published by Government.

For Appraisement, Special Surveys or Copies of Plans other than those named above.—Special terms will be made.

5.—Parties making application for the sale of any land under the 3rd Rule hereof, may be required by the Surveyor General or Government Agent to make a deposit, to the satisfaction of the latter Officer, of the probable Survey Fees accordingly to the Scale in Rule 4.

6.—Copies of the Plans, when completed, will be lodged in the Office of the Surveyor General, where they will be marked off in a general Topographical index, which, with a Register, will be kept for public inspection; and Registers will also be kept for the same purpose at the Officers of the Government Agents, of the lands sold in their respective Provinces.

7.—The sales will be held, when practicable, at the Government Agents Office twice a month, after six weeks' public notice by Proclamation in the Government Gazette; and care will be taken to prevent the days of sale in the several Provinces from interfering with each other.

8.—On the day of sale, the Government Agent will specify the preparation fees recoverable, through him, by the Surveyor General's Department under this Minute; and will stipulate that they must be paid in full by the purchaser on the day of sale, together with 10 per cent. on the amount actually bid for the land.

9.—The balance of the purchase-money must be paid within one month from the day of sale; and in default of such payment, the sale will be considered void; the 10 per cent. will be forfeited; and the Government will be at liberty to resell the land.

10.—The following Fees for the preparation of Title Deeds must be paid into the Colonial Treasury:—

On all Grants of Land sold for a sum not exceeding £ 5—One shilling.

For more than £ 5—Four per cent.

But in no case is such fee to exceed 40s for any one grant.

11.—On the receipt of the purchase money in full, and of the fee enumerated in this Minute, the Government Agent will apply to the Colonial Secretary for a Grant, in Duplicate. One copy shall be delivered to the purchaser, who shall forthwith be put in possession of the land, and the other be enrolled in the District Court.

12.—The Crown reserves to itself the right of making or constructing such Roads, Bridges, Canals or Water-courses, as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above; and also to such indigenous Timber, Stone, Clay, and other materials, the produce of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said Roads, Bridges, Canals, or Water-courses in repair; and for any other public works. The Crown further reserves to itself all Mines of precious Metals.

Digitized by Google

List of Trigonometrical Altitudes, ascertained by the Officers of the Surveyor General's Department.

As enabling Planters to obtain a close approximation to the altitude of their cultivated lands and dwellings, the information here given is very valuable. It is also interesting to notice that one of the peaks which rise over Kandy, and which can be reached in the course of a morning's excursion (Old Hantanne,) is 2,500 feet higher than the basin in which the town is situated, and no less than 4,119 feet above the sea level.

[The figures in all cases indicate the height above the level of the Sea.]

Names of Stations.	*Altitudes Above the Sea*	*Positions of Stations, &c.*
	Feet.	
PEDRO TALLAGALLA (highest Point in Ceylon)	8295·0	3 miles North of Newera Ellia Bazaar
KIRIGALPOTAH	7836·8	1 mile North-west of Horton Plains.
ADAM'S PEAK (Cupola)*	7352·8	10 miles North-east of Ratnapoora, Western Province.
GREAT WESTERN	7272·6	5 miles West of Newera Ellia, in Upper Dimboola.
ONE TREE HILL	7180·0	1 mile South of N. Ellia Bazaar.
HACKGALLA	6981·3	In Ouva—5 miles South east of Newera Ellia and ¾ mile South of Badulla Road.
MAHACOODAGALLA	6900·2	In Wallepane 7 miles North-east of Newera Ellia.
KIRIMETTIAGALLE	6811·4	New Valley Dickoya, Ambegamoa.
FALSE PEDRO	6788·8	3½ miles North-east of Rangbodde Rest House.
NAMOONACOOLIE (old)	6664·7	About 5½ miles South-east of Badulla and 2½ miles West of Passera.
ELBEDDE	6631·8	New Valley Dickoya, Ambegamoa
ETAMOORAWA	6629·0	Do. do.
KNUCKLES	6088·9	6 miles East of Kallibokka in Doombera.
EDAMPOLLECOTTE	5903·1	1½ mile West of Wilson's Bungalow.
BATTAHAGALLA	5757·7	In Oodapusilawa.
KOTAGALLA	5756·9	Tiger's Rock in Kotmalie, 11 miles South-west of Newera Ellia and near Darewille Estate.
GOMMALE	5515·8	10½ miles East of Newera Ellia, and 5 miles North of Badulla Road.
KATOODETTI	5335·0	New Valley Dickoya, Ambegamoa.
YACKAHALLOOWELLE	5224·5	Do. do.
ARAWELLE	5041·3	In Oodapusilawa.
DIATALAWE	5025·8	About 3 miles South-east of Hangurankette.
NARANGALLA	5006·0	About 4 miles North-west of Badulla.
PEACOCK	4982·0	About 2 miles South of Pusilawa.
HUNASGERIA PEAK	4955·5	6¼ miles South-east of Ballacadua and 6½ miles North-east of Katugastotte.
BALLUGAHAHENA	4915·3	In Oodapusilawa.
HOONOOKATTEGALLE	4801·9	Central Province. Wattegodde Estate
RAXAWA	4774·0	About 3 miles North of Nawelapittia.
MAHAPAEHAGULLE	4758·5	In Madoolsema Forest, Badulla.
GALPOTEAWE Station	4723·0	Do. do.
Do. Connecting Point	4709·8	Do. do.

*Totapella is higher than Adam's Peak, the elevation in Fraser's Map being given at 7,720 feet; but, with many other elevations, it is excluded from this list which deals only with the Trigonometrical Points fixed by the Department of the Surveyor General.

Digitized by Google

Madoolsema Pole tree	4708·5	In Madoolsema Forest, Badulla.
Sim's Point	4672·2	Do. do.
Wegalle	4637·3	Do. do.
Niakettugalle	4612·4	Do. do.
Rillow Hoolowa	4555·8	Do. do.
Beriagalle	4538·1	Do. do.
Haya Ellia Patna	4511·0	Do. do.
Gongalla	4459·1	In Saffragam—about 18 miles South of Ballangodde.
Lunagalla	4431·2	In Madoolsema Forest, Badulla.
Tispane	4422·2	4 miles South of Pusilawa R. House in Kotmalie
Coombalooloola	4414·9	Poondhool Oya.
Katookitoolleconne	4394 3	In Madoolsema Forest, Badulla.
Qonoolagalla	4389·0	About 2 miles North-west of Ambegamoa.
Manikwatte	4381·2	New Valley Dickoya, Ambegamoa.
Flag in Tree	4372·6	Do. do.
Medemahanewera	4372·0	In Doombera 7½ miles East of Rajewelle.
Paryangulle	4333·0	In Madoolsema Forest, Badulla.
Bagawantalawa	4317·4	New Valley Dickoya, Ambegamoa.
Dunbar	4317·3	Do. do.
Co roovepotha	4288·0	Madoolsema Forest, Badulla.
Welabisse	4143·7	Do. do.
Ettapolla	4135·2	3½ miles North west of Matelle—centre of Vicarton Estate.
Old Hantane	4119 5	Near Kandy.
Kilnygulle Kande.	4106·6	In Madoolsema Forest, Badulla.
Wellhapoogaha	4050·4	Do. do.
Ambokka	4031·5	In Matelle West—about 10 miles North-west of Matelle and 4 miles South-west of Nalande.
Cattagalle	3831·6	Madoolsema Forest Badulla.
Kitneygulle	3731·2	Do. do.
New Hantane	3715·2	Near Kandy.
Poondelawawa	3702·0	In Madoolsema Forest, Badulla.
Koodagalle	3687·7	Do. do.
Samasara Capella	3654·0	Western boundary of Millegahatenne Estate, Dolosbagie.
Kirepanegalla	3614·6	In Oudabulatgame—4½ miles South-west of Ginne Gat Hena Pass.
Amboolawa	3511·1	About 1½ mile West of Gampola Town.
Allagalla	3389·3	About 4 miles North-west of Kaduganawa.
Cabragalle	3254·1	South of Boundary between Western and Southern provinces, and near Gongalle range.
Mattina Patna	3182·3	2 miles South-east of Kandy.
Panilkande	2754·0	South of Boundary between Western and Southern Provinces, and near Gongalle range.
Ramelle Kande	2697·4	Do. do.
Dotologalle	2646·3	Do. do.
Aming Kande or Aning Kande	2645·0	Do. do.
Yam	2614·6	4 miles South of Ootuankande, and 2½ miles South-west of Fort King.
Bellongalla	2543·0	Near Kaduganawa—½ mile South-east of Kaduganawa Pass.

Digitized by Google

Morowakkande	2381·1	About 23 miles North of Matura.
Rosenath	2345·0	Near Kandy.
Kurruthotto	2204·2	South of Boundary between Western and Southern Provinces, and near Gongalle range.
Haycock	2167·7	12 miles North-east of Beddegamme Southern Province.
Richmond	2158·5	Near Kandy.
Lady Horton's Walk	2095·2	Kandy.
Western Redoubt	2010·0	Do.
Eastern Redoubt	2000·3	Do.
Bairoe Kande	1896 2	Do.
Velle Kande	1786·4	Do.
Yacdessa	1712·4	6 miles North-west of Kornegalle.
Katugastotte	1559·5	Near Kandy.
Labooganka nde	1500·0	About 8 miles South-east of Hangwelle and 2 miles East of Ratnapoora Road.
Yakahouta	1404·1	About 1½ mile South-east of Sittawakke.
Ootuankande	1392·8	About a mile North of the Ootuankande Rest House.
Katregam Peak	1385·7	About 12 miles North-east of Mahagam.
Hindulanatte	1346·6	About 10 miles North of Belligam.
Mahagalkande	1288·9	About 12 miles East of the 18th Mile Post, Kandy Road.
Oorubokke	1251·3	South of boundary between Western and Southern Provinces, and near Gongalle Range.
Naugalla	1247·7	In Ambanpittia.
Engodde Cande	1006·3	½ mile South-west of Ambepusse Rest House.
Round Hill	579·3	5 miles South-east of the 17th Mile Post, Kandy Road, Cina Korle, Western Province.
Warnegolla	567·9	2½ miles East of the 18th Mile Post, Kandy Road.
Poogalla	554·9	About 9 miles from Minuangodde, & about a mile East of Giroelle Road.
Boomboowelle	522·2	3½ miles East of Caltura.
Deamotte	430·5	About ¼ mile West of the 27th Mile Post, Kandy Road, Hapitigam Korle, Western Province.
Narwagam	427·5	About 1¼ mile South of the 13th Mile Post, Sittawakke Road.
Top of Galle Tower or Gibson's Hill	281·4	Near Galle Harbour.
Kadrupokuna	203·1	1 mile South-west of the Town of Tangalle.
Matura or Brown Hill	160·0	Matura, Southern Province.
Clock Tower (Top)	127·2	Colombo Fort.
Hambantotte Tower (Top)	108·0	Town of Hambantotte.

The height of the chief Buddhist **Dagobas** at Anuradhapoora have also been taken, and the dimensions of those antiquities, considering that there are mainly ruins and much worn away, are calculated to excite surprise.

NAMES OF DAGOBAS.	Feet above surface of ground.	Diameter at base.	Side of square in inches.
Lankaramaya	36·87	132·0	132·0
Thuparam	63·01	59·4	16 ·0
Another do.	63·236		
Ranwelle	182 247	379·5	660·0
Abayagiri	236·171	401·0	663·0

Digitized by Google

SCALE FOR FIRING SALUTES.

All Royal Salutes consist of *Twenty-one* Guns.

The fixed days for firing Royal Salutes as celebrations of anniversaries are as follows, viz. :—

Queen's Birth-day, Accession-day, Coronation-day, and Prince of Wales' Birth day.

The following is the scale for the other Salutes, viz. :—

Admirals or Generals	17	Guns.
Lieut.-Generals or Vice-Admirals	13	„
Rear Admirals or Major-Generals	11	„
Brigadier Generals or Commanders of the first Class ...	9	„
Return Salutes to Commanders of the second Class ...	7	„

When any of the above Officers hold commissions as Commanders-in-Chief or Commanders of the Forces of a station, they shall be entitled to two guns more.

The Governor	17	Guns.
Lieut.-Governors administering the Government... ...	13	„
The Supreme Court on Circuit	11	„
The Chief Justice on landing in the Colony, on being sworn in and on embarking for England	11	„
The Bishop on landing in the colony and on embarking ...	11	„
The Puisne Judges and the Members of the Executive Council on arrival from England, on being sworn in and on embarking for England	9	„
On the Assembling of the Legislature	17	„

Civil Functionaries shall have at their Funerals the same number of Guns fired, as minute Guns, while the procession is going to the burial-ground, as they were entitled to as salutes when living.

DATES WORTH REMEMBERING.

1180 Glass windows first used for light.
1236 Chimneys first put to houses.
1252 Lead pipes for carrying water.
1290 Tallow candles for lights.
1299 Spectacles invented by an Italian.
1302 Paper first made from linen.
1341 Woollen cloth first made in England.
1410 Art of painting in oil.
1440 Art of printing from moveable types.
1477 Watches first made in Germany.
1540 Variations in the compass first noticed.
1543 Pins first used, in England.
1590 Telescope invented, by Porta and Jansen.
1590 Jupiter's satellites discovered by Jansen.
1601 Tea first brought to Europe from China.
1603 Theatre erected in England, by Shakespeare.
1610 Thermometer invented, by Sanctorius.
1619 Circulation of blood discovered, by Harvey.
1625 Bricks first made of any required size.
1626 Printing in colours invented.
1629 Newspaper first established.
1630 Shoe-buckles first made.
1635 Wine made from grapes in England.
1639 Pendulum clocks invented.
1641 Coffee brought to England.
1641 Sugar-cane cultivated, in the West Indies.
1643 Barometer invented, by Toricelli, in Italy.
1646 Air guns invented.
1649 Steam engine invented.
1650 Bread first made from yeast.
1759 Cotton first planted in the United States.
1663 Fire engine invented.
1756 Steam engine improved, by Watt.
1785 Stereotyping invented, in Scotland.
1788 Animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer.
1832 Telegraph invented, by Morse.
1839 Daguerreotype made, by Daguerre, in France.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Were the following:—The Colossus, at Rhodes; the Mausoleum, or Sepulchre of Mausolus; the Palace of Cyrus, King of the Medes; the Pyramids of Egypt; the Statue of Jupiter, in the City of Olympia; the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and the Walls of Babylon.

Digitized by Google

A TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, &c.

IN FORCE ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1866.

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED FOR READY REFERENCE.)

Subject.	No.	Year.
Acting appointments no warrant required ...	3	1853
	15	1843
Administration of Justice	20	1852
	5	1855
	28	1865
	18	1865
Advocates & Proctors ...	12	1848
Affirmation for oaths ...	3	1842
Aliens (see Naturalization of aliens) ...		
Appeal Cases ...	6	1854
Arrack, Rum & Toddy ...	10	1844
	3	1866
Arbitration and Awards ...	15	1866
Assessors & Jurors ...	3	1844
	19	1844
	17	1844
Assessment Tax on houses &c.	2	1851
	4	1852
	4	1853
„ Extension to certain places, the Ordinance on	5	1863
Auctions ...	2	1838
Bail and commitment ...	5	1855
Bankers, business of ...	2	1855
Bank, Savings ...	12	1859
„ Piachaud's Pension ...	11	1866
Bankruptcy ...	7	1853
Basses, Light Vessel ...	6	1861
Births & Deaths, Registration of ...	13	1862
Boats, passenger Galle ...	10	1853
Books printed, Rates of Postage	1	1851
Boundaries of Lands	1	1844
	6	1852
Buildings thatched, Kandy	Pro.	1825
Burial Grounds ...	10	1854
„ Galle Face, restricting the use of, ...	9	1862
Butchers, law relating to ...	14	1859
Capital crimes & punishments	Pro.	1826
	6	1856
Carriers ...	14	1865
Carriages, letting to Hire...	7	1848
	1	1853
Carts on the Road ...	18	1856
Cattle Stealing ...	4	1836
	6	1850
Cattle Trespass ...	2	1835
	5	1849
Cemeteries, Establishment of ...	12	1862
Chanks: License, fishing ...	4 & 5	1852
Charter of Justice ...	Pro.	1833
Churches, building ...	1	1845
Church, Episcopal Kandy ...	11	1842
Church Presbyterian ...	13	1845
„ Episcopal ...	12	1846
„ other Churches ...	11	1863
Cinnamon ...	2	1844
	2	1852
	9	1853
Coffee wetting, prohibited	14	1824
Coins, Copper withdrawn	6	1830
„ legal & established	8	1825
„ offences relating to	5	1857
Commitment and Bail ...	5	1855
Compulsory Labour abolished ...	12th April	1833
Convention, Kandian ...	Pro.	1815
Contagious Diseases ...	8	1866
Convicts ...	2	1853
Courts of Requests ...	18	1859
	8	1859
„ Rules and Orders ...	9	1859
Criminal Cases ...	15	1843
	12	1852
Cruelty to Animals, the prevention of ...	7	1862
Crown Debts ...	14	1843
„ Suits ...	7	1856
Crown Lands encroachments ...	12	1840
Customs Laws ...	18	1852
„ Export Duty ...	2	1859
„ Machinery exempted from Duty ...	2	1859
„ Paper exempted from duty ...	3	1862
Debentures for paying off the C. Rail. Co. ...	19	1862
Declarations for oaths ...	1	1833
Deeds, Production of	6	1852
	4	1866
„ Execution of ...	17	1852
Deserters ...	10	1820
Destuction of old and useless Processes and Documents	17	1866

Digitized by Google

Subject.	No.	Year.
District Courts	6	1833
	21	1852
	8	1856
Disorderly Behaviour	4	1841
Dog killing	9	1842
Edictile Citations	7	1835
Electric Telegraphs	2	1857
Emigration	3	1847
Evidence, English rules of	6	1834
Evidence, law of	3	1846
	9	1852
Fines, Penalties, &c.,	11	1844
„ Recovery of	6	1855
Fish, Destruction of	19	1866
Fire arms	22	1848
Fiscals & their officers	4	1867
Fiscals, Deputy	11	1847
Fixed Establishments	1	1858
„ Northern Province	11	1859
Frauds and Perjuries	7	1840
	16	1852
Governor, acts of	2	1808
Grants of Lands	18	1848
	16	1857
„ in-aid, Branch Roads	13	186
	11	1858
Gunpowder, prevention of	14	186
accidents by	3	1864
Hair, cutting off, punishment prohibited	4	1820
Hard labour	10	1842
Headmen, Nat. Singhalese	6	1809
„ „ Malabar	24	1820
Health, For the preservation of the Public	15	1862
Horses, sale of to Natives of India	9	1820
prohibited	1	1815
Houses, Moors and Malabars	2	1832
Inquests	8	1843
Insane persons	11	1840
Insolvent Estates	7	1853
Interest	18	1823
Inventions	6	1859
Irrigation	21	1861
Joint Stock Companies	4	1861
Jurors and Assessors	19	1844
	2	1854
Justices of Peace	1	1864
Kandian Convention	Pro.	1815
Knives pointed, prohibitting the use of	5	1816
Labourers, servants, &c., regulation of	11	1865

Subject.	No.	Year.
Lands, rate of tax, Registration	Pro.	1800
„ Service	„	1801
„ collection of Revenue	„	1803
„ Registry of	„	1803
„ Service Parveny	3	1852
„ at Trincomalie draining	9	1813
„ Naval Service	1	1862
„ Kandian, taking forcible possession of	Pro.	1821
„ Temple, to be registered	Pro.	1822
„ exempt from tax	„	1826
„ claims to, how settled	7	1835
„ to prevent encroachments	12	1840
„ Parsonage, Land at Newera Ellia	22	1865
„ Returns of Coffee	8	1847
„ Validity of Grants	18	1848
„ Cultivation of Paddy	9	1856
„ Registration of Temple	10	1856
	2	1863
„ Private for Public uses	16	1843
	4	1840
„ for Railway	6	1858
Law, of England introduced	5	1852
Legal Age of Majority	7	1865
Light Vessel at the Basses	6	1861
	7	1833
Loan Board Regulations	13	1848
„ New Constitution	4	1865
„ Appropriation of unclaimed Balances	3	1867
Lotteries, suppression of	8	1844
Lunatic Asylums	11	1840
Mahomedan laws	Augt 5	1804
Malicious injuries and thefts	6	1846
	9	1822
	6	1847
Marriage laws	13	1863
	8	1865
	13	1859
„ Kandian Province	4	1860
	8	1861
	14	1866
Martial law	11	1848
Masters Attendant	6	1865
Measures, Standard	2	1856
Medical Practitioners	16	1861
Merchant Shipping	7	1863
Merchandise Marks Act	5	1865
Military and Naval Stores, Exportation Coastwise	5	1862
Mortality amongst the Natives of India to ascertain the proportion of,	17	1862

Digitized by Google

Subject.	No.	Year.	Subject.	No.	Year.
Municipal Councils ...	17	1865	Property found, a general provision for ...	15	1823
Native Titles ...	24	1820	Quarantine for Small Pox ...	10	1852
	16	1848	Railway from Colombo to Kandy. For raising £1,000,000 ...	19	1862
	17	1848			
	1 & 2	1849			
	3	1851			
	13–14		Railway, £250,000 of the Surplus Fund to be applied towards the construction of the, ...	3	1864
Naturalization of Aliens	& 15	1852			
	2	1862			
	5	1853			
	4 & 6	1857	Railway, Faviell's contract ratified ...	1	1863
	2	1862			
	1	1861	Railway—further provision...	10	1866
Newspapers, Regulations of...	5	1835	Railway, shooting of Cattle...	24	1865
Notaries, laws relating to ...	16	1852	Railway Regulations & Fares.	10	1865
	4	1802	Railway Company, appropriation of £18,758 to Railway purposes ...	19	1865
Notes, Government	8 & 9	1827			
	3	1813			
Nuisances, For the suppression of ...	5	1862	Recovery of moneys due on Paddy and Road Tax...	5	1866
			Registration of old Deeds and other Instruments ...	6	1866
Oaths, declarations substituted for	1	1842	Registration of titles to Lands	8	1863
	3	1854		3	1865
Officers of trust cannot be engaged in trade ...	4	1813	Roads, formation and maintenance of	10	1861
Ordinances, shortening language used in ...	1	1852	Roads, (Branch) construction of ...	13	1866
Paddy and Dry Grain, *tax on* and	14	1840	Road between Kandy and Kallibokka to Messrs. Rudd's Coffee Estate ...	17	1861
	29	1865			
Parate execution Registrar Supreme Court ..	9	1824	Roads through lands belonging to others ...	17	1853
Partnership, Law of ...	21	1846	Roman Catholics, disabilities removed ...	7	1829
Partition of Lands ...	10	1863	Sabbath-day, observance of...	5	1817
Passenger Vessels	1	1860	Salt, protection of Revenue from,	3	1836
	10	1862		2	1864
Pauper Suitors, *Stamps for*...	13	1853			
Pearl Banks, protection of ...	3	1811	„ Exemption of certain Districts ...	1	1838
Penal Settlements ...	Pro.	1835			
Pioneer Deserters ...	2	1866	„ further protection of the Revenue ...	17	1840
„ Pension fund ...	3	1855			
Police, Jaffna ...	18	1806	„ sold by Government, delivery of, ...	17	1843
Police Force ...	16	1865			
	7	1866			
	5	1867			
Poll Tax ...	10	1861	„ to be sold by weight ...	26	1852
			„ importation of ...	14	1857
Police Courts	5	1856	„ jurisdiction to Police Courts ...	5	1856
	13	1861			
„ Rules and Orders ...	18	1861	Sardins, Trincomalie ...	2	1824
Postage Regulations ...	27	1865	Security to keep the peace ...	4	1855
Prescriptions of Actions ...	8	1834	Servants, regulation of ...	5	1841
Prisons, better regulation of	18	1844	Slavery, abolition of ...	20	1844
	20	1866	Small Pox, laws relating to...	10	1852
Prisoners, employment of ...	10	1812	Stamp Duties ...	11	1861
Proctors, *admission of* ...	12	1818		9	1865

Digitized by Google

Subject.	No.	Year.	Subject.	No.	Year.
Stamps, composition in lieu of	2	1861	Tolls, Gordon's Bridge to Kadugomowe ...	14	1863
Stones and other substances, removal of prohibited ...	20	1865	„ Polwatte to Ackuresse...	12	1865
Suitors' money ...	6	1827	„ Yakawatta Road ...	9	1866
Surplus Revenue ...	2	1867	„ Pupuressa Road ...	16	1866
Supreme Court	9	1843	„ Panwelle Road ...	18	1866
	15	1844	Translators' fees ...	6	1853
	20	1852	Transport for H. M's. forces	4	1840
	8	1846	Vaccination, compulsory ...	9	1863
„ Rules, Criminal Jurisdiction ...	28	1865	Vagrants, laws relating to ...	4	1841
Temple lands ...	10	1856	Vessels, carrying Passengers	10	1857
Testamentary dispositions of property ...	21	1844		10	1862
Timber, felling of ...	24	1848	Volunteer Corps ...	3	1861
Title Deeds, production of ...	6	1852	Weights and Measures ...	2	1836
Tolls, collection of ...	22	1861	Witnesses, expenses of ...	16	1861
„ certain Roads, Western Province ...	6	1862	Wrecks, Sea Casualties and Salvage	5	1861
„ Palmadulla to Balangodde	11	1862		4	1862
			„ District Court authorised to inquire into	4	1863
			Wharf & Warehouse Company.	26	1865

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ORDINANCES.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON IN THE YEAR 1865.

Ordinance No. 3.—To amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1863 (Land Registration.)
" 4.—For the better Regulation of the Loan Board.
" 5.—Relating to the Fraudulent Marking of Merchandise.
" 6.—To declare the Duties of Masters Attendant, and to provide for the better preservation of the Ports of the Island, and for the better Regulation of the Shipping therein.
" 7.—For making the Age of Twenty-one years the Legal Age of Majority in this Colony.
" 8.—To amend the Ordinance No. 13 of 1863 (Marriage Ordinance)
" 9.—To amend "The Stamp Ordinance 1861."
" 10.—Relating to the Ceylon Railway.
" 11.—To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Servants, Labourers, and Journeymen Artificers, under Contracts for Hire and Service.
" 12—For establishing Tolls on the Road leading from Polwatte to Ackuresse.
" 13.—Further to amend the Branch Roads' Construction Grant-in-aid Ordinances of 1857 and 1858.
" 14.—Relating to the Registration and Licensing of Carts, Boats and Coaches used for the conveyance of Goods and Passengers, and for declaring the rights and liabilities of the owners thereof.
" 15.—To apply a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand Six hundred and Eighty-four pounds, Seventeen shillings, and Three farthings, to defray the Supplementary Contingent charges of the year 1865.
" 16.—To provide for the establishment and regulation of a Police Force in this Island.
" 17.—For establishing Municipal Councils in this Island.
" 18.—To amend in certain respects the Administration of Justice.
" 19.—To appropriate £18,758 12s. 4d. received from the late Ceylon Railway Company, to certain Railway purposes.
" 20.—To provide against the removal of Stones and other substances from certain parts of the Sea shore.
" 21.—To provide for the appropriation of certain unclaimed balances from the Loan Board.
" 22.—To establish the validity of a Lease of a portion of the Parsonage Land at Nuwara Eliya.
" 23.—To provide for the apprehension of Pioneer Deserters, and for the better protection of Government property entrusted to them.
" 24.—To authorise the Shooting of Cattle trespassing on the line of Railway.
" 25.—To apply a sum not exceeding Five hundred and Fifty thousand One hundred and Ninety-two pounds, Nine Shillings and Three pence half-penny, to the Contingent service of the Year 1866,
" 26.—Relating to the establishment of a Wharf and Warehouse Company.
" 27.—To amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Post Office and to the rates of Postage.
" 28.—To give effect to certain Rules relating to Proceedings of the Supreme Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction.
" 29.—To amend the Ordinance No. 14 of 1840 (Dry Grain).

Digitized by Google

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON IN THE YEARS 1866--67.

1866 No. 1—An Ordinance to naturalize Naylor Dunbar Schultze.
" to provide for the apprehension of Pioneer Deserters, and for the better protection of Government Property entrusted to the charge of Pioneers.
3 " to enlarge the operation of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1844 (Distillation).
4 " to enlarge the power of the Surveyor General to demand the production of Deeds and make Surveys of lands, and to facilitate the proof of Surveys.
5 " to facilitate the recovery of Moneys due as Commutation of the Paddy Tax and of the performance of Labour.
6 " to compel the Registration of old Deeds and other Instruments of title.
7 " relating to the Police Force.
8 " to provide against the spread of Contagious Diseases in this Island.
9 " for establishing Tolls on the Yatawatta Road.
10 " to make further provision to meet the expenses of constructing the Railway from Colombo to Kandy.
11 " to empower the Trustees and Managers of the Ceylon Savings' Bank to grant a Pension to Mr. Jacob Piachaud, for his services as Actuary of the Institution.
12 " for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1866.
13 " to provide for the Construction, Up-keep and Repair of Branch Roads.
14 " relating to Kandian Marriages.
15 " relating to Arbitration and Awards, and to provide for Summary reference to Courts.
16 " for establishing Tolls on the Pupuressa Road.
17 " to authorize the destruction of old and useless Processes and Documents.
18 " to establish Tolls on the Panwila Road.
19 " to prevent the unnecessary Destruction of Fish.
20 " to amend the Ordinance No. 18 of 1844 (Prisons.)
21 " relating to the Law of Partnership.
22 " to extend the introduction into this Colony of the Law of England in certain cases.

1867.
No. 1 " for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1867.
2 " to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged Public utility,
" relating to the Appropriation of certain unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board.
4 " to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Fiscals and their Officers.
5 " relating to the Assessment of Lands for the Maintenance of the Police Force.

List of Proclamations, Government Notices, Minutes, &c. issued during 1865 and 1866.

PROCLAMATIONS FOR 1865.

1865
January 11.—Tolls on the road from Point Pedro to Kodigame.
do. 14.—Railway Ordinance No. 6. of 1864 to come into operation after the 14th January 1865.
do. 21.—Confirmation of the Ordinances Nos. 4 & 5 of 1864.

Digitized by Google

1865.

January 28.—No person shall be elected Member of the District Committee of the District of Kandy, unless able to read nd write the English Language.

February 18.—Confirmation of the Ordinances Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 of 1864.

do. 27.—Do. of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1864.

April 7.—Do. do. No. 17 of 1864.

do. 27.—Do. do. Nos. 14 & 16 of 1864.

May 9.—Do. do. No. 18 of 1864.

do. 10.—Extending jurisdiction of the Police Court of Colombo to the District of Negombo.

Order of H.M. in Council: Removing doubts as to the validity of the acts done by the Legislative Council of certain Colonies when the number of

do. 11.—Councillors is incomplete.

Proclamation: Tolls to be levied at the Valey Oya Bridge in the Central

June 8—Province.

do. do—Asiatic Banking Corporation authorized by Royal Charter to issue Notes and to be admitted to the privileges conferred by the Ordinance No. 2 of 1861.

Notice do. 8—Certain articles of Machinery exempted from Customs Duty.

Proclamation:

June 26—Confirmation of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1864.

July 7—Confirmation of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1864.

do. 15—Irrigation Rules for Paddy Lands at Erraoor and Corlepattoo in the District of Batticaloa.

do. do—Do. do. at Errovil & Poretivoe Pattoos in Batticaloa.

do. do—Do. do. Akerapattoo do.

do. do—Division No. 1 do.

Order of H.M. in Council: } Authorizing the levying of Dues in respect of a Light Vessel on the Little Basses Rock.

do. 28— }

Proclamation: Rate of Commutation in the Western Province (under the Road

Sept. 23—Ordinance) to be 3s. from 1st January 1866, instead of 2s. 3d.

Oct. 6—Toll on the Road from Avishawella to Ratnapura.

do. 11—Certain tracts of Land set apart as reserved Forest land.

do. 18—Establishing a Police Force in the village of Rakwane.

Nov. 7—Confirmation of the Ordinance Nos. 15 of 1864, and No. 1. of 1865.

do. 25—Limits of the Town of Colombo under the Municipal Ordinance.

Order of H.M. in Council: Regulations respecting the practice to be observed in the Vice Ad-

do. 29—miralty Courts.

Proclamation:

Dec. 8—The Railway Ordinance, with the exception of the 25th Clause, to come into operation on the 1st January 1866.

do. 19—Toll at Nalande Bridge, and Kaludawale & Aluwihara Road Tolls.

do. 30—No person able to speak the English Language shall be deemed qualified to be a Juror unless he can also read and write such Language.

1866. PROCLAMATIONS FOR 1866.

January 6—Limits of the Ports of Colombo and Galle for the regulation of Shipping under the Ordinance No. 66 of 1865.

do. do. Regulations for the Ports of Colombo and Galle respecting Pilotage and Port charges.

do. do. Do.—do.—respecting Hire of Cargo and Passenger Boats.

do. 27—Carts or other Carriages not permitted to be left on the Road from Colombo to Situwaka.

do 31—Confirmation of the Ordinances No. 5 & 6 of 1865.

Feby. 17—Do.—do. No. 9, 12, 13 & 14 of 1865.

do. do. Municipal limits of the Town of Kandy.

March 8—Bye-Laws of the Municipal Council of Colombo.

do. 8—Regulations for the Port of Trincomalie respecting Pilotage and Passenger Boats.

Digitized by Google

1866.

March 10—Confirmation of the Ordinances Nos. 7, 10, 18 & 20 of 1865.
do. 10—Establishment of a Court of Requests and Police Court in the District of Haputale.
do. 18—Toll Stations on the Kandy Road and at Alootgamme.
do. 18—Confirmation of the Ordinances No. 4 & 19 of 1865.
April 6—Do—do. No. 22 of 1865.
do. 7—Do—do. No. 17 of 1865, and 23 of 1865.
do. 18—Do—do. No. 11, 16 & 21 of 1865.
do. 20—Bye-Laws of the Municipal Council of Kandy.
May 2—Confirmation of the Ordinances No. 17 of 1864 and No. 4 & 11 of 1865
do. 7—Do—do No. 24, 27 & 28 of 1865.
do. do—Registration Fee for a letter, packet, parcel or other post packet shall be four-pence & not six-pence.
do. do—District No. 8 of the Town of Colombo to include the Lake.
do. 12—Divisions of the District of Nuwera Kalawia under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.
do. 18—Confirmation of the Ordinance No 26 of 1865.
June 8—Readjustment of the boundaries of the Western and Central Provinces,
do. 5—Mutiny Act published, dated 23rd March 1866.
do. 30—Gandurah ceases to be a Port for the lading and unlading of goods to and from beyond seas.
June 10—Burials discontinued in St. Paul's Burial Ground at Wolfendahl; Roman Catholic Church-yard at Slave Island; Malay Burial Ground at Slave Island; and partially discontinued in the Galle Face Burial Ground.
do. do—Regulations and Fees under "The Cemeteries Ordinance 1862."
do. 13—Additional Bye-Laws of the Municipal Council of Colombo.
do. 23—Rates of Commutation in the Central Province under the Road Ordinance, with the exception of a few Divisions situated in Badulla and Matale, to be 3s. a year instead of 2s. 3d.
do. 28—Enrolment fee of 5s. paid to the Secretary of each District Court for Crown Grants to be discontinued and all such Grants to be enrolled in the Office of the Registrar General.
August 18—The Buildings used as the Baptist Chapels at Hanwella and Morotto are licensed as places of Worship and for the publication of Banns and the solemnization of Marriages.
September 1—Rules in regard to the maintenance of Scholarships at the Medical College, Calcutta, under the Endowment Fund called "*Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Scholarships.*"
do. 8—Rates of Commutation in the Southern Province under the Road Ordinance to be 3s instead of 2s as heretofore levied.
do. do—Additional Bye-Laws of the Municipal Council of Colombo.
do. 10—Bye-Laws of the Board of Health for the Northern Province.
do. 7—Regulations for the Ports of Jaffna and Point Pedro and for licensed Boats.
do. 22—The prohibition in the Proclamation of 10th July 1866 as regards the Malay Burial-ground at Slave Island applies only to a portion on the West, overcharged with graves and not to the remaining portion
October 22—Disturbances consequent upon the scarcity of Rice in India. The inhabitants are warned against being misled by designing persons to commit breaches of the peace.
Novr. 10—Time fixed for taking licences for Carts and Boats, under the Carriers' Ordinance.
do. 24—The limits of the Municipal Town of Galle.
do. 30—Confirmation of the Ordinance No. 25 of 1865.
Decr. 10—Alteration of the Municipal Divisions No. 2 & 3 of the Galle District.
do. 12—Confirmation of the Ordinance No. 29 of 1865.
do. 13—A Police Force established in the Town of Jaffna.
do. 13—Amended Rules for the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph.
do. 13—Divisions and limits of Judicial Districts (No. 1)
do. 13—Division of the District of Mullaittivu for the Revenue purposes.

Digitized by Google

Dec. 21—Toll Stations ot the Western Province

MINUTES ISSUED IN 1865 AND 1866.

1865. Feby. 21.—Rules in regard to Public Officers holding Directorships Life Assurance and other Companies.

Notice.

June 8—Certain Articles of Machinery exempted from Customs' Duty.

Minute

Sept. 4.—Rule to be substituted for Clauses 19 and 20 of the Minute of July 26, 1861, in regard to the calculations of the period of servise of those Officers taking leave of absepee in the regular manner. The general rule being one month for every two months of such leave.

do. 26.—Rules to be observed by Public officers who retire on pension at the end of their leave of absence, certain deductions to be made from the first payments of their pensions.

do. do.—Scale of Survey Fees in extension of the scale laid down in the *Minute* of 1st August 1861.

Notice Sept. 28—Announces the demise of the late Honorable Richard Theodore Pennefather, Auditor General.

Minute. Decr. 3.—With reference to the Minute of 4th Novr. 1863, requiring Salaries to be paid on the last day of the month instead of the that first day of the following month, it is directed that two Requisitions should be transmitted to the Auditor General—one for Provisional Salaries to be paid on the last day of the month and the other for Contingent Services to be paid in the following month

do. 14—Writers appointed subsequent to the 30th July 1853, and prior to. the 1st January 1863, shall be allowed to date the commencement of their claim to pension from the date of their appointment as Writers.

do. 20—Writers will present themselves Monthly for examination in the Native Languages. Writers employed in the Western Province will present themselves for examination on the first Wednesday of every month—those in the Central, North-Western & Southern Provinces will present themselves for such examination Half-yearly.

Notice ISSUED IN 1866.

1866. Feby. 28.—Result of the Local Examinations for the Civil Service held in Decr. 1865.

March 7.—Report on the Chinchona Plantations in Ceylon.

April 27.—Letters containing Coin to be treated as Registered letters.

May 28.—Proficiency in conversation in the Native Languages is indispensable in the examination of candidates.

Minute June 12.—Rules to be adopted for the regulation and custody of Security Bonds of Public servants.

do. 30—Post Office Report for 1865, published for general information.

July 25—Reporting the conclu ions which the British Cholera Commissioners had arrived at relating to the propagation of Cholera.

Augt. 28.—Native names to be spelt correctly according to a scheme laid down.

Sept. 22.—Paupers may have graves in the General Cemetry free of expense.

Nov. 10.—List showing the old and the new mode of spelling in English characters the names of places &c.

Decr. 13.—Amended Rules issued by the Telegraph Departments.

CIRCULARS ISSUED IN 1865 AND 1866.

1865.

January 9—Persons appointed temporarily to a vacant Office are only entitled to half Salary.

do—Form of receipt to be taken from Informers for fines paid to them.

23—Respecting Salt Stores and the construction of temporary Stores.

March 7—Before arrears of Salary are paid, authority should be applied for.

30—System of Earth Sewage.

Digitized by Google

March 31—Sir Hercules Robinson's landing announced.
31—Respecting Prisons and Prison Discipline.
April 26—Tin plates issued to Cartmen should be stamped instead of being painted.
May 15—Headmen to give assistance in apprehending Pioneer Deserters.
26—Return of Presbyterian Servants on the Fixed Establishment required.
June 9—List of Cart Licenses to be published in the Gazette.
12—All unrecovered fines to be shown as outstanding until the expiration of the full term of imprisonment of the parties accused.
13—When any sum is deposited in any Cutcherry the receipt should be headed "*Deposit.*"
12—The issue of Duplicate cart plates strictly prohibited.
July 3—Applications for rewards for the apprehension of persons charged with murder should be forwarded through the Queen's Advocate.
7—Any alterations in the list of subscribers to the *Gazette* to be furnished quarterly.
14—List of escaped Prisoners required periodically.
August 8—Attendance of Clerks and others is fixed at 10 a. m., if Saturday half-holiday is availed of.
11—Notifications for the *Gazette* should be sent on the Thursday previous to the day of publication.
17—Fines under the Irrigation Ordinance to be paid in as "Deposits."
25—No alterations &c. to be made to Government Buildings without previous authority.
Sept. 14—A new Form of Attendance Sheets to be adopted in future.
Oct. 5—A certificate as to the sums voted to be attached to the monthly Requisitions.
10—Respecting substances sent to be analyzed by Medical men.
24—Instructions for the restoration of persons apparently drowned.
Nov. 20—Police Magistrates to exercise a personal supervision over the Fine accounts furnished by them.
25—Rules laid down in the Circular of 20th February 1861, regarding leave of absence, to be strictly adhered to.
27—Balances of Suitors' Deposit to be remitted monthly to the General Treasury.
Dec. 2—Replies to Circulars to be sent within a reasonable time.
6—Points out delays in the Administration of Criminal Justice.
29—Half-yearly Returns of all escaped Prisoners not apprehended and of persons accused of crimes who have absconded to be furnished.

1866. ISSUED IN 1866.

Feby. 5—Valuation of Government Buildings and Houses.
do. 10—Government Agents to be Deputy Post Masters General, and Assistant Agents to be Assistant Post Masters General.
do. 24—Candidates for the Civil Service Examination should possess a colloquial knowledge of the Native Languages.
do. 28—Municipalities and Boards of Health to co-operate with the Military Sanitary Committee in removing nuisances.
March 26—Progress of Civil Servants in Native Languages to be stated.
do. 28—Return of Expenditure on Hospitals required of each Province.
April 9—Quarterly Returns of Receipts on account of Government and Pauper cases to be furnished to the Auditor General regularly.
do. 10—Date from which claim to Pension commences.
May 21—Periodical Reports required relative to the actual condition of the Indian Laborers employed on the Plantations in Ceylon.
June 21—Perfected Abstracts of Payments to be furnished within 10 days after the payment of the Claim Abstracts as required by the Minute of 25th June 1864.
do. 22—Security to be furnished for the due discharge of duties.
do. 30—Registration and custody of Security Bonds of Public Servants.
July 2—Irrigation Works under the Ordinance No. 21 of 1861.
do. 13—Bona fide annual value of all houses and in every town where the Police is established to be furnished.

Digitized by Google

April 16—Medical evidence at Post Mortems and Inquests should be required only when actually necessary.

do. 30—Enrolment fee of 5s. to the Secretaries of Courts discontinued and the condition of sale of lands to be amended accordingly.

August 14—Judicial Officers should refrain from employing Military Medical Officers on services connected with judicial matters except in cases of the most pressing necessity.

Sept. 17—Telegraph collections to be received in Deposit daily, and at the end of the month remitted to the Treasurer.

do. 24—The period allowed for registering Security Bonds is extended to the end of the year 1866.

October 26—Warning the inhabitants against the commission of any breaches of the peace in consequence of the present scarcity of Rice.

Nov. 20—Queries respecting the cost of constructing Roads.

do. 21—Whenever it may appear to Heads of Departments to be absolutely necessary to apply, in any one month, for a larger sum than the average monthly outlay, a Certificate is to be attached to the Requisition that the vote for the *year* will not be exceeded.

do. 23—Fees recovered under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1864, for certified copies, issued by Public Officers, of books or documents in their charge, are to be paid to the persons by whom such copies are made.

do. 24—Monthly Returns of work done by Magistrates to be prepared according to a prescribed form.

do. 30—All unnecessary delay in bringing Criminal Cases to trial should be avoided, and every effort should be made to prevent unnecessarily long imprisonment of persons committed for further examination.

Grants of Exclusive Privilege under the Ordinance No. 6, of 1859.

[We include all hitherto published in the *Gazette* by the Government of Ceylon.]

Patent No. 3. To John Walker of Bogambra Mills Kandy, Mechanical Engineer. For an invention "for pulping Coffee." Date of Grant, Nov. 22nd, 1860.

do. No. 4. To David Wilson of Colombo Ceylon. For an invention of an improved method for manufacturing Coir & other Fibres into Yarn. Nov. 22nd, 1860.

do. No. 5. To Do. do. For an invention of an Improved method of drying Cocoanut into Copperah. November 22nd, 1860.

do. No. 7. To Charles Shand of Colombo, Ceylon. For an invention for bleaching Coir Fibre and Coir Yarn by means of the fumes of Sulphur. November 22nd, 1860.

do. No. 22. To John Brown, Civil Engineer, Rangwelle Estate, Dumbera—For an invention of a combined crushing, pulping and self-separating Machine. November 22nd, 1860.

do. No. 14. To Archibald Sinclair, Engineer, Kandy. For an invention for improvements in Coffee pulping Machinery. December 4th 1860.

do. No. 6. To Charles Shand of Colombo. For an invention for improvements in Machinery or apparatus for drying Coffee or other substances. January 21st, 1861.

do. No. 1. To John Gordon of 3 Billiter Square London. For an invention for improvements in machinery and apparatus for pulping Coffee. February 7th, 1861.

do. No. 2. To John Gordon of Do. do. For an invention for Improvements in Machinery or apparatus for Pulping Coffee. February 7th, 1861.

do. No. 16. To Do. of do, do. For do. for improvements on Iron Barrels or Cylinders of Coffee Pulpers. June 6th 1861.

do. No. 17. To William Simpson Marshall, Mechanical Engineer, Kandy. For an invention for pulping and separating Coffee. August 28th 1861.

do. No. 18. To George Charter, Engineer, Mutwal, Colombo. For an invention for spinning Cocoanut and other fibres. September 30th 1861.

do. No. 19. To George Wall, Merchant, Colombo. For an invention

Digitized by Google

for a mode of conveying goods from place to place and for apparatus applicable thereto. September 9th, 1862.

do. *No.* 24. To Henry Davenport, residing in Colombo. For an invention for improvements in machinery for hulling and scouring Coffee and similar substances. October 23rd, 1862.

do. *No.* 25. To George Wall, Merchant of Colombo. For an invention for scouring the slimy pulp from Coffee. February 14th, 1863.

do *No.* 26. To John Gordon, 3 Billiter Square, London, "For certain improvements in obtaining and applying motive power."—25th January, 1864.

do. *No.* 27. To David Wilson, of Colombo, for "an improved method of preparing and applying lime or coral stone as manure by machinery." November 5th, 1864.

do. *No.* 28 To Mark William Carr of the Knoll Blackheath, in the County of Kent in England, for "improvements in the manufacture of wooden sleepers for Railways and Tramways." March 15th, 1864.

do. *No.* 29. To David Wilson of Colombo for "an improved method of drying Cocoanuts into Copperah, and for preparing the oil cake made from such Copperah or other materials, so as to render it hard and convenient for transport and much less liable to injury from damp or exposure to the air, also for drying Coir Yarn and Fibre, Timber and other materials." November 5th, 1864.

do. *No.* 30. To David Wilson, Colombo, for "an improved form of Wind Mill, adapted for pumping or lifting water and other purposes." November 5th, 1864.

do. *No.* 32. To David Wilson, Colombo, "for a new arrangement of building or other receptacle adapted to the manufacture of compost manure." November 5th, 1864.

do. *No* 33. To David Wilson, Colombo, for "improved methods of propelling boats or vessels, also of improved forms of paddles and arrangements of screw or screws." November 5th, 1864.

do. *No.* 34. To David Wilson, Colombo, for "an improved method or methods of reducing Copperah or other materials requiring similar treatment into small pieces." November 5th, 1864

do. *No.* 35. To David Wilson, Colombo, for "improved forms of Carts." November 5th, 1864.

do. *No.* 36. To David Wilson, Colombo, for "manufacturing or separating by machinery Coir Fibre from the husk of the Cocoanut." February 2nd, 1865.

do. *No.* 37. To David Wilson, Colombo, for "an improved form of Tank or other receptacle applicable as a filter, and useful for the purpose of draining oil from ground Copperah or other material requiring similar treatment, and thus better preparing it for subsequent pressure. November 5th, 1864.

do. *No.* 38. To David Wilson, Colombo, for "an improved method of preparing casks for stowage or transport of oil." November 5th, 1864.

do. *No.* 40. To John Walter Home, Engineer, late of Home Buildings Melbourne, Victoria, now at Colombo, "for the manufacture of Fibre in or from the Plantain, and Banana, as a marketable commodity suitable for rope, twine, sacking, &c." February 2nd, 1865.

do. *No.* 42. To John Brown, Civil Engineer, of Glen Alpin Estate, Badulla, "for improvements in Coffee pulping machinery." September 14th, 1864.

do. *No.* 28. To William Maylor, of Beypoor in the Presidency of Madras, for husking, peeling, or removing the husks or skins from dry Cherry Coffee berries, and also for husking, peeling or removing the parchment skins from Coffee berries—8th December, 1865.

do. *No.* 44. To David Wilson. Merchant of Colombo. For an improved method of reducing the temperature of rooms, chambers, or other places with reduced temperature for congealing Cocoanut or other similar Oils, and when in this state applying pressure, and thus separating the oleine from the stearine.—15th April, 1865.

do. *No.* 45. To Thomas Skinner, Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineer, Ceylon—For a Glass Venetian.—9th June, 1865,

Digitized by Google

HINTS ON THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

(Specially adapted for Ceylon,)

BY

H. SIMS.

SECOND EDITION REVISED.

In re-writing the article on Kitchen Gardening in Ceylon, I propose to add a little to my remarks on the cultivation of the different vegetables most suitable for growth in Ceylon, and sincerely trust these remarks may prove beneficial to the community in general. I may here say that I am astonished to see how little attention is paid to the cultivation of vegetables by the Europeans resident in Ceylon. I admit there is great difficulty in procuring good seeds and I am sorry to find the hint I gave in my last paper, regarding the quarterly importation of small packages of seeds has been so little attended to, as I am convinced that in the event of small parcels being procurable in Kandy, at stated periods and at reasonable prices, many Europeans would only be too glad to avail themselves of the means of securing them. A Botanical or Horticultural Society is a *desideratum* both in Colombo and Kandy, the office-bearers of which should be composed of thoroughly practical men—and the Secretary should order from England or Scotland, from a first-rate house, seeds most likely to succeed in Ceylon; by this means, they would be obtainable by all who might wish to have them and the quality depended on—and above all, they could be sold at reasonable prices, with profit to the Society, and great benefit to the Colony. And considering the great benefit of a Kitchen Garden, I earnestly hope that, I may yet have the pleasure of seeing Kitchen Gardening in Ceylon carried on in a much better spirit, than at present exists: a thoroughly good cooly is very easily taught to become a good gardener, and with strict superintendence and kindness, will perform all operations necessary for kitchen gardening in Ceylon.

TOOLS required are good Spades, Mamoties—(Quitanis first-rate tools for trenching in the hands of a coolie), Mattock or Hoe-axe for cutting roots, strong Forks, large and small garden Trowels for lifting young plants, Pruning Knives and Saws, small and large Axe, Watering Pots large and small, Hedge Shears, Wheel Barrow and good strong baskets.

The Kitchen Garden should be formed in a flat and well-sheltered situation, and planted with a few choice fruit trees, as I find that many vegetables succeed the better for a little shade; but on no account plant the fruit trees, so as to exclude light, for as soon as we remove light from a plant it has no longer power to imbibe carbon, and disengage oxygen; but on the contrary, it gives back some of the carbon already obtained, and robs the atmosphere of oxygen for the purpose of re-converting this into carbonic acid.—See remarks on Fruit trees and their cultivation in the present paper.

Great care should also be taken to have a constant supply of water; the soil should be well trenched to the depth of two feet at least, ridged and exposed to the influence of the sun, and manured with anything procurable, either cow or horse dung or even grass or rubbish from the jungle. Immediately vegetable matter begins to decompose, it commences to nourish any plant it may be applied to. Dig over the soil as often as possible so as to incorporate the manure with the soil, then level and lay out the beds and commence planting. (Tamil Gardeners are apt to make very small beds, thereby losing a great deal of valuable space in the Kitchen Garden; this should be guarded against.)

Digitized by Google

LIST OF VEGETABLES

With Remarks necessary to their proper Cultivation and Preparation for the Table.

Artichoke.—*Cynara scolymus*, may be grown in any part of Ceylon, although I have never seen its flowers; but it is a very useful vegetable if the leaves are cut down without destroying the heart. After the young leaves grow to the length of two feet they should be tied in a bundle and earthed up like celery, the earth should be raised to the height of one foot or more, they will be fit for use in three weeks; and may be cooked and served like Asparagus. Propagation by seeds or off-shoots.

Artichoke, Jerusalem.—*Helianthus tuberrosus*, a very nutritious and prolific vegetable and would succeed in any part of Ceylon and deserves great attention, it is easily cultivated, and would form an excellent substitute for Potatoes—in fact at the time the potatoe disease was at the worst in England both Dr. Lindley and Dr. Balfour strongly recommended the extensive cultivation of this vegetable on account of the qualities above-mentioned. Plant the sets, dividing the tubers, in rows two feet apart in well-manured soil, earth them up to the height of about nine inches, and keep them free from weeds. Cook like potatoes.

Asparagus.—*Asparagus officinalis*, a very delicate vegetable and with care would succeed in most of the Coffee districts, and I have no doubt would do well about Colpetty, Colombo, raised from seeds, and would come to a proper size for table much earlier in Ceylon than in Europe. When the plants are sufficiently strong, prepare the beds for them, commence by opening a trench three feet wide and eighteen inches deep, put in nine inches of broken stones for drainage. (Success in growing Asparagus greatly depends on attention to drainage.) Over this, place a layer of earth and well-decayed manure, well-mixed together, place the plants in rows, 9 inches apart, and cover them with light soil two inches deep, a slight dressing of common salt would prove beneficial once a month. When the shoots are sufficiently strong, cut them when about 6 or 8 inches above the ground, level with the surface; by this mode the whole shoot is eatable and injury to the rising shoots avoided, a top-dressing of good light soil and well-decayed manure should be applied once a year at least.

Beet-root.—*Beta vulgaris* or *Red Beet.*—Any of the varieties will succeed in Ceylon, and are very valuable for salads, curries and stews; they are all very nutritious, and can be boiled or baked and used as a vegetable, with any kind of roast or boiled meat. The larger kinds would be of great service, if grown in large quantities, for feeding milch cows.

Beta Braziliensis.—The leaves can be boiled and served as Spinach, the stalks of the leaves when young may be boiled and served like Sea Kale and the root may be used in curries, and as a vegetable, &c. Beta vulgaris, is valuable for its lasting properties. Seeds in drills nine inches apart at any season.

Basil, sweet.—*Ocymum basilicum.*—Grows freely in Ceylon; propagate from cuttings or from seeds.

Borage—*Borago officinalis.*—Young leaves used as spinach, or as salads; seeds at any time.

Basella—*Alba and rubra, Malabar Nightshade*—used as Spinach, and in curries, the best way to cultivate both varieties is to make ridges about two feet apart, and place the plants at the distance of one foot in the ridges. When the plants are one foot high, pinch off the leading shoots for use, and the plant will grow a small bush-like tree, and become very prolific. Seeds or cuttings at all seasons.

Digitized by Google

Borecoli—Brassica—*oleracea fimbriata*,—all the varieties may be cultivated from seeds or cuttings, the seeds should be sown in a box protected from the heavy rains and when of sufficient size, plant in rows eighteen inches apart, water occasionally with liquid manure and apply wood ashes from the kitchen in a powdered state. This will have a tendency to prevent insects attacking the plants, all this tribe require the same treatment.

Brocoli—*Brassica oleracea Botritis*—Very serviceable for their leaves and some of the varieties with flowers in Ceylon, are of very rapid growth, and well worth all the attention we can bestow on them; the varieties most likely to succeed will be found in the list of seeds.

Cabbage—*Brassica oleracea*, requires the same treatment as Borecoli and Brocoli; the best varieties are named in the list of seeds. Coure Tronchad for its leaves and stalks which may be used as Sea Kale.

Camomile—*Anthemis nobilis*,—an aromatic and decidedly useful herb, the leaves used in garnishing, and the flowers as bitters and fomentations of easy culture, raised from seeds and by cuttings; plant eighteen inches apart in an open situation, or if planted as a border to the walks either in the kitchen or flower garden, the plant becomes both useful and ornamental, in fact I know nothing that forms a better border for walks in gardens in Ceylon.

Capsicum—*Frutescens*,—all varieties are easily cultivated from seeds or cuttings, at any season: the best varieties are mentioned in the list of seeds.

Cardoons—*Cynara cardunculus*, see Artichoke, Cynara scolymus.

Carrot—*Daucus carrota*, succeeds well in Ceylon at all seasons, in well-manured soil; monthly sowings would secure a constant supply, especially if the short-horn, and the long-rooted varieties are sown at the same time. The best varieties are mentioned in the seed list, they are all very useful for curries.

Cassava Yam.—*Janipha manihot*. Easily cultivated, and may be planted to form a fence to the Kitchen Garden; the tubers form an excellent substitute for potatoes, and can be used in curries, the tops are valuable as food for pigs. From cuttings in all Ceylon.

Celery.—*Apium Graveolens*. This is a very excellent vegetable, and may be used in salads, stews, soups, and forms a good substitute for sea-kale when boiled, and served on dry toast, and used as a vegetable with game, roast fowls, or meat of any kind. This plant with care may be had at every season in Ceylon. Seeds in a box protected from heavy rains, and when the plants are of sufficient size, prepare trenches two feet deep and fifteen inches wide, put in the surface soil, first removed in digging the trench, place over this six inches of well-decayed manure, mixed with wood ashes from the kitchen, add three inches of good light soil, remove the plants carefully from the seed box and plant them in the trenches nine inches apart, water them well and if the sun is very powerful place a slight shading over the stem, and when the plants have attained the height of one foot, hold the leaves together with one hand and draw the earth to them with the other, repeat the operation as the plant progresses taking care not to bury the head; the earthing up should always be performed when the leaves are quite dry, and the soil on both sides of the trenches well-loosened so as to expose it to the influence of the sun. The best varieties are mentioned in the seed list.

Endive.—*Cichorium endiva*,—succeeds in any part of Ceylon. Seeds in a well-prepared bed; remove the plants when large enough and plant in rows, one foot apart, and when they have attained sufficient size, tie and earth them up for blanching.—See Cardoons, *Cynara cardunculus*. Used in salads, soups and stews. For best varieties, see seed list.

Sea Kale—*Crambe maritima*.—Sow the seeds in a box or in a well-sheltered situation, protected from the heavy rains, and when the plants

are large enough, plant them in drills: the ground having been well-trenched and manured with either cow or horse dung, with wood ashes intermixed and well incorporated; and when the plants are large enough, plant them in drills, two feet apart and the same distance in the drills, and blanched by inverting large flower-pots over the crowns when they are quite dry. Dig up the soil between the drills every month, taking care not to injure the roots.

Cress*—*Lepidium sativum*,—Plain and curley-leaved. From seeds sown in drills. Used for salads and garnishing.

Cucumber—*Cucumis sativis*.—The whole of this tribe require the same treatment and the best varieties are mentioned in the seed list. Sow the seeds in a flower-pot and plant in a bed of horse or cow-manure two feet deep with a covering of six inches of good light soil. When the plants are well established, make a trellis three feet high and train the vine carefully over it, pinch off the young shoots, and let the fruit hang below the trellis. Used in salads and curries and stewed and served with roast meat of any kind.

Gourd—*Cucurbita*.—Requires the same treatment as the cucumber. The young shoots form an excellent substitute for cabbage and may be used in curries.

Yam† or Hottentot Bread—*Dioscorea sativa*.—Propagated by off-shoots and division of the tubers, plant in drills two feet apart. May be had in all Ceylon at any season.

Egg Plant Bringall—*Solanum Melongena ovigerum*.—The best varieties will be found in the seed list, sow the seeds in a box and plant in drills, two feet apart, sprinkle the plants occasionally with ashes from the kitchen, keep free from weeds and loosen the soil between the drills with a fork once a month.

Eschalot.—*Allium ascalonicum*.—A good and constant supply may be obtained by planting small beds monthly.

Beans.—*Faba vulgaris*. The best varieties are mentioned in the seed list. Sow in drills 2 feet apart in well-manured soil, and when the plants are nine inches high draw a little soil carefully to them with a small hoe, top the plants when in full blossom to make the fruit set. The tops may be boiled as a vegetable or used in curries.

Ginger.—*Zingiber officinalis*. Easily cultivated in Ceylon, propagated by division, plant in drills 18 inches apart and 9 inches apart in the drills.

Hamburg Parsley.—*Petroselinum sativum*,—Or large-rooted Parsley, would succeed well in Ceylon, the roots may be boiled and served as parsnips and used in soups and stews. Seeds in drills 9 inches apart in well-manured soil.

Bandya Kaye.—*Hibiscus esculentus*,—the long capsules when young may be boiled and served like asparagus and are very delicate, or sliced and put into soups or curries. Seeds in good light soil, in drills 2 feet apart.

Horse-radish.—*Cochlearia armoracia*.—Propagated by sets provided by cutting the roots into lengths of two inches; the top or crowns are best. Each set should have two eyes, plant in rows 18 inches apart and 9 inches apart in the drills, the ground having been well trenched,

---

* **Cress Indian.** *Tropæolum majus*, the fleshy fruit of this plant has the pungent taste of Cresses, and is much liked by many persons both in its raw state and pickled.—It is a very handsome, flowering climber and will grow freely on the hills.

Cresses. Water. the *Nasturtium Officinale* is one of the most agreeable vegetables,—it can be grown near wells all over the Island, or in plots where water can be regularly poured over it.—It will succeed well in nearly every stream in the hills.

† **Yams.** West Indian, or Eddoes, the tubers and very young leaves of Colocasia antiquorum and C. macrorhiza, are excellent vegetables, and no coffee estates ought to be without a plot of one or the other. They are easily grown in rows about 4 feet apart.

place the sets at least 18 inches deep. May be grown in any part part of Ceylon and at all seasons.

Horse-radish tree.—*Moringa Pterygosperma.*—The roots are used as Horse-radish and the fruit in curries.—Seeds, or cuttings of half-ripe wood.

Kidney Beans—*Phaseolus vulgaris.*—A good supply of this useful vegetable may always be obtained by monthly sowings in drills 2 feet apart For varieties see seed list.

P. sophocarpus tetragonolobus—Of the Haricot Suisse. For varieties see seed list.

Turnip-Stemmed Cabbage—*Knol-Khol or Khol-rabi.*—Seeds in well-manured soil, in drills nine inches apart. The leaves are excellent boiled as greens and the stem is sweeter and more nutritious than the Turnip. Succeeds in any part of Ceylon at all seasons, very valuable for the quantity of greens it produces.

Lettuce—*Lactuca sativa.*—Seeds in very light well-prepared soil, in drills nine inches apart, no salad is of easier culture, and the leaves make an excellent currie. For varieties see seed list.

Leeks—*Allium porrum.*—An excellent and useful variety of the onion, used in soups and stews and may be cooked and served as Asparagus. Seeds in drills or in a box, from whence transplanted in rows one foot apart, should be earthed up like celery and watered occasionally with liquid manure.

Love-apple or Tomato—*Lycopersicum esculentum.* Seeds in well-manured soil, and transplanted in rows two feet apart and one foot apart in the drills, trained to stakes as espalieres; clear away the lateral shoots with pruning knife so as to expose the fruit to the influence of the sun; used in curries, stews and sauces and when perfectly ripe makes an excellent preserve (requiring very little sugar) or may be sliced and baked with bread crumbs, or pepper and salt with sweet herbs chopped small and sprinkled over them. Succeeds in every part of Ceylon at all seasons.

Marjorum—*Origanum Majorana.*—An excellent herb of easy culture: propagated by cuttings or from seeds.

Mint—*Mentha.*—A very useful and easy cultivated species.

Melon—*Cucumis Melo.*—Requires the same treatment as the Cucumber. I have seen fruit ripened at Medegodda Estate near Gampolla. For varieties see seed list.

Mustard—*Sinapis Alba.*—Succeeds well, sown in boxes protected from heavy rains and may be had at all seasons in all Ceylon.

Mushroom—*Agaricus campestris.*—This is a very useful vegetable and may be cultivated in any part of Ceylon, from the beds of equal portions of horse and sheep droppings, road sweepings and dry husky dung from the dung-heaps, well turned over to sweeten in a dry place; should the mixture not ferment, when turning sprinkle a little water, shake and mix well together. The place where the beds are made should be dry at the bottom; the material being in good condition, make the bed solid and firm by beating it well together, making the out-side perfectly smooth, and in a few days it will be fit for spawning, spawn may be raised by taking, say, 4 bushels of cow-dung, 2 do. of horse-dung, and 2 do. of sheep dung if procurable, well-dried mixed and laid in a conical heap, being well trod as it is formed. Cover the heap with mats or old sacks, and in a short time the spawn will appear as indistinct white mould. Place the spawn in rows 9 inches apart, and cover with 2 inches of light mould. Over this place a covering of light dry straw, or grass, Used in soups, sauces, stews and curries. Beds might be formed in Colombo or Kandy in any out-house or shed protected from the rain, and with attention, a constant supply obtained.

New Zealand Spinach.—*Tetragonia expansa*.—The most delicate and prolific of all the tribe, and very easily cultivated from seeds or cuttings. Sow in a box protected from the heavy rains and transplant in rows, 2 feet apart, and the same distance in the rows, pinch off the young shoots for use as a vegetable or in curries.

Onion.—*Allium-cepa*.—Seeds in drills 9 inches apart. Used in salads, soups curries and stews; the white Spanish is best for Ceylon.

Oxalis Deppii,—A very excellent and easy cultivated vegetable, an, would succeed in any part of Ceylon. Plant the bulbs in well-manured soil about 12 inches apart each way, keep them free from weeds, water plentifully. The tops may be used in salads and the tubers boiled in stock gravy and served as Sea-Kale or as Asparagus. A very prolific and fast growing vegetable.

Parsley—*Petroselinum sativum*.—Seeds in drills, 9 inches apart.

Parsnip—*Pastinacea sativa*.—Requires the same treatment as the Carrot; in drills 9 inches apart; succeeds well in Ceylon.

Pea—*Pisum sativum*.—Should be sown in drills three feet apart. When about four inches high, draw a little earth carefully to them, and then stake them, taking care not to injure the roots. Malabar Gardeners generally place the stakes too close together. This should be guarded against as it has a tendency to exclude light.

Potatoe—*Solanum tuberosum*. Not very successful unless in the very highest districts, grows well in and around Newera Ellia and I believe Pusilawa. Plant in drills 6 inches deep and 2 feet apart; cover the sets with ashes from the kitchen, and earth up when about 6 inches high.

Radish—*Rhaphanus sativus*.—Easily cultivated in all Ceylon, seeds in drills 6 inches apart. For varieties see seed list.

Rhubarb—*Rheum*, from Rha, its Russian name. Succeeds well in Ceylon if planted in large tubs, such as beer barrels sawn in two and filled with good rich soil. I have seen it in great perfection at Penylan Estate, and the flavour was equal to any Rhubarb grown in England. Raised from seeds or propagated by off-shoots.

Sage—*Salvia officinalis*.—From seeds or cuttings; grows very freely in Ceylon.

Selsafy—*Tragopogon porrifolius*.—Seeds in drills nine inches apart; a very fast growing and delicate vegetable and would succeed in any part of Ceylon; the roots may be cooked and served like Asparagus or boiled and mashed, formed into cakes and fried in butter; the flavour resembles that of Oyster pattees. May be had at all seasons.

Viper Grass—*or Scorzonera hispanica* requires the same treatment as Salsafy.

Spinach.—*Spinacea oleracea*—The round-leaved or spring Spinach succeeds best in Ceylon. Seeds in drills, 9 inches apart; water between the drills with liquid manure.

Sweet Potatoe—*Battata edulis*—is the best on account of the plant not spreading. Cuttings in ridges, 18 inches apart. This is a first-rate vegetable easily cultivated, and a constant supply may be obtained by monthly plantings.

Thyme—*Thymus* from *thuo* to perfume—Seeds or cuttings; a very useful herb easily cultivated.

Turnip.—*Brassica rapa*—Seeds in drills nine inches apart; when growing keep the soil between the drills stirred with a small garden hoe, and when the plants are large enough, thin them by removing the smallest ones, leaving those intended for crop at equal distances say 6 inches in the drills; the small plants so removed, may be boiled as vegetables, or made into curries. Sprinkle the plants when young with wood ashes from the kitchen, or dry powdered lime.

Digitized by Google

List of VEGETABLE SEEDS suitable for Ceylon.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.
Of the following varieties, the quantity advisable for making up into packages for Ceylon, is 1 oz. of each:—	
ARTICHOKE	Globe
	Conical
Of the following, ½ oz:—	
BEET-ROOT	Dwarf Red
	Green Leaved
	Silver Veined
	Turnip rooted
BASIL, SWEET	
BORAGE	
BORECOLE	
	Brussels Sprouts
	Curled Kale
	Scotch do.
	Egyptian do.
	Thousand-headed Cabbage
	Barnes' Feathered
	Savoy
CABBAGE	Wheeler's Nonpare
	Early Dwarf
	Early fine York
	Sugar Loaf
	Battersea
	East Ham
	Red Dutch
BROCOLI	Early Cape
	Granger's early Cauliflower
	Blanc d'Italie
	Walcheren
CAMOMILE	
Of the following, ¼ oz. each:—	
CARDOON	
CAPSICUM	Frutescens
	Annum
	Long Podded
	Short do.
1 oz. of the following:—	
CARROTS	Early Horn
	Do. do. Scarlet
	Long red Surrey
	Altringham
½ oz. of the following:—	
CELERY	Cole's Superb Red
	Do. do. White
ENDIVE	Green Curled
	White do.
	Batavian
2 oz. of,—	
SEA KALE	

NAMES.	VARIETIES.
1 oz. of,—	
CRESSES	Curled
One dozen seeds of,—	
CUCUMBER	Sion House
each kind	Victory of Bath
	Mill's Jewess
2 oz. of,—	
GOURD, MIXED	
1 oz. of,—	
VEGETABLE MARROW	
½ oz. of the following.—	
EGG PLANTS, BAIN-GALL	White Fruited
	Yellow do.
	Red do.
	Violet
HAMBURG PARSLEY	
Of the following, ½ *pint* of each:—	
KIDNEY BEAN	Runners
	Dutch Case knife
	Dwarf Dutch White
	Do. do. Negro
	Lima
	Venetian Sugar
HARRICOT BEANS	Black Spotted
	Mohawk
	Large White
MAZAGON BEANS	Long Pod
	Johnson's Wonderful
½ oz. of the following:—	
KHOL RABI	Green
	Purple
¼ oz. of the following:—	
LETTUCE	White Cos
	Brown Cos
	Drum Head Cabbage Lettuce
	Neapolitan do.
½ oz. of the following:—	
LEEKS	Brand flag
TOMATOE	Large red
do.	Pear shaped
do.	Cherry shaped
¼ oz. of,—	
SWEET MARJORUM	
½ pint of,—	
MUSTARD	
2 oz. of,—	
NEW ZEALAND SPINACH	

Digitized by Google

NAMES.	VARIETIES.
½ oz. of,—	
ONION	White Spanish
PARSLEY	Curled
1 oz. of,—	
PARSNIP	Hollow Crowned
Of the following, ½ pint each:—	
PEAS	Early Conqueror
	Do. Warwick
	Champion of England
	British Queen
	Green Mammoth
1 oz. of the following:—	
RADISH	Short Topt Scarlet
	Scarlet Turnip
	White do.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.
½ oz. of,—	
RHUBARB	
2 oz. of,—	
SAGE	
2 oz. of,—	
SALSIFY	
1 oz. of the following:—	
SCORZONERA	
SPINACH	Round or Summer
TURNIP	Early Stone
	Early Dutch
	Six Weeks

Manures.—The following is a mixture suitable for all Kitchen garden crops. Dig a pit say 10 feet square by 6 or 8 feet deep, put in a layer of dung and over that a layer of earth and so alternately till the mass is elevated a foot or two above the level of the ground, watering each layer with a strong solution of Salt-petre: let it lie for three months when it will be fit for use.—Animal matter without exception is beneficial as manure for it yields during putrefaction, gases and soluble substances, that are imbibed greedily by the roots of plants. Fishes owe their powerful fertilizing qualities, not only to the oil but also to the Phosphate of Lime they contain, and may be applied at the rate of 20 bushels per acre, and are especially beneficial to Asparagus—Parsnips—Carrots—Beets—Onions—and Beans.

Bone Dust and Wood Ashes form a good manure for Cabbage, Potatoes, Parsnips, Peas and Brocolis.—Green manure is a mass of recently-growing plants dug whilst green and fresh into the soil for the purpose of enriching it. It is a rule without any exception that all fresh vetable matters so turned into the earth do render it more fertile, as green leaves obtain a large proportion of their chief constituent, carbon, from the atmosphere; they therefore return to the soil more decomposing matter than they have taken from it.

General Remarks.—As the cultivation of vegetables in Ceylon is a work beset with difficulties, arising from uncertainty of climate, ravages of insects, &c., it would be judicious that the commencement should be made on a small scale and that we should not attempt to cultivate too largely until we can cultivate well. Great attention should be paid to rotation of crops, as it is impossible that the same spot of ground can yield a good crop of any given plant for several seasons in succession: the ground that yields good Cabbage one year will yield a good crop of Peas the following. Great attention should also be paid to the preservation of manures, for all Agricultural or Horticultural purposes and that the manures be changed, as constant use of the same kind of manure cannot possibly be attended with success.

In forming the Kitchen Garden, it would be judicious to form an Orchard or Fruit Garden for the purpose of protection and a few trees such as Apple, Peach, Mango, Custard Apple, &c., may be planted in the Kitchen Garden: they should however be kept carefully pruned so as to prevent them shading the ground too much, and also to enable them to bring their fruit to perfection.

The Peach would succeed well-trained as an Espalier planted against

Digitized by Google

upright trellis-work, thus:*—The Vine may also be planted and trained in the same way; in fact all trees that could be trained as Espaliers, should be so treated, this mode being much more suitable for gardens in Ceylon, than standard trees. In planting Fruit Trees either in the Kitchen Garden or Orchard, great care should be paid to the soil and drainage especially where the soil is of a very stiff nature, drainage to the depth of 9 inches should be placed at the bottom of the holes which should be dug at least 4 feet square and 2 feet 6 inches deep; and filled above the drainage with the best soil in the immediate vicinity. As soon as the fruit of the Peach or any kind of stone fruit is set, they should be freely watered with both manure and clear water.

In planting the Orchard, care should be taken not to crowd the trees too much as the roots extend in proportion to the branches.

The Peach, Vine, Pear and many other kinds of Fruit Trees are easily propagated by cuttings, and all kinds of fruit trees can be propagated by budding or GRAFTING. BUDDING should be performed in the morning or evening, the cuttings from which buds are taken should he from healthy trees and the best season for the operation is the commencement of the rains.

PROCESS.—Provide yourself with a good sharp knife and shreds of plantain leaf about one-fourth of an inch in breadth, also have a thin piece of flat ivory cut round at the end for introducing between the bark and separating it from the wood and proceed in the following manner:*—

With your knife make a cross cut in the smooth part of the bark, cutting no deeper than the bark, let another be made down the centre about 2 inches long so that the two cuts form the figure of the cross in which the bud is to be inserted, then from your cutting take off the bud in the following manner. Beginning at the lower end of the shoot, cut off the leaves, leaving a small part of the stalk remaining; then about an inch below the lower bud or eye make a cross-cut in the shoot, half way through in a standing direction carrying the cut upwards to about half an inch below the bud, separate it from the stalk with a cross cut, then with the point of the knife carefully clear away the wood inside the rind and when ready insert it immediately in the stock; be careful to place the Bud in the centre of the perpendicular slit from the cross above, taking care that the bud is in no way pressed by the bark of the stock, bind it round immediately with the shreds above-mentioned beginning a little below the cut, proceeding upwards, draw it carefully round to the top of the slit but be careful not to press the bud. Fasten the shred carefully and shade the bud with a piece of Plantain leaf and in a fortnight if the operation is carefully performed, the bud will have taken.

Grafting—The most certain method in Ceylon is by approach, although both crown and stock grafting may be practised. I have always found the following method successful in Ceylon, first select a good healthy stock, having procured the cutting cut the stock as shown in the figure*; making a slight incision to allow the tongue to slip in, place the graft carefully on the stock taking care to make the bark fit close and evenly with that of the stock, bind the graft carefully on the stock with shreds of plantain leaf and cover with a mixture of cow-dung and clay well-incorporated and of a consistency that will stick well together: shade the graft with plantain leaves, and sprinkle occasionally with clean water, the dotted lined figure,* represents the covering of clay on the graft.

H. SIMS.

*We have not been able to get the figures engraved, but any one can understand that an Espalier is a tree with its branches extended horizontally on trellis work, while those who try Budding can easily refer to a work on Gardening.

Digitized by Google

HOW TO PRESERVE WOODEN POSTS.

To the Editor of the "Melbourne Argus."

Sir,—Walking up Bourke-street one day I noticed several verandah-posts had become quite rotten just above the ground. Here is a certain remedy:—Bore with a 1¼ inch auger from the butt of the post to a distance that will be six inches above the ground when the post shall be set. Then char over a good fire for fifteen minutes, this will drive all moisture out of the heart of the butt through the hole bored; then fill with boiling-hot coal tar, and drive in a well-fitted plug, which will act as an hydraulic-ram, and force the tar into the hot pores of the wood which will become thoroughly creosoted and last sound for twenty years in place of four, as in ordinary cases. A four-inch post may have one hole in its centre; six-inch, two, side by side; eight inch, three; twelve-inch, four. Posts of verandahs which are already, in may be bored diagonally, filled with hot tar (in the dry summer time) plugged up, and repainted.

Sleeper posts for floor joists should be treated in this manner, and then their bases surrounded with a cup of puddled clay, into which pour hot coal tar. A post thus treated cannot decay.

TOM CRINGLE.

St. Kilda, June 21.

THE GOAT-WEED (AGERATUM), AND MANURE FOR COFFEE

LAYMASTOTTE, 6th September, 1867.

The Secretary of the Planters' Association, Kandy.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a translation of a letter I received by last mail from Professor Liebig, on "Ageratum" as a suitable manure for Coffee.

I remain, yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. A. CRUWELL.

(*Translation.*)

MUNICH, 7th August, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I have duly received the ashes of Ageratum, and at once made an analysis thereof. It contains in 100 parts:

Potash	28·77	
Soda	6·89	
Lime	15·58	
Magnesia	10·62	
Phosphoric Acid ...	3·11	
Silica	7·04	
Sulphuric Acid ..	4·07	
Chlorine...	6·07	
Carbonic Acid ...	16·01	
Oxide of Iron.. ..	3·28	101·77
Deduct Oxygen...		1·36
		100·41

This is, as you will see from the very considerable amount of Potash, indeed a most pernicious weed for woody plants, such as the Coffee-shrub, since this ingredient in the soil, the Potash, is utterly indispensable. I hold it to be important for the preservation, and the fertility of the soil, that this weed be gathered in heaps, be burned when dry, and the ashes be carefully returned to the Coffee as manure.

I have discovered, from an analysis I have made of Ceylon Coffee

Digitized by Google

(Plantation) berries, that the ashes thereof are rich in Phosphoric acids; and the fact that these are seldom returned to the soil after the crop has been secured, accounts, perhaps, for the duration of profitable cultivation of Coffee-plantations being generally so short in comparison with other cultivations. I would therefore urge upon you and all Coffee Planters to manure every three years with Phosphates :—Bone-dust, or better still, Super-phosphate of Lime, which is more effective and quicker of action, but also more expensive. For the manuring of a tree, a quarter to half a pound would suffice : not more than a pound should be given even to a large tree.

To young trees this kind of manure would be particularly desirable.* In fact, of the result of this manure upon your Coffee, you need not entertain the least doubt.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) J. VON LIEBIG.

* You might also translate it thus: which is the more correct style : "In fact I am not in the least doubtful of the result from this manure, i.e. of its great usefulness to you (über ihre grosse nutzlichkeit.)—G. A. C.

Analysis of the Ash of Coffee Berries (Ceylon.)

In 100 parts ash :

Potash	53·64
Magnesia	8·42
Lime	10·36
Phosphoric Acid ...	4·10
Oxide of Iron... ..	0·45
Chloride of Potassium	2·33
Sulphuric Acid ...	3·62
	82·92

100 parts of berries give 3·19 Ash.

(*From the Typographical Advertiser.*)

MAGAZINES.—From reliable authority we are enabled to give the following dates of the first publication of the principal magazines in the United Kingdom :—

Gentleman's Magazine	1731	European	1782	Fraser's	1830
London	1733	Methodist	1784	Metropolitan	1832
Scots	1739	Evangelical	1792	Penny	1839
Royal	1759	Monthly	1796	Tait's	1833
Court	1760	Philosophical	1798	Cornhill	1851
Gospel	1768	Blackwood's	1817	Macmillan	1859
Lady's	1772	New Monthly	1824	Temple Bar and St. James'	1860

RULES FOR BURIALS IN PUBLIC CEMETERIES IN CEYLON

1st. All applications for graves are to be made to the keeper of the Cemetery within six hours of the time fixed for the burial of the person for whom the grave is wanted.

2nd. The keeper, or in his absence, the sexton of the Cemetery, must intimate the line to be followed by a funeral party on arriving at the Cemetery, and if more than one come at the same time, the order in which they are respectively to move to the graves.

3rd. Should it be necessary, for the purpose of preventing the disturbance of one funeral party by the other, and not otherwise, the keeper of the Cemetery may require that one burial service should be concluded before another can be commenced.

4th.—The keeper of the Cemetery shall be entitled to keep order within the Cemetery, and his commands are to be obeyed.

5th. No grave is to be less than three feet in depth or at a less distance than four feet from another. No grave shall be re-opened within a year, nor vault within six months from the last interment therein.

Digitized by Google

6th. The keeper of the Cemetery shall send quarterly to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, a copy or transcript of the burials as the same are registered in the Register Book.

FEES.

7th. The following fees are to be paid by applicants for graves:—

	£	s.	d.
For the performance of burial service	0	10	0
Parties may choose the person to perform the burial service, and to him the fee shall be payable by the keeper. If no person be chosen, then the fee shall be payable to, and service rendered by, such Minister as the Governor shall name.			
For digging a large sized grave	0	6	0
Do. grave for a child under ten years	0	4	0
Do. do. do. five do.	0	3	0
The above fees are to be paid at the time of the application, provided that it is open to an applicant to dispense with the services of the Chaplain, in which case the fee of Ten shillings shall not be due.			
For a tomb, the space of ground not exceeding 8 feet square	3	0	0
Do. do. space 6 feet by 2 or 5 by 3 or 4 square	2	0	0
For opening the same at the burial of a relation	0	10	0
For a family vault of 7 feet by 4 feet	5	0	0
7 by 5 „	6	0	0
8 by 6 „	8	10	0
8 by 7 „	10	10	0
For opening the same at the burial of a relation	0	10	0
For a family vault of 7 feet by 2	5	0	0
7 by 5	6	0	0
8 by 6	8	10	0
8 by 7	10	10	0
For opening the same at the burial of a relation	0	10	0
For building a vault, one foot shall be allowed each side wall, and the space of ground above specified shall on no account be exceeded, nor shall any allowance be made for the construction of steps leading into the vault.			
For the use of a Hearse	0	3	0
Do do. with pall and 4 tassels	0	5	6
Fee to the keeper for inspection of plan of the Cemetery and the book of reference	0	1	0
Do. for every entry or Memorials of Grant	0	2	0
Do. for every entry or Memorial of Assignment of Grant	0	2	0

FRANKING OFFICIAL LETTERS.

The following rules for the transmission of official correspondence have been published in the *Gazette*:—I. By the word Letter is here meant any letter, paper, or packet; and the expression "Judicial Officers" shall include District Judges, Commissioners of Courts of Requests, Police Magistrates, Fiscals, and the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

II. His Excellency the Governor, his personal Staff, and the several Public Officers and Heads of Departments specified in the Schedule A hereto annexed, are entitled to frank and to receive free all official letters sent to, or received by them.

Digitized by Google

The several Public Officers, specified in Schedule B, are entitled to frank official letters to, and receive them free from, Officers of their own Department, Judicial Officers, or other persons upon business connected solely with the duties of each officer, and strictly on Her Majesty's service. The several Public Officers specified in Schedule C, are entitled to frank official letters to, and receive them free from, other Public Officers within the Provinces or Circuits to which they respectively belong, or other persons upon business connected solely with the Province or Circuit, and strictly on Her Majesty's service.

If any letter purporting to be on the public service, forwarded to any of the Heads of Departments and Public Officers specified in these Schedules, is found not to be bonâ fide on the Public Service, it must, without delay, be sealed and returned to the General Post Office to be dealt with in the same manner as unpaid letters, and the postage recovered from the sender.

III. Each Public Officer or Head of Department is hereby required, at the end of every quarter, to forward a certificate to the Post Master General in the following form:

"I hereby certify that I have received no letter purporting to be on the Public Service, and not bonâ fide on such service, * save and except the following, which I caused duly to be returned to the General Post Office.

[*The words from the asterisk to be omitted when no such letter has been received.*]

IV. Heads of Departments will not now be permitted to delegate the privilege of franking to any Clerk or other person in their Office; but instead of franking, they may use stamps with their names impressed on them, they being personally responsible that the privilege be not abused. Where the Head of any Department has an authorized Deputy or Assistant, such Deputy or Assistant may frank letters in the absence of the Head of the Department, which should be notified to the Post Office at his station and to the Post Master General, and each should be furnished with a specimen of the assistant's signature.

V. In the case of Official correspondence emanating from an Officer who is not permitted to frank, and addressed to another who is not empowered to receive letters free, the writer should prepay the postage, charging the same in his contingent account, and obtaining, at the end of the month, a Certificate from the Post Office at his Station that he has paid for "official letters" the amount of postage charged.

VI. Persons engaged upon Government Work, though not directly employed by Government, will no longer be permitted to *frank*; but they need not prepay letters on service addressed to the Public Office with which they are immediately connected. For instance, the Railway Contractor and persons employed by him may address the Director General, and Contract Surveyors may address the Surveyor General, it being distinctly understood that these Officers are to return to the Post Office any communication from these gentlemen not *strictly On Her Majesty's Service.*

Schedule A.—The Governor and his Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp, The Chief Justice, the Major General and his Aid-de-Camp, the Senior Naval Officer on the Station, the Bishop of Colombo, the Puisne Judges, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, the Auditor General, the Government Agents, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Surveyor General, the Director of Public Works, the Director General of the Railway, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Inspector General of

Digitized by Google

Hospitals, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, the Inspector General of Police, the Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, the Inspector General of Prisons, the Registrar General of Lands, Marriages, Births and deaths, the Post Master General, the Colonial store-keeper, the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, and the Inspector of Post Offices.

Military. The Assistant Military Secretary, the Assistant Adjutant General, the Deputy Quarter Master General, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals the Officers Commanding Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Regiments, the Senior Officer at any Station, the Controller of Army Expenditure, the Military Accountant.

Schedule B.—District Judges, Fiscals and their Deputies, Commissioners of Courts of Requests, Police Magistrates, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, the provincial Superintendent of Police.

Schedule C—Assistant Agents, provincial Assistants of Public Works. Department, Collector of Customs, the Deputies to the Queen's Advocate.

The above rules came into operation on the 1st May 1868.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Passed during the Session of 1867-68.

No. 6.—1867.—An Ordinance for compiling a new Edition of the Enactments in force in this colony.

No. 7.—1867.—An Ordinance for the more effectual Protection of Her Majesty's Naval and Victualing Stores, in the Island.

No. 8.—1867.—An Ordinance to provide for the better protection of Government property entrusted to the charge of Pioneers, and for the apprehension of Pioneer Deserters.

No. 9.—1867.—An Ordinance to amend the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, 1861.

No. 10.—1867.—An Ordinance for amending the Fiscal's Ordinance 1867.

No. 11.—1867.—An Ordinance to make futher provision to meet the expenses of constructing the Railway from Colombo to Kandy.

No. 12.—1867.—An Ordinance to provide for the Military Expenditure of the Colony.

No. 13.—1867.—An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1867.

No. 14.—1867.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law in respect to the collection of Tolls

No. 15.—1867.—An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 6 of 1866.

No. 16.—1867.—An Ordinance relating to certain Official designations.

No. 17.—1867.—An Ordinance for the better prevention of Contagious Diseases.

No. 18.—1867.—An Ordinance relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths.

No. 19.—1867.—An Ordinance to restrict the use of Opium and Bang.

No. 20.—1867.—An Ordinance to provide for the validity of certain Marriages solemnized and registered by Bogahakumbure Disanayaka Mudiyanselage Appuhami, and to indemnify him from penal consequences.

No 21.—1867.—An Ordinance to promote the maintenance and extension of Paddy cultivation in this Island.

No.—1.—1868.—An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1868.

No. 2.—1868.—An Ordinance to provide for the Working Expenses of the Railway.

No. 3.—1868.—An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 2 of 1867.

No. 4.—1868.—An Ordinance to establish further Tolls.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Directories.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Tables of Roads in the Island of Ceylon.

No. 1. Round the Island, from Colombo, Northward, and returning by the South.
No. 2. From Colombo to Kandy.
No. 3. From Colombo to Kandy by Kornegalle.
No. 4. From Colombo to Kandy by Yatteantotte and Gampola.
No. 5. From Colombo to Kandy by Ruanwelle and Ballapany.
No. 6. From Colombo to Badoola, by Ratnapoora and Ballangodde.
No. 7. From Colombo to Trincomalie by Kornegalle and Dambool.
No. 8. From Kandy to Trincomalie by Dambool.
No. 9. From Kandy to Pangwelle and Kallabooka.
No. 10. From Kandy to Jaffna by Dambool.
No. 11. From Kandy to Badoola by Newera Ellia.
No. 12. From Kandy to Badoola "Lower Road" through Gonegamwa.
No. 13. From Kandy to Putlam by Kornegalle.
No. 14. From Kandy to Ratotte, via Matelle from Kandy.
No. 15. From Kandy to Manaar and Talamanaar, by Dambool and the Central Road.
No. 16. From Badoola to Hambantotte.
No. 17. From Badoola to Batticaloa.
No. 18. From Anarajapoora to Putlam.
No. 19. From Anarajapoora to Trincomalie.
No. 20. From Anarajapoora to Arippo.
No. 21. From Negombo to Kornegalle, by Girioelle.
No. 22. From Negombo to the Kandy Road near Veangodde.
No. 23. From Galle to Baddegamma and Hickgodde.
No. 24. From Jaffna to Point Pedro.
No. 25. From Jaffna to Kangaisantorre.
No. 26. From Jaffna to Poonalle.
No. 27. From Jaffna to Kayts via Karetive.
No. 28. From Point Pedro to Kodiyama.
No. 29. From Point Pedro to Valvettytorre.
No. 30. From Manaar to the Central Road at Vavonia Volan Colom.
No. 31. From Manaar to Trincomalie.
No. 32. From Kandy to Mulletivoe by Dambool and Mihintalle.
No. 33. From Kandy to Teldenia via Madawelle.
No. 34. From Kandy to Illagolla (Rangalla.)
No. 35. From Kandy to Medemahanuwera.
No. 36. From Kandy to Maturatta.
No. 37. From Kandy to Deltotte.
No. 38. From Navallapittia to Tyspane and Dimboola.

Digitized by Google

Tables of Principal Roads in the Island of Ceylon.

No. 1.—Road round the Island, from Colombo, northward, and returning by the South.

N.B.—The distances are measured from the Queen's House in the Fort of Colombo.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Y	Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Y.	Remarks.
Good Car. Rd.	To the Bridge of Boats....	3	2	,,				
Good Car. Rd.	— Jayelle.....	9	2	127				
Good Car. Rd.	— Negombo	10	3	93	23	,,	,,	Rest House.
Good Car. Rd.	—MahaOya(TopoeFerry)	5	,,	,,	28	,,	,,	Police Magistrate—Rest House—A road from hence through Veangodde to Kandy, 66½ miles, and one through Giriocelle to Kornegalle—see Table 20.
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Kirimettäné.....	6	,,	,,	34	,,	,,	
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Bridge of Ging-Oya	4	2	,,	38	2	,,	
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Nattande.....	1	,,	,,	39	2	,,	Rest House.
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Bridge of Kaddoopitte-Oya..	5	6	,,	45	,,	,,	
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Madampé	,,	4	,,	45	4	,,	Populous Village.
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Chilaw.....	7	4	,,	53	,,	,,	Fort—Rest House. District Judge's and Minor Courts.
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Dedderoo-Oya (Ferry).....	2	,,	,,	55	,,	,,	
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Bättooloo-Oya (Ferry).....	10	2	,,	65	2	,,	Rest House.
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Moondel	4	,,	,,	69	2	,,	Fishing Village left of Road.
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Marrundamkoolle	7	4	,,	76	6	,,	Rest House.
Indifferent Car. Road, portions deep in sand, others in mud, in wet weather unfit for heavy traffic.	— Putlam.....	8	,,	,,	84	6	,,	Fort—Assistant Agent.—A road from hence through Kornegalle to Kandy, 85 miles—and to Anarajapoora, 15 miles—and water conveyance to Calpentyn.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Mannativoe	3	,,	,,	87	6	,,	Small Village.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Karadipoovil.....	4	,,	,,	91	6	,,	Tappal Station.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Pereanagaville	7	,,	,,	98	6	,,	Do. do.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Pomparipo (the River)	4	4	,,	103	2	,,	
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Pomparipo	4	4	,,	107	2	,,	Rest House beyond the River.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Mardode	8	6	,,	116	,,	,,	
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Maritchicatty	7	6	,,	123	6	,,	Rest House beyond the River—boundary of the N. and N. W. Provinces.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Kallar Pagoda	7	5	10	131	3	110	
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Kondatchie	5	,,	,,	136	3	110	Pearl Banks. —A road from hence through Anurajapoora—see Table 19.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Aripo	4	7	,,	141	2	110	Rest House.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Vangallé	8	,,	,,	149	2	110	Road branches off here to Manaar
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Mantotte Church	4	4	,,	153	6	110	Rest House. [and Talemanaar, 8
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Verteltivo	9	1	,,	162	7	110	[miles. Asst. Agent,
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Illeppekadavé	5	7	,,	168	6	110	Rest House. [—Dt. Judge's and
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Pali-ar	6	2	,,	175	,,	110	[minor Courts.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Polveräyenkadoo ..	8	6	,,	183	6	110	Rest House.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Vavaltongai	6	6	165	190	5	55	
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Sembencoondu	5	4	55	196	1	110	
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Poonëryn	5	2	55	201	3	165	Fort—Rest House. Boats to Colombo torre can generally be obtained here.
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Kalmonai	13	7	110	215	3	55	
Foot and Bridle Road only	— Colombo torre	3	2	,,	218	5	55	
Good Car. Road	— Jaffna	3	,,	,,	221	5	55	Fort—Principal Station of Northern Province.—Government Agent District Judge and other minor Courts—Here you turn off to Point Pedro 21 miles.
Good Car. Road	— Savagacherry....	11	,,	,,	232	5	55	Station of Police Magistrate,
Good Car. Road	— Kodigamo	4	1	,,	236	6	55	Bazaar—Road turns off to Pt. Pedro 10 and a half miles.
Good Car. Road	— Pallai	8	7	,,	245	5	55	Rest House—Station of Police Magistrate
Good Car. Road	— Junction with Central Road	4	1	,,	249	6	55	

Digitized by Google

No. 1.—Road round the Island, from Colombo, northward, and returning by the South—*(continued.)*

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Y.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Y.	Remarks.
Car. R. Good Foot & Bridle Road only	To Pass Beshuter	4	4	,,	254	2	55	Rest House.
	— Soondi Colom	15	,,	,,	269	2	55	Rest House.
	— Matelen	12	1	,,	281	3	55	
	— Moolativoo	10	5	55	292	0	110	Fort—Rest House—Assistant Government Agent Station, & Police Magistrate do.
	— Alembiel	8	5	,,	300	5	110	
	— Kokelay	15	1	,,	315	6	110	
	— Tirriā	11	6	55	327	4	165	
	— Cutchiavellè	8	3	,,	335	7	165	Rest House.
	— Nilāvelle	13	1	100	349	1	45	Rest House.
	— Salt River	4	6	,,	353	7	45	
	— Trincomalie (Government House)	3	3	110	357	2	155	Fort, Military Garrison. Government Agent Eastern Province, District Judge and Minor Courts.
	— Tamblegam	15	2	,,	372	4	155	Village.
	— Kottéar	12	3	,,	384	7	155	do.
	— Tōpootorré	9	1	,,	394	0	155	do.
	— Anedivoo	13	3	195	407	4	130	do. [District
	— Virgel	2	3	,,	409	7	130	River and ferry—Limits of Batticaloa
	— Kaddiravallè	4	,,	,,	413	7	130	Village—Traveller's Bungalow.
	— Pannichancanie (River)	9	,,	,,	422	7	130	Tappal Station. Do.
	— Karemome	10	,,	,,	432	7	130	Ferry and Tappal Station. Do.
	— Vallechena	10	,,	,,	442	7	130	Village—Ferry over Natoor Rive
	— Morecotanchena	7	,,	,,	449	7	130	Road branches off to Turven Kadua
	— Erraoor	5	,,	,,	454	7	130	Thatched shed for travellers.
	— Batticaloa [Lake]	9	,,	,,	463	7	130	Ferry over to Island of Pulientivo
	— Kiruncolom	9	,,	,,	472	7	430	Village and Cocoanut Estates.
Foot and Bridle track only	— Kaldevelle	7	,,	,,	479	7	430	Cocoanut Estates.
	— Ondatchymedum	2	,,	,,	481	7	130	Road by sea beach round old Dutch
	— Kolaar	1	,,	,,	482	7	130	[wall.
	— Colmane	4	,,	,,	486	7	130	Police Court and Bungalow.
	— Karative	4	,,	,,	490	7	130	Village and Cocoanut Estate.
	— Nindaoor	3	,,	,,	493	7	130	Cocoanut Estate.
	— Karangkottetive	8	,,	,,	501	7	130	Village—A broad road to this, beyond
	— Tircoil	9	,,	,,	510	7	130	do. [a bridle path and sea beach.
	— Komārie	11	1	146	522	1	56	do.
	— Pattivilla	8	7	164	531	1	,,	do. [ped to all parts of the Island.
	— Arrookgam	2	6	37	533	7	37	Great timber depot, whence it is ship-
	— Panoah	9	4	154	543	3	191	Village.
	— Oohundamallè	8	5	55	552	1	26	
	— Koombookan-ar	12	4	176	564	5	202	
	— Pot-ānè	7	7	175	574	8	157	Village.
	— Yallè	10	,,	172	582	6	109	do.
	— Paloottoopāne	11	2	183	594	1	72	Fort.
	— Mahagam (River)	9	2	70	603	3	142	
Carriage Road	— Hambantotte	14	4	22	617	7	164	Fortified Post
	— Wallavay (River)	8	3	30	626	2	194	Ferry.
	— Rannè	10	7	195	637	2	169	Rest House.
	— Tangalle	8	7	62	646	2	11	Rest House.
	— Deekvella	10	7	33	657	1	44	Rest House.
	— Mātura	12	,,	33	669	1	77	Fort, Rest House.
	— Belligam or Velligamma	11	,,	44	680	1	111	Rest House.
	— Galle	16	6	126	696	6	17	Fort, Military Post—Govt. Agen S. Prov., D. Judge, and other Minor
	— Hiccode or Sèep Kaddu	12	1	,,	709	1	17	Rest House. [Courts.
	— Amblangodda	7	,,	,,	716	1	17	Rest House.
	— Kossgodda	6	,,	,,	722	1	17	
	— Bentotte	8	6	,,	730	7	17	Rest House.
	— Barbareen	6	6	,,	737	5	17	
	— Caltura	5	4	,,	743	1	17	Rest House.
	— Pantura	10	6	,,	753	7	17	Rest House.
	— Galkissè (Mount Lavinia)	8	2	,,	762	1	17	
	— Colombo	7	,,	,,	769	1	17	Fort.

Digitized by Google

No. 2.—Road from Colombo to Kandy.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Y.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Y.	Remarks.
Excellent Car: Road.	To the Bridge of Boats....	3	2	,,				
	— Mahara.....	5	1	,,	8	3	,,	Rest House on the right.
	— Kosrupe	6	5	,,	15	,,	,,	
	— Henneratgodde	1	7	,,	16	7	,,	Rest House on the left—Barrack on the right.
	— Kallegeddehaine.....	5	1	,,	22	,,	,,	
	— Veangodde	3	1	42	25	1	42	Rest House on the left.
	— Waiweldenia	4	6	178	30	,,	,,	
	— Ambepusse.....	6	5	17	36	5	17	Rest House
	— Ambanpittia.....	9	2	203	46	,,	,,	Rest House on the left—Station of Assistant Government Agent and Police Court.
	— Kaigalle	3	,,	,,	49	,,	,,	
	— Ootooankandé.....	8	4	207	54	4	207	
	— Kadooganava	7	1	113	61	6	100	Rest House on the right.
	— Peradenia	6		67	68	,,	167	
	— Kandy	3	7	53	72	,,	,,	

The Colombo and Kandy Railway will soon supersede the main road for all great practical purposes:—the Railway is already open to Ambepusse, 34¼ miles—the intermediate Stations being Mahara 9 miles from Colombo; Henerat godde 16½ miles; and Veangodde 22½ miles. The stations on the unopened portion will be placed as follows.—Polgahawelle 45 miles; Allagalla 52 miles; Kaduganawa 64½ miles; Peradenia 71 miles; and Kandy 74½ miles.

No. 3.—Road from Colombo, to Kandy, by Kornegalle.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
Good Carriage Road	From Colombo To Ambepoose—see Table No 2.	,,	,,	36	5	Rest House.
	— Allow	4	6	41	3	Ferry, Maha oya.
	— Polegahawelle	5	5	47	,,	Minor Road to Kaigalle on Right—Rest House.
	— Hondella.....	3	,,	50	,,	
	— Awukanda.....	6	6	56	6	Road to Negombo via Girioelle on left.
	— Kornegalle.....	1	2	58	,,	Rest House, first House on left. Station of Assistant Agent of Government District Judge, &c.
	— Milowe	2	1	60	1	Trace of Road to Matelle on left.
	— Kospota oye	7	,,	67	1	Bridge.
	— Illookwelle	,,	4	67	5	Tappal Station.
	— Mettaboka..... .	3	6	71	3	Toll Station.
	— Madewalletenne	2	2	73	5	Rest House on Right.
	— Hadennia	3	,,	76	5	Bridle road to Bellacadoa and Matelle on left [and to Peradenia on right.
	— Mahavillaganga	5	,,	81	5	Ferry.
	— Kandy..	2	6	84	3	

Digitized by Google

No. 4.—Road from Colombo to Kandy, by Yatteantotte and Gampola.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
Carriage Road.	From Colombo					
	To Kaddoowella	11	,,	,,	,,	
	— Hanwell	7	,,	18	,,	Rest House.
	— Avisawella	12	,,	30	,,	Rest House—Ferry at Sittuwaka Ganga.
	— Carawanella	8	,,	38		Ferry, Kalane Ganga, from the Right bank of River road branches off to Ruanwella 1¼ miles to Ballapany 17¼ miles, see Table No. 5
	— Yatteantotte	3	6	41	6	Rest House—Cross the Wei oya, Ford in dry seasons, no Toll.
	— Kittoolgalle	12	,,	53	6	Rest House—Bridge.
	— Top of Pass Giuegat Heina	10	3	64	1	2230 feet above level of Sea, road branches off right to Estates.
	— Ambagamowa	1	5	65	6	
	— Newalpittia	6	,,	71	6	Rest House—Carriage road branches off on the right to Kotmalie 8¾ miles, and Tyspane 2¾ miles further.
	— Gampola	10	4	82	2	Hotel.
	— Peradenia Bridge	8	4	90	6	Toll.
	— Kandy	4	,,	94	6	

No. 5.—Road from Colombo to Kandy by Ruanwelle and Ballapany.

Bridle Road.	From Colombo					
	To Carrawanella, see Table No. 4.	38	,,	,,	,,	
	— Ruanwella	1	2	39	2	Old Ford, Rest House.
	— Rittagaha oya	2	4	41	6	Ferry.
	— Goorogodde oya	8	6	50	4	Ferry.
	— Kandy road near 45 Mile stone	4	6	55	2	
	— Kandy, see Table No. 2.	27	,,	82	2	

No. 6.—From Colombo to Badoola, by Ratnapoora and Ballangodde.

Good Carriage road.	From Colombo					
	To Avisavella	30	,,	,,	,,	See Table No. 4, Rest House.
	— Minaripettia	15	,,	45	,,	Rest House.
	— Kooroganga	2	6	47	6	River, very rapid when flooded. Temple close to road on left bank of stream.
	— Ratnapora	8	4	56	2	Rest House—Station of Assistant Government Agent, District Judge, &c. &c. &c.
	— Pelmadula	11	6	68	,,	Rest House—Important Village.
	— Ballangodde	15	,,	83	,,	Rest House.
	— Bilhool Oya	9	4	92	4	a Rest House to be built.
	— Kalupahane	11	2	103	6	Rest-House. do do {Accommodation obtainable, Rice and Coffee Store, &c.
	Haldemoola	3	4	107	2	
	* Top of Happootella pass	7	,,	114	2	Rest House, Village some little distance
Brid. Rd.	— Naa Oola	15	4	129	6	On the Badoola and Hambantotte line.
	— Badoola	10	,,	139	6	

* Carriage Road

Digitized by Google

No. 7.—From Colombo to Trincomalie by Kornegalle and Dambool.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
The only portion of this Line which can be called a Carriage Road is the 10½ miles from Palampota to Trincomalie.	From Colombo					
	To Kornegalle	58	,,	,,	,,	See Table No. 3.
	— Dedro oya	5	2	63	2	Ford, there are two, the lower one best at all seasons.
	— Pallegula	6	2	69	4	Temple on right.
	— Distura.....	6	,,	75	4	Ford, over Kimbulwane oya, Bazaar.
	— Belligamwoe	4	,,	79	4	Top of small Pass.
	— Gallawella	2	4	83	,,	Large village right and left.
	— Kandy and Trincomalie high road....	10	6	92	6	1 Mile to Dambool Rest House: to go to it turn to right on gaining the Kandy road.
	— Mirissegonoya.....	0	4	93	2	Ford generally impassable during heavy rains.
	— Innamallowe	3	2	96	4	Tappal station : Village and Tanks.
	— Oulandangama	6	5	103	1	Village and Tank.
	— Cabookgaha Ella ..	1	4	104	5	Sandy Ella in dry weather, but impassable during heavy rains.
	— Habboorenna	1	1	105	6	Rest House, village &c.
	— Talbaddegalle	3	,,	108	6	Three wells.
	— Galla oya	6	5	115	3	Rest House right bank. Bad ford; sometimes impassable.
	— Nayapana pass	4	6	120	1	
	— lootweva oya	1	6	121	7	Tappal station Rest House,
	— Kandian Limits	8	4	130	3	
	— Gantallawa	4	1	134	4	Rest House
	— Palampota	14	5	149	1	Rest House
	— Trincomalie.....	10	5	159	6	

No. 8.—From Kandy to Trincomalie, by Dambool.

Good Car. Rd.	From Kandy					Capital of the Kandyan Province.
	To Mahavillaganga.....	2	6	,,	,,	Kattugastotte Bridge.
	— Top of Ballacaduapass..	7	2	10	,,	Tappal station—Rest House.
	— Matella	6	2	16	2	Rest House—Tappal station—A good market—Residence of Asst. Govt. Agent and Magistrate.
	— Ratotte road	1	,,	17	2	Branches off to right.
Practicable for wheels in dry weather, but very indifferently so.	— Yatwatte road	3	2	20	4	Turns off to the left.
	— Cowdapal ella.....	3	4	24	,,	Tappal station—Provisions and water procurable.
	— Nalande	6	4	30	4	Rest House—Tappal station—Provisions and water procurable.
	— Nalande oya	,,	6	31	2	Halting Station for Coolies Bridge.
	— Lenodora	6	2	37	4	Tappal station and village.
	— Dambool oya	3	4	41	,,	Bridge & Cooly Shed.
	— Dambool.....	4	,,	45	,,	Rest House—Tappal Station—1 mile from Rest House a small road turns off to the left to Kornegalle, & a few yards further a road to Jaffna.
Bridle Road to Palampota, thence to Trincomalie carriage road.	— Enamallua	5	2	50	2	Tappal Station and village—Good water.
	— Habourenne.....	9	2	59	4	Rest House—Tappal station. village and Tank.
	— Galoya.....	9	5	69	1	Tappal station—Water.—Rest House.
	— Alutoya	6	4	75	5	Rest House and Tappal station.
	— Kitulootu	6	6	82	3	Tappal station—Water.
	— Kandelly.....	5	7	88	2	Rest House—Tappal station, village and Tank.
	— Karamotai.....	7	5	95	7	Tappal station—no water
	— Palampota.....	7	0	102	7	Rest House—Tappal station.
	— Trincomalie.....	10	5	113	4	Rest House, &c.—Fortified and Garrisoned Post.

Digitized by Google

No. 9.—From Kandy to Pangwelle and Kallabokka, via Kattoogastotte.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
Good Carriage Road.	Kandy to Kattoogastotte.	2	4	,,	,,	Bridge over the Mahawelle Ganga.
	To where it leaves the Trincomalie Road the Pinga Oya	2	6	,,	,,	Bridge.
	— Poosel Oya	3	5	,,	,,	Bridge.
	— Ravang Oya	5	1	,,	,,	Bridge,
	Junction Rajawelle road	6	2	,,	,,	
	— Junction of Hunasgeria Road	7	3		,,	New Road in course of construction.
	— Middle of Pangwelle Bazaar	12	6	,,	,,	Rest house, Police Court.
	— Kahatagolla	14	1	,,	,,	Police Station.
	— Madoolkelle	16	5	,,	,,	Road to Knuckles via John's Hill open for near-
	— Kallabokka	20	5	,,	,,	Road to Estates on right. (ly 4 miles.
	— End of metalled Road	20	7	--	,,	Coffee Estates.

No. 10.—From Kandy to Jaffna, by Dambool and Mihintella.

	From Kandy					[Magistrate.
Road practicable for wheels in the dry seasons, but heavy & tedious in the rain.	To *Dambool*	45	,,	,,	,,	See table No. 8, Rest House—Station of Police
	— Mirissigona oya	1	7	46	7	Ford, generally impassable during the monsoon
	— *Elleegammo*	8	2	55	1	Village.—Cooly Shed. [rains.
	— Koodekakerawé	3	2	58	3	do. Here a road branches off West to Putlam, joining that from Anuradjapoora, and another to the right towards Trincomalie, and joining that from Anuradjapoora.
	— *Maradan Kaddevelly*	6	2	64	5	Village West of Road,—Cooly Shed.
	— *Peria Colom*	3	6	68	3	do. East do.
	— *Allitane*	2	,,	70	3	do. West do.
	— *Tiripany*	1	4	71	7	do. do. do.—Cooly Shed.
	— Malwatte oya	2	,,	73	7	Ford, often dry, seldom an obstacle.
	— *Gal colom*	2	4	76	3	Village west of Road.
	— *Mehintella Boolan colam*	6	,,	82	3	Here junction of the 4 great lines from Jaffna, Trincomalie, Putlam and Kandy. Cooly shop —Turn off here for Anuradapoora.
	— Maha Kanedra oya	6	6	89	1	Ford—A road from this to Anuradapoora is a
	— Sangala Kanedra oya	4	2	93	3	[short cut coming from Jaffna.
	— *Madavatchy*	1	6	95	1	Junction of road Talmanaar and Manaar, also that to Trincomalie: see Table No. 30.—Cooly
	— *Poonawhe*	5	6	100	7	*Village* west of Road. [Shed.
	— Chetty Colom Aar	4	3	105	2	Ford.
	— *Eraperia colom*	2	3	107	5	*Village.* [Manaar.
	— *Vavonia volan colom*	3	6	111	3	*Rest House*, a Road branches off West to
	— *Notchimoatai*	4	6	116	1	*Village.*
	— *Iramba colom*	4	6	120	7	*Rest House* and Village.
	— *Kallolingan poolliencolom*	5	4	126	3	Small Village east of road; junction of road to Mulletivoe, see Table No. 31.
	— *Kanagarayen colom*	6	4	132	7	*Rest House* and Village.
	— Kanagarayen aar	2	4	135	3	Bridge.
	— *Ambanam*	8	6	144	1	*Rest House.*
	— Modlear colom	12	2	146	3	Small village.
	— *Vattakatchy*	1	2	157	5	*Rest House* and Village.
	— Elephant Pass	9	,,	166	1	Ford, salt water.
	— .... *do.*	1	,,	167	1	*Rest House*—Road gravelled from this to Jaffna.
Gd. Car. Rd.	— Junction with Road from Jaffna to Pass Beshuter,	4	3	171	4	
	— Palbi	4	1	175	5	Rest House.
	— Kodigamo	8	7	184	4	Bazaar—Road turns off to Pt. Pedro 10½ miles.
	— Savagacherry	4	1	188	5	Police Court, American Mission Station.
	— Salt River	6	7	195	4	Bridge.
	— Jaffna	4	1	199	5	Metropolis of the Northern Province.

Those places printed in italics will be found the most convenient for travellers to stop at.

Digitized by Google

No. 11.—From Kandy to Badoola by Nuwera Ellia.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
Carriage Road.	From Kandy					
	To Peradenia	4	,,	,,	,,	Bridge and Toll.
	— Gampola.....	8	5	12	5	Hotel, Road branches off to Newalpittia. Police Court.
	— (Suspension Bridge.)....					
	— Gonawatte Ferry	6	,,	,,	,,	
	— Pusillawa	10	3	23	,,	Rest House.
	— Ranglodde	10	,,	33	,,	Rest House.
	— Nuwera Ellia	14	,,	47	,,	Military Station, Assistant Government Agent and Police Court, &c. Rest House.
	— Wilson Bungalow.....	13	,,	60	,,	Bridge.
	— Mahatettilla	9	,,	69	,,	Rest House.
	— Attampettia	2	2	71	2	Old Military Post.
	— Himbliatéwelle	3	,,	74	2	Military Station, Assistant Agent's Station, District Judge's Court, &c.
	— Badoola	10	4	84	6	

No. 12.—From Kandy to Badoola, by "Lower Road" through Gonegamwa.

From Kandy to Harrackgam Oya passable for Carts; beyond that Bridle road.	From Kandy					
	To Kondesally.....	3	7	,,	,,	
	— Tallat oya Bridge	,,	5	4	4	
	— Gonawatte Ferry	1	4	6	,,	
	— Harrackgam oya..	3	5	9	5	Road to Maturatte
	— Maha oya	2	,,	11	5	Ferry.
	— Gonnegamwa	3	4	15	1	Top of Diaboobela pass, Village.
	— Billahool oya .. .	3	2	18	3	Ferry.
	— Kooronde oya....	4	5	23	,,	Ford.
	— Ooma oya.....	5	6	28	6	Ferry, Rest House.
	— Vella oya.....	6	3	35	1	Ford.
	— Taldene	9	,,	44	1	Rest House, Road branches off to Batticaloa.
	— Badoola	10	,,	54	1	Military Station &c., &c.

No. 13.—From Kandy to Putlam, by Kurnegalle.

Carriage Road.	From Kandy					
	To Kornegalle....	26	,,	,,	,,	See table No. 3.
	— Magru oya	6	,,	32	,,	Suspension Lattice Bridge—Toll.
	— Wariapola	7	,,	39	,,	Rest House, Tappal Station.
	— Padenia	2	7	41	7	Temple on left, Road to Anarajapora branches off Right.
	— Dedro oya	6	7	48	6	Ferry and Toll.
	— Nickewarretia	2	2	51	,,	Rest House, Large Tank on Right. Tappal station
	— Tallacolähenia	2	2	53	2	Road to Oodupankara (on sea coast,) branches off West
	— Mudattowe.....	4	6	58	,,	Village.
	— Cappitiawe.....	2	,,	60	,,	Stone Pillars; boundary of Seven Korles and Putlam District.
	— Annemadowe....	3	,,	63	,,	Rest House and Cooly shed.
	— Kotoucatchy	6	,,	69	,,	Large Village.
	— Dick weva	3	,,	72	,,	Tappal Station and Cooly shed.
	— Putlam.....	7	,,	79	,,	Military Station, Agent of Government of North Western Province, Police Magistrate, &c,

No. 14.—From Kandy to Ratotte via Matelle from Kandy.

To Matelle Rest House	16	2	,,	,,	See Table No. 8.
— Junction Ratotte Road..	1	,,	17	2	Leaves road to Trincomalie.
— Sudu Ganga Bridge	1	1	18	3	Iron Lattice Bridge of 80 feet span, and Coffee
— Veragamme Bridge	1	1	19	4	Brick Bridge. [Estates
— Amblam, top of Pass ..	1	2	20	6	Villages.
— Kuruawe Oya Bridge ..	2	,,	22	6	Lattice Bridge of 50 feet span.
— Police Station Ratotte..	,,	5	23	3	Police Station.
— End of metalled Road, end of Ratotte Bazaar	,,	3	23	6	A good Bazaar. From this point there are Bridle Roads to Ratotte Estates Lagalla, and Kallabokka.

Digitized by Google

No. 15—Road from Kandy to Manaar and Talmanaar, by Dambool and the Central Road.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
Road through flat Country practicable for Carts in dry weather, but with difficulty during the rains.	From Kandy to					
	To Mihintella	8	3	,,	,,	See Table 10.
	— *Madavatchy*	12	2	94	5	Village &c. Cooly shed.
	— *Yakkawewa*	7	2	101	7	Village south of Road.
	— Ma[illegible]olom	2	,,	103	,,	Cooly shed.
	— *VengalleChetty colom*	7	,,	110	7	Village North of Road.
	— Chetty Colon Aar..	2	2	113	1	River Ford. Cooly shed.
	— ParianArlan colom	7	6	120	7	Cooly Station, Road from this to Vavonia-colom. See Tables 10 & 4.
	— *Pomelandan*	2	,,	122	7	Village north of Road.
	— Koombesautan colom	5	,,	127	7	Cooly station.
	— *Mouroongan*.....	6	,,	133	7	Village south of Road—Cooly Shed.
	— *Oowelan colom*....	5	,,	138	7	Cooly station.
	— Tallalle	5	4	144	3	do. do. Ford over tidal flats to Manaar.
	— Manaar.....	2	4	146	7	Old Fort, Station of Assistant Government Agent, District Judge: Port of Export and Import—Rest House—Cooly Shed.
Very deep sand	Ooyaddepannai	9	4	156	3	Village—Cooly Shed.
	— Tallamanar	7	4	163	7	Ports at which Indian Coolies embark and debark

N. B.—The Villages marked in italics will be found the most convenient for Travellers to stop at.

No. 16.—Road from Badoola to Hambantotte.

	From Badoola					
	To Ella.....	12	6	,,	,,	Rest House, Top of Hambantotte pass, Road from Badoola to this practicable for wheels 8th mile, road branches off on the right to Ratnapoora.
Road practicable for Carts in dry weather.	— Polegaha wella.....	8	2	21	,,	Descent of pass, Bridle and Tavalum road Village. Bungalow to be built.
	— Wellawaye.....	9	4	30	4	Good Bungaloe, large Village.
	— Telloola	9	,,	39	4	Do. and village, Kirinda oya ¼ mile East.
	— Tanamalwille	11	4	51	,,	Village and Bungaloe, Kirinda oya still running parallel. Boundary of Central and Southern Provinces.
	— Oodackatella	6	,,	57	,,	Village and Tank, west of Road.
	— Landejulaney	6	,,	63	,,	do. do. east of do. Rest House.
	— Hambantotte	9	,,	72	,,	Military Post, station of Assistant Government Agent, Police Magistrate, &c.

No. 17.—Road from Badoola to Batticaloa.

Road from the limits of the Ouva Bridle Road District to the Batticaloa Lake. Tavalum road only.	From Badoola					
	To Taldene	10	,,	,,	,,	Bungalow. Road to Kandy on left.
	— Meegaha Kewoola ..	4	,,	14	,,	Spring never fails. Village.
	— Loggaloya.....	4	,,	18	,,	River (Ford) never dry.
	— Booboole.....	6	,,	24	,,	Rest house, Spring never dry.
	— Hipolle oya	4	,,	28	,,	River (Ford) never dry.
	—Oolhittiawe oya.....	3	,,	31	,,	River, sometimes dry. [River.
	— Madora oya	7	,,	38	,,	Halting Station; water always to be had in the
	—Inadooora Oya.....	,,	,,	38	,,	Halting Station; water always to be had in River.
	— Pattilalawa.....	3	,,	dh	,,	Junction of the new trace, now opened right through to Ellegodde.
	— Kaloday	5	,,	▲	,,	Halting Station; water always to be had in the bed of the Stream. [talawa.
	— Ellegodde	5	,,	51	,,	Junction of the new trace opened from Patte-
	— Morapolle	5	,,	56	,,	Halting Station; a thatched shed with half wall water generally to be had in bed of Stream.
	— Karrawattie	11	,,	67	,,	Halting Station; a thatched shed with half wall; water generally to be had in bed of Stream.
	— Kuringamooe.....	9	,,	76	,,	Tiled Shed on the marg[illegible]e Batticaloa Lake whence a cano[illegible]ers across to

Digitized by Google

No. 18.—Road from Anurajapora to Putlam.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
Traced road practicable for Wheels.	From Anurajapora					
	To Tissaweva	1	1	,,	,,	Large Tank.
	— Korookava	2	2	3	3	Village.
	— Boolancolom	4	,,	7	3	do.
	— Ikenyawa	4	,,	11	3	do.
	— Doonodenabyawa	4	,,	15	3	do.
	— Timberaweva	3	,,	18	3	do.
	— Do.	,,	2	18	2	Road from Central Province. [See Table 10.
	— Tamanawa	2	3	20	5	Village.
New Trace.	— Kala oya	2	3	23	,,	Boundary of Northern and N. Western Province
	— Palloogasweve	3	,,	26	,,	Village.
	— Oopoo colom	4	,,	30	,,	Village.
	— Karienkali colom	3	,,	33	,,	Village.
	— Mee oya	7	,,	40	,,	River, Ford.
	— Putlam	6	4	46	4	

No. 19.—Road from Anurajapora to Trincomalie.

Practicable for wheels in dry weather.	From Anurajapora					[shed for travellers
	To Mihintella	8	,,	,,	,,	Village; Tappal station & good Bazaar; Large
	— *Loonoowewe*	10	4	18	4	do.
	— *Kalpe*	9	7	28	3	do.
	— Datche Halmilave	3	4	31	7	Road from this to Cent. Province. See Table 10
	— Horrowapothani	1	5	33	4	do. Road from this to Mada-watchie on the Central Road. A new line in progress to Vavonia Velan Colum Central Road.
	— *Maradan Kadawelly*	1	6	35	2	Village.—Provisions and water procurable.
	— *Yan aar*	2	,,	37	2	River, Ford
	— *Ratmales*	,,	6	38	,,	Village. Boundary of Northern Province.
	Notchi colom	5	,,	43	,,	A shed—Water.
	— Tamba cota	2	,,	45	,,	do. do.
	— Pancolom	3	6	48	6	A shed—Water.
	— Kitlooutu	5	4	54	2	Spring of water few yards off the road to right.
	— *Velvevy*	2	3	56	5	Village. [half mile distant,
	— Kanniai	2	1	58	6	Road branches off right to Hot wells of Kannia
	— Trincomalie	7	,,	65	6	Rest House, &c. Fortified and Garrisoned Post.

No. 20.—Road from Anurajapora to Aripo.

Abandoned line: practicability very doubtful.	From Anurajapura					
	To Aeaparte	6	7	,,	,,	Village
	—Oyemaddoo	4	7	11	6	
	—Puymaddoo	3	1	19	7	Tank.
	—Kiritenna Velly	8	4	28	3	
	—Kallaar	6	3	34	6	River generally dry.
	—Sillawatorre called also Kandatchy	7	4	42	,,	Village. See table No. 1.

Digitized by Google

No. 21.—From Negombo to Kornegalle, by Girioulle.

Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M	Total. F.	Remarks.
From Negombo					
To Kandawelle.....	3	4	,,	,,	End of Base Line through the K. derane Gardens.
— Kattookandy	8	4	12	,,	Cocoanut Estates.
— Dalpathgeddera	3	,,	15	,,	Village.
— Wellibeina or Cottadeniawa..	2	,,	17	,,	Road to Jayelle, branches off to the Southward.
— Girioulle	5	4	22	4	Ferry, across Maha oya Boundary of Western and North-western Provinces.
— Dambadeniye	2	4	25	,,	Temple: one of the ancient Capitals of the Island
— Mettyegene	3	,,	28	,,	Ambelam.
— Naramulla oye	8	4	36	4	Foot Bridge, ford for Horses.
— Nagaha gedera	,,	5	37	1	Rest House. Road branches off North-West to Madampe.
Booloopitiye.....	5	,,	42	1	Village.
Avukande .....,.....	5	,,	47	1	Allowe and Kurnegalle road.
Kornegalle.....	1	2	48	3	

No. 22.—From Negombo to the Kandy road near Veangodde.

Goodcar.road	From Negombo					
	To Kadarane	4	,,	,,	,,	
	— Minowangodde	4	6	8	6	Road branches off South to Jayelle, North to Cottadeniawa.
	— Kandy road near Veangodde.....	10	2	19	,,	

No. 23.—From Galle to Baddegamma and Hickgodde.

Fair car.road	From Galle					
	To Baddegamma.....	14	,,	,,	,	Station of Church Missionary Society, Rest House.
	— Halpetotte	1	,,	15	,,	Ferry across Gindura River.
	— Hickgodde	5	,,	20	,,	The 60th Mile on the Galle road.

No. 24.—Road from Jaffna to Point Pedro.

Good car. road.	From Jaffna					
	T Kopay.....	6	,,	,,	,,	Church Missionary Station.
	— Salt River	6	3	12	3	Bridge.
	— Vallai plain	1	1	13	4	Road branches off to Valvettytorre.
	— Junction with road from					
	— Kodigamo	5	6	19	2	
	— Point Pedro	1	6	21	,,	Rest House. Station of Police Magistrate, &c.

No. 25.—Road from Jaffna to Kangaisentorre.

Gdcar.road	From Jaffna					
	To Oodovil	5	,,	,,	,,	American Mission Station.
	— Mallagam	2	4	7	4	Station of Police Magistrate
	— Tillipalle.....	1	4	9	,,	American Mission Station.
	— Kangaisentorre	2	2	11	2	Custom House.

Digitized by Google

No. 26.—Road from Jaffna to Poonalle.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Remarks.
Good Carriage road.	From Jaffna					
	To Manipay	5	,,	,,	,,	American Mission Station.
	— Sangany	3	2	8	2	
	— Poonale	1	6	10	,,	
Good Car. road.	Poonale Ferry	2	0	12	0	Point of junction with road to Kayts via Karative.

No. 27.—Road from Jaffna to Kayts via Karative.

Good Car. road.	From Jaffna					
	To Vattacotta	7	,,	7	,,	American Mission Station. [of Karative
	To Poonale Ferry	2	1	9	1	Enters lake flowing between Peninsula and Island
Good Car. road in course of construction.	To Karative	2	0	11	1	Salt water about knee deep the whole distance
	—Kayts Ferry	3	0	14	1	A Ferry boat from this across the Harbour to Kayts about 700 yards.

No. 28.—Road from Point Pedro to Kodigamo.

Good Carriage road.	From Point Pedro					
	To Junction with Jaffna road	1	6	,,	,,	
	— Varany	5	2	7	,,	American Mission Station.
	— Kodigamo Bazar	3	4	10	4	Junction with Central Road to Kandy.

No. 29.—Road from Jaffna by Valvettytorre, to Point Pedro.

Good Carriage road.	From Jaffna					
	To Vallai	13	4	,,	,	
	— Oodopootty	2	,,	15	4	American Mission Station.
	— Valvettytorre	1	2	16	6	Do. Custom House.
	— Point Pedro	4	5	21	3	

No. 30.—Road from Manaar to the Central Road at Vavonia Volan Colom. *

Practicable for Carts at all seasons excepting floods	From Parien ArlenColom					See Tables No. 10 & 14.
	To *Pooreanamcolom*	5	,,	,,	,,	
	— *Arlen Colom*	2	6	7	6	
	— *Pooveraysen colum*	5	1	12	7	
	— Vavonia Volan colom	9	1	22	,,	Rest House, See Table No. 10.

No. 31.—Road from Manaar to Trincomalie.

Practicable for Carts in dry weather.	To Madavatchy	52	2	,,	,,	See Table No. 10.
	— Horowapotane	23	,,	75	2	See Table No. 18.
	— Trincomalie	33	2	108	4	

No. 32.—Road from Kandy to Mulletivoe by Dambool and Mihintalle.

Practicable for carts in dry weather.	To Kalloolingam Poolien colom		3	,,	,,	See Table No. 10.
	— Neynamaddoo	6	4	132	7	Village.
	— *Nedoonkeany*	4	5	137	4	Do.
	— Tattamalle	4	4	142	,,	Do.
	— Elunganarsyencolom	6	,,	148	,,	Do.
	— *Mullcavelly*	4	,,	152	,,	Do.
	— Mulletivoe	5	6	157	,,	See Table No. 1.

Those places printed in italics will be found most convenient for Travellers to stop at.

* Manaar Island.—New road for Cooly immigrants, Pesallo to Manaar, 7 miles.

Digitized by Google

No. 33.—KANDY TO TELDENIA VIA MADAWELLE.

	Names of Places.	M.	F.	Total. M.		Remarks.
Good Carriage road.	Kandy to Madawella see Table No. 9.	6	2			Toll Station.
	to Rajawella Gap	5	6	12	0	Junction of old and new roads to Teldenia this point is 9 miles only by the old road.
Good Cart Road.	to Teldenia	3	,,	15	0	Rest-House, Post Office, Police Station, small Bazaar—Bridge over Hoolooganga Roads to Illagolla and Madamahanuera branch off.

No. 34.—KANDY TO ILLAGOLLA (RANGALLA.)

Kandy to Teldenia see Table No. 33	15	,,	,,	,,	By old road only 12 miles.
to Illagolla	8	2	23	2	End of Public road, from this point private roads lead to Cottaganga, & to Rangalla

No. 35.—KANDY TO MADAMAHANUERA.

Kandy to Teldenia	15	,,	,,	,,	
Madamahanuera	4	4	19	4	Village, and Bridge over Galmal Oya—end of Cart Road—this road is just passable for Carts from Teldenia.
Ooroogalla	2	,,	21	4	Police Court—and small Bazaar—from this there is a Tavalam road which goes through Bintenne to Batticaloa. The Mahavilla Ganga is crossed by a Ferry at Bintenne.

No. 36.—KANDY TO MATURATTE.

		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Kandy to Harragamme see Table 12.		9	5	,,	,,	Bridle road to Badulla.
Gravelled Road good in dry weather.	Mahaoya ...	4	7	14	4	Bridge.
	Hanguranketty ...	2	4	17	0	Police station, Bazaar, small Church built by Mr. Soysa.
	Rikillagaskeddo ...	3	0	20	0	Coffee store, road to Rathoongodde branches off (distant 4 miles.)
Bridle Road.	Bilhooloya Old Ford. ...	5	4	25	4	Bad Ford.
	Waduawelle Bridge	1	4	27	0	Foot Bridge—bad bridle road up to Maturatte Fort.

No. 37.—KANDY TO DELTOTTE.

Kandy to Peradenia see Table No. 11	4	0	0	0	
to Wariagolla ...	8	0	12	0	Coffee Estates, road to Callugamma Ferry and to the Gampola road near 7th mile
,, Deltotte oya ..	4	0	16	0	Bridge.
,, Deltotte ..	1	4	17	4	Police station, Post Office, Bazaar.
,, Naranghena ...	7	4	25	0	end of Public cart road.

No. 38.—NAWALPEITTIA TO TYSPANE AND DIMBOOLA.

Nawalpittia to Kattaboola Estate ...	8	0	0	0	Continuation of this, 3 miles to Tyspane
Kattaboola to Dimboola Gap ...	5	0	0	0	
Gap to ...	9	0	0	0	At present opened beyond Nanoo Oya, to be extended further this year.

Digitized by Google

European, Indian, &c., Directory.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN, ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. Queen, Defender of the Faith, only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace May 24th, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, King William IV., June 20th, 1837. Proclaimed June 21st, Crowned Sovereign of these Realms, at Westminster, June 28th, 1838; and married February 10th, 1840, at the Chapel Royal, St. James', to her late Cousin, Field Marshal His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, (born August 26th, 1819.) K. T., G. C. B., who died on the 14th December 1861. Her Majesty is the only child of His late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

Issue.—1. Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, of England and Prussia born November 21st, 1840, (married January 25th, 1858, to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, K. G. and has issue H. R. H. Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, born January 27th 1859 H. R. H. Princess, Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24th, 1860 H. R. H. Prince Albert William Henry, of Prussia, born August 14th, 1862, and Francis Frederick Sigismund, born September 15th, 1864, died June 1866.)

2.—His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, born November 9th, 1841, (married March 10th 1863, to Alexandra of Denmark, Princess of Wales,) born December 1st 1844, and has issue two sons and a daughter:—Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward born January 8th 1864, and George Fredrick Ernest Albert born June 3rd 1865, and (a princess born February 20th 1866 as we learn by Telegraph.)

3.—Her Royal Highness Princess Alice Maude Mary, born April 25th, 1843, (married July 1st, 1862, to His Royal Highness Prince Frederic William Louis of Hesse Darmstadt and has issue two daughters and a son.

4.—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh born August 6th, 1844.

5.—Her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846, married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburgh-Augustenburgh, July 5th 1866.

6.—Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18th, 1848.

7.—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850.

8.—His Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853.

9.—Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14th, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen, George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K G. Duke of Cumberland, Cousin to Her Majesty born May 27th 1819. Married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz and has issue a son and two daughters.

George-William-Frederick-Charles, K. G., Duke of Cambridge, Cousin to Her Majesty born March 26th 1819.

Princess Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and Cousin to her Majesty, born July 19th 1822, married June 28th 1843 to Fredrick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz and has issue.

Princess, Mary Adelaide, Welhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and Cousin to Her Majesty born November 27th 1833, married Prince Teck, June, 1866.

Augusta-Welhelmina-Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to Her Majesty, born July 25th 1795 married in 1819 the late Duke of Cambridge.

Maternal Cousin of the Queen—Leopold II. King of the Belgians.

Digitized by Google

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

1st Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)	Mr. Disraeli.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Cairns.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. G. Ward Hunt.
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Marlborough.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Malmesbury.
Secretaries of State. — *For the Home Dept.*	Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
For the Foreign Dept.	Lord Stanley
For the Colonies	Duke of Buckingham.
For the War Dept.	Sir John Pakington, Bart.
For India	Sir S. Northcote, Bart.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. H. T. Corry.
President of the Board of Trade	Duke of Richmond
Chief Commissioner of Works, &c.	Lord John Manners.
President of Poor Law Board	Earl of Devon.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Colonel Wilson Patten.
Post-master General	Duke of Montrose.

(*The above form the Cabinet.*)

Chief Secretary for Ireland	Earl of Mayo.
Lord Great Chamberlain	Lord Willoughby d'Eresby
Lord Steward	Earl Tankerville.
Treasurer	Lord Burghley.
Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Bradford
Earl Marshal	Duke of Norfolk
Deputy	Lord Edward G. F. Howard
Commander-in-Chief	H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge
Master of the Horse	Duke of Beaufort
Paymaster-General and Vice-President of Board of Trade	Mr. Stephen Cave.
Attorney-General	Sir J. B. Karslake.
Solicitor-General	Sir E. Selwyn.

Scotland.

Lord High Constable	Earl of Erroll
Lord Advocate	Mr. E. S. Gordon.
Solicitor-General	Mr. John Millar.
Com. of Forces	Major-General E. W. Walker

Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant	Marquis of Abercorn
Lord Chancellor	Mr Brewster.
Attorney-General	Mr. R. R. Warren.
Solicitor General	Mr. Harrison.
Com. of the Forces	Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., &c

SUMMARY OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Peers.

Peers of the Blood Royal	4
Archbishops	2
Dukes	20
Marquesses	19
Earls	111
Viscounts	22
Bishops 24, one a Temp. Peer	23
Barons 216, one a Scot. Rep. Peer	215
Scotch Representative Peers	16
Irish Representative Peers	28
Irish Spiritual Peers	4
Total	*464

* Of whom 19 are Minors, making the actual number of the House of Peers 445.

House of Commons.

		Members.
England.		
40 Counties	146	471
Isle of Wight	1	
186 Cities, Boroughs, &c., with 2 contributory Boroughs	320	
2 Universities	4	
Wales.		
12 Counties	15	29
14 Boroughs, with 45 contributory ditto	14	
Scotland.		
33 Counties	30	53
7 Cities and Towns	9	
14 Districts of Burghs	14	
Ireland.		
32 Counties	64	105
33 Cities and Boroughs	39	
1 University	2	
Total		658

Digitized by Google

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, PRINCES AND PRESIDENTS.

Austria, Emperor, Francis-Joseph I., aged 37, accession December 1848.

Baden, Grand Duke, Frederick, aged 41, acces. September 1856.

Bavaria, King, Louis II., aged 22, acces. March 1864.

Belgium, King, Leopold II., aged 32 acces. December 1865.

Brazil, Emperor, Pedro II., aged 42, acces. April 1831.

Brunswick, Duke, William, aged 61, acces. April, 1831.

China, (a Regency), KITSIANG Emperor, aged 12, acces. Aug. 1861.

Denmark, King, Christian IX., aged 49.. acces. Nov. 1863.

Egypt, Pasha, Ismail Pasha, aged 51, acces. Jan. 1863.

France, Emperor, Louis Napoleon, aged 59, acces. Dec. 1852.

Great Britain, Queen, Victoria I., aged 48, acces. June 1837.

Greece, King, George I., aged 22, acces. June 1863.

Hesse Darmstadt, Grand Duke, Louis III., aged 61, acces. June 1848.

Italy, King Victor Emanuel, aged 47, acces. March 1849, to Sardinia; March 1851, took the title of King of Italy, etc.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Grand Duke Frederick, Francis aged 44, acces. March 1842.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duke, Frederick, aged 48, acces. September 1860.

Mexico, Emperor, Maximilian I., aged 35, acces. April 1864.

Netherlands, King, William III., aged 50, acces. March 1849.

Papal States, Pope, Pius IX., aged 75, acces. June 1846.

Persia, Shah, Nasser-ed-Din, aged 38, acces. September 1848.

Portugal, King, Louis I, aged 29, acces. November 1861.

Prussia, King, William I, aged 70, acces. January 1861.

Roumania, Prince of, Prince Charles, aged 28, acces. May 1866.

Russia, Emp. Alexander II., aged 49, acces. March 1855.

Sandwich Islands, King, Lot-Kamehameha V, aged 37, acces. November 1863.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke, Ernest II, aged 49, acces. January 1844.

Saxe Meiningen, Duke, George II, aged 43, acces. Sept. 1866.

Saxe Weimar, Grand Duke, Charles, aged 49, acces. July 1853.

Saxony, King, John I., aged 66, acces August 1854.

Servia, Prince, Michael III, aged 42, acces. Sept. 1860.

Spain, Queen, Isabella II., aged 37, acces. Sept. 1833.

Sweden and Norway, King, Charles XV., aged 41, acces. July 1859.

Switzerland, President, M. Fornerod.

Turkey, Sultan, Abdul Aziz, aged 37, acces. June 1861.

United States, President, Andrew Johnston, succeeded Mr. Lincoln, April 1865.

Wurtemberg, King, Charles I., aged 44, acces. June 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA:—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. S. I.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL: H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir J. L. M. Lawrence, Bart., Governor General of India, *President*.—Took his seat January 12th 1864.

H. E. General Sir W. R. Mansfield, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, an Extraordinary Member.—Took his seat April 10th, 1865.

Ordinary Members:—The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, Barrister-at-Law—Took his seat November 12th, 1862. The Hon'ble William Grey—Took his seat March 30th, 1863. The Hon'ble George Noble Taylor, Madras Civil Service—Took his seat March 10th, 1865. The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey, Financial Member—Took his seat April 10th, 1865. The Hon'ble Henry Marion Durand, C. B.—Took his seat April 27th, 1865.

Additional Members:—The Hon'ble Sir Cecil Beadon, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; The Hon'ble Maharajah Meerzah Vijayarama Guzzeputty, Raj Munea, Sultan Bahadur of Vizianagram; The Hon'ble W. Muir, Civil Service N. W. Provinces; The Hon'ble Rajah Sahib Dyal Bahadur K. C. S. I.; H. H. Maharajah Dhiraj Mahtabchand Bahadur, Maharajah of Burdwan; The Hon'ble D. Cowie, Merchant; The Hon'ble G. Ross; The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse, Bengal Civil Service; The Hon'ble John Skinner, Merchant; The Hon'ble H. P. A. B. Riddell.

Digitized by Google

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—The Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal; E. C. Bayley Secretary Home Department; Sir W. Muir, Secretary Foreign Department; Col. H. W. Norman, C. B., Staff Corps, Secretary Military Department; Lieut. Col. Dickens, Secretary Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

COUNCIL.—His Excellency the Right Hon. S. W. Fitzgerald Governor, and President in Council.—Lieut. General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B. Commander-in-chief, 10th February 1865; and Second Member of Council—Took his seat 4th December 1865.

The Hon'ble Barrow Helbert Ellis, Third Member of Council--Took his seat 3rd April 1865.

The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine, Fourth Member of Council--Took his seat 31st October 1865.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.--The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Advocate General, 17th March 1866.--Hon'ble J. S. White, 5th April 1865.--The Hon'ble G. Foggo, 5th April 1865.--The Hon'ble Shreenivas Raojee Rowsaheb Punt Prutinidhi, 5th March 1866.--The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, 5th March 1866.--The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter, 23rd December 1865.--His Highness the. Hon'ble Meer Mahomed Khan, Talpore, 11th April 1866.--The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, 11th April 1866.--The Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C. S. I.

SECRETARY.—H. M. Birdwood, Under-Secretary to Government (Acting First Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar); W. Wedderburn, Acting Secretary.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.--F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary and Secretary in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

C. Gonne, Secretary, Political, Secret, Judicial, Education al and Persian Departments

Col. W. F. Marriott, C. S. I., Staff Corps, Secretary Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Lieut. Col. M. K. Kennedy, Royal Engineers, (on furlough) Secretary Public Works and Railway Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

COUNCIL.--His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier, K. T., Governor and President in Council.--Took his seat 27th March 1866.

Lieutenant General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, and Second in Council.--Took his seat 25th May 1865.

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Pycroft, Third in Council--Took his seat 29th October 1862

The Hon'ble Henry Dominic Phillips, Fourth in Council--Took his seat 16th December 1864.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.--The Hon'ble John Bruce Norton, Advocate General (On leave). Took his seat 2nd June 1863.--The Hon'ble John Dawson Mayne, Acting Advocate Genl. Took his seat 7th March 1866.--The Hon'ble Charles Pelly, Took his seat 30th January 1866.--The Hon'ble Alexander John Arbuthnot, Took his seat 18th November 1864.--The Hon'ble Robert Staunton Ellis, C. B., Took his seat 18th November 1864.--The Hon'ble Robert Orr Campbell, Took his seat 18th November 1864.--The Hon'ble Alexander Forester Brown, Took his seat 17th November 1865.--The Hon'ble John Young, Took his seat 8th May 1866.--The Hon'ble Sir Sharf-ul-Omrah Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., Took his seat 17th May 1865.--The Hon'ble Gajala Lutchmenarsu Chetigaru, C. S. I., Took his seat 30th January 1866.

SECRETARIATE.--Alexander John Arbuthnot, Chief Secretary.

James Duncan Sim, Secretary, Revenue Department.

Major General Hubert Marshall, Secretary to Government, Military Department

Colonel Charles Alexander Orr, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.

PUNJAUB:—LAHORE—Sir D. C. MacLeod, K.S.I., Lieutenant Governor.

OUDE.—C. J. Wingfield, C. B., Chief Commissioner, on leave.

LUCKNOW.—Lieut.-Colonel. Barrow, Commissioner.

BRITISH BURMAH.—Lieut.-Colonel Fychte, C. B., Chief Commissioner.

CENTRAL PROVINCES: NAGPORE,———Chief Commissioner.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES: ALLAHABAD.--The Hon'ble Edmund Drummond, Lieutenant Governor.

Digitized by Google

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES 1854 TO 1867.

(*Previous to* 1854, *the Colonial and War Departments were united.*)

1854, June 10.	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1858, Feb. 26.	Lord Stanley.
1855, Feb.	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea.	May 31.	Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., now Lord Lytton.
1855, May 15.	Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell.	1859, June 18.	Duke of Newcastle.
July 21.	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1864, April 8.	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
1855, Nov. 17.	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, now Lord Taunton.	1866, July 6.	Earl of Carnarvon.
		1867, March 5.	Duke of Buckingham.

LIST OF BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

			£
North America.			
Canada	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chf.	Viscount Monck	7,000
Nova Scotia	Lieutenant-Governor	Lt.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.	3,000
New Brunswick	Do.	Major-Genl. H. Doyle, Actg.	3,000
Newfoundland	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	A. Musgrave, Esq.	2,000
Prince Edward's Island	Lieutenant-Governor	George Dundas, Esq.	1,500
British Columbia	Do.	F. Seymour, Esq.	5,000
West Indies.			
Jamaica	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chf.	Sir John P. Grant	7,000
Barbadoes	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Jas. Walker, Esq., C.B.	4,000
Antigua	Do.	Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B.	3,000
British Guiana	Do.	Francis Hincks, Esq, C.B.	5,000
Trinidad	Do.	Hon. Arthur H. Gordon	3,500
Honduras	Lieut.-Governor	John G. Austin, Esq.	1,800
Bahamas	Governor	Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.	3,000
Bermudas	Governor	Col. Hamley, Actg. Lt.-Gov.	2,746
Dominica	Lieutenant-Governor	J. R. Longden, Esq.	1,300
Grenada	Do.	Major Mundy	1,300
St. Christopher, Anguilla & Nevis	Do.	Capt. J. G. Mackenzie, R.N.	1,300
St. Vincent	Do.	George Berkeley, Esq.	1,300
Tobago	Do.	C. H. Kirtright, Esq.	1,300
Falkland Islands	Governor	W. C. F. Robinson, Esq.	1,000
Mediterranean and Africa.			
Gibraltar	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Lt.Gen. Sir R. Airey	5,000
Malta	Do.	Lt.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant	5,000
St. Helena	Do.	Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.	2,000
Cape of GoodHope	Do.	Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B.	6,500
Natal	Lieutenant-Governor	Robt. W. Keate, Esq.	2,500
Sierra Leone, &c.	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chf.	Colonel S. W. Blackall	3,500
Australasia.			
Victoria	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chf.	Hon. Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	10,000
New South Wales.	Do.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Young, Bt., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	7,000
Queensland (late Moreton Bay)	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chf.	Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	4,000
South Australia	Do.	Sir Dominick Daly, Kt.	4,000
West Australia	Gov. and Com. in-Chief	John S. Hampton, Esq.	1,800
Tasmania	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chf.	Colonel T. G. Brown, C.B.	4,000
New Zealand	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.	4,500

Digitized by Google

Other Colonies.

Mauritius	... Governor and Com.-in-Chf.	Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B.	... 7,000
Ceylon	... Do.	... Sir H. G. R. Robinson, KT....	7,000
Hong-Kong	... Do.	... Sir R. G. Macdonnell, KT. ...	5,000
Straits	... Do.	... Colonel H. St. G. Ord, C.B., ...	5,000
Penang	... Lieutenant-Governor	... Lieut.-Colonel Anson ...	1,800
Malacca	... Do.	... W. W. Cairns, Esq. ...	1,500
Labuan	... Governor	... T. F. Callaghan, Esq. ...	800
Heligoland	... Governor and Com.-in-Chf.	Lieut.-Colonel Maxse	500

ENGLISH GOVERNORS OF CEYLON.

The Honorable the Governor of Madras in Council 16th	Feb.	1796.
Honorable Frederick North, (subsequently Earl of Guildford)..... 12th	Oct.	1798.
Lieutenant-General Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G. C. B.... 19th	July	1805.
Major-General John Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor..... 19th	March	1811.
General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G. C. B..... 11th	March	1812.
Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. Lieutenant-Governor 1st	February	1820.
Lieut.-General The Hon. Sir Edward Paget K. C. B..... 2nd	February	1822.
Major-General Sir James Campbell, K. C. B., Lieut.-Governor..... 6th	Nov.	1822.
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. 18th	Jan.	1824.
Major-General Sir John Wilson, K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor... 13th	Oct.	1831.
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., G. C. H.... 23rd	Oct.	1831.
The Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie..... 7th	Nov.	1837.
Lieut-General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B..... 5th	April	1841.
Sir J. E. Tennent, K. C. S., Lieutenant-Governor..... 19th	April	1847.
The Right Hon. the Viscount Torrington..... 29th	May	1847.
The Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Lieutenant-Governor..... 18th	Oct.	1850.
Sir George William Anderson, K. C. B..... 27th	Nov.	1850.
The Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Lieutenant-Governor..... 18th	Jan.	1850.
Sir Henry George Ward, K. G. C. M. G..... 11th	May	1855.
Major-General Henry Frederick Lockyer, C. B., K. H., Lieutenant-Governor..... 30th	June	1860.
Colonel Charles Edmund Wilkinson, R. E., Lieutenant-Governor...30th	July	1860.
Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy, Kt..... 22nd	Oct.	1860.
His Honor Major General Terence O'Brien, Administering the Government..... 1st	Dec.	1863.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor..31st	March	1865.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Kt., Governor..... 16th	May	1865.

AGENTS FOR THE COLONY.

W. C. Sargeaunt, Esq., P. G. Julyan, Esq., } LONDON.
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., CALCUTTA.
Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., MADRAS.
,, Framjee, Sands & Co., BOMBAY.

Government and Legislature of Ceylon.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency Sir HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON, Governor.
Major-General S. J. HODGSON, Commanding Forces.
Hon. W. C. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.
Hon. R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.
Hon. G. Vane, Treasurer.
Hon. R. J. CALLANDER, Auditor General.

LEGISLATURE.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR, President.
Major-Genl. S. J. HODGSON, Comdg. Forces.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. the Queen's Advocate.
The Hon. the Auditor General.
The Hon. the Treasurer.
The Government Agent, Western Province.
The Government Agent, Central Province.
The Surveyor General.
The Collector of Customs, Colombo.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS:

G. S. DUFF, (*Banker.*)
C. B. SMITH, (*Merchant.*)
A. WISE, (*Merchant.*)
M. COOMARA SWAMY, (*Tamil Member*).
J. A. MARTENSZ, (*Burgher* do.)
E. J. DEHIGAME, (*Singhalese* do.)

Clerk to the Councils, J. SWAN, (acting.)

Digitized by Google

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE COLONY.-CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE (CORRECTED TO END OF MARCH, 1867,) SHEWING THE DATE OF THEIR FIRST APPOINTMENT, THEIR PRESENT POSITION AND SALARY, AND THEIR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

N. B.—The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of their first permanent appointment to any Office in the Civil Service. Writers appointed subsequent to the 30th July 1853, and previous to the 1st January 1863 reckon their service from the date of passing an examination in one of the Native Languages. Those appointed previous to July 1853, are allowed to count their service from the date of their appointment by the Secretary of State. All appointed since 1st January 1863 come under the Minute of 3rd March 1863, *vide page* 217. By the Pension Minute previous service in the Provisional Establishment, provided it be continuous, counts as contributing to a retiring allowance.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
ADAMS, A. Y.	12th January, 1858, Writer ...	District Judge, Negombo,(on leave, from 4th April, 1866: half salary.)	300	9 years	Served in the Com. of Roads Depart., from 7th July, 1853 to 1st Sep. 1854, & subsequently as Police Magistrate and Temple Lands Commissioner. Passed in Singhalese 20th July 1857.
ATHERTON, E. N.	25th October, 1852, Writer	Acting Government Agent N. W. Province, half salary £600. As Assistant Agent, Putlam £400.	1000	15 years	Mr. Atherton acted as Comr. of Requests, Putlam, from 1st February 1852, until he was appointed Writer.
BAILEY, J. B. A.	4th May 1863, Writer,	Acting 2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, half salary as District Judge Batticaloa £300. As Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, £300. ...	600	4 years	Mr. Bailey passed the examination prescribed by the 9th and 15th Clauses of the Minute of 3rd March 1863 in October 1864, and July, 1866.
BARTON, W.	1st October, 1845, Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Matura	Post Master General. On leave: half salary ...	400	22 years	Served in the Comr. of Roads Dept. from 1st April, 1843, to 10th August, 1845.
BIRCH, J. W. W.	15th November, 1852, Writer	Acting Assistant Agent, Hambantotte. half salary as District Judge of Kornegalle £400, as Acting Asst. Agent of Hambantotte £400.....	800	15 years	Served in the Comr. of Roads Department, from Decr., 1846, to 15th November, 1852. Passed in Singalese 10th Jany 1854, in Tamil 16th Jany. 1863.
BRAYBROOKE, P. W.	24th August, 1841; Extra Assistant Agent, W.P. ...	Government Agent of the C. P.	1500	23 years	Member of the Legislative Council. Passed in Singhalese.

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS:—ALPHABETICAL LIST—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
CALLANDER, HON. ROB. JOHN	3rd Jannary 1866, Auditor General and Controller of Revenue	Auditor General & Controller of Revenue ...	1500	1 year	Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.
CAMPBELL, F. H.	1st June, 1856, Comr. and Police Magistrate, Putlam	Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Jaffna. (On leave, half pay)	225	11 years	Mr. Campbell acted as Commissioner of Requests &c. of Calpentyn from 1st July to 30th November 1854, and at Mulletivoe from 1st December 1854 until he was appointed Police Magistrate of Putlam
CAULFEILD, H. C....	20th November 1863. Acting Assistant Agent, Kandy	Assistant Government Agent, Kurunegalla. Half salary, on leave from 1st December 1866 ...	225	4 years	Mr. Caulfeild was attached to the Colonial Secretary's Office December 19th, 1859, Passed in Singhalese 14th August 1863.
CURGENVEN, C. R.	1st January, 1861, Commissioner and Police Magistrate, of Avishavella	Assistant Agent, District Judge, Comr. and Police Magistrate of Mullaitivoe...	600	6 years	Served as Acting Comr. of Calpentyn, from July, 1859, to December, 1860. Mr. Curgenven was employed in the Public Service in various capacities from 1st December, 1853. Passed the Examination prescribed by the 15th Clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863.
DICKSON, J. F.	28th Feby, 1859, Writer ...	Police Magistrate &c. of Galle (half salary, on leave £300)	300	7 years	Passed in Singhalese, 16th July 1862. Writer 28th Feby. 1859. In October 1864, Mr Dickson passed the examination prescribed by the 15th Clause of the Minnte of 3rd March 1863.

Digitized by Google

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION,	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
DICKSON, F.	1st Feby., 1861, Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor at Trincomalie	Actg. Ast. Collr. & Landing Surveyor at Jaffna. half salary £225, as Do. Trincomalie £175. ...	400	6 years	Mr. F. Dickson was appointed to the Customs Department in June 1845.
DYKE, P. A.	15th May, 1822, Extra Asst. Chief Secretary's Office	Government Agent for the Northern Province	1500	45 years	Mr. Dyke belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service. Passed in Tamil.
DE SARAM, C. H.	1st October, 1845, Commissioner and Police Magistrate, Gampolla	District Judge of Caltura ...	800	22 years	Passed in Singhalese.
DE SARAM, D. E.	28th March 1856 Writer	Police Magistrate Colombo...	600	11 years	Passed in Singhalese on the 6th July 1852.
DE SARAM, J. A. H, ...	25th October 1852, Writer ...	District Judge &c., Kegalle	600	15 years	Passed in Tamil.
DE SARAM. J. H.	6th November 1865, Writer	Commissioner and Police Magistrate, Dambool and Matella	450	2 years	He passed the Examinations prescribed by the 9th and 15th Clauses of the Minute of 3rd March 1863.
ELLIOTT, ED.	4th November 1863, Writer	As Assistant Agent, Galle £225, as Acting District Judge of Tangalle £300 ...	525	4 years	Before Mr. Elliott was appointed Writer, he held several Acting appointments in the Civil Service from 1st July 1860. He passed in Singhalese on the 31st January 1861.

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS:—ALPHABETICAL LIST—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
FLANDERKA, J. L.	1st January, 1846, Writer	Ast. Agent, and District Judge, &c., Anoorajhapoora On leave—half salary. Applied for pension	£ 400	21 years	Passed in Tamil.
GIBSON, HON. WM. CHARLES	10th Sept., 1832, Extra Assistant Chief Secretary	Colonial Secretary	2000	35 years	Mr. Gibson was appointed President of the Board of Civil Service Examiners on the 12th Oct. 1865.
GIBSON, THOMAS LEWIS ...	21st June, 1845, Comr. and Police Magistrate, Bentotte	District Judge, Kandy. On leave--half salary	600	22 years	Mr. T. Gibson was Deputy Queen's Advct. at Kandy, from 2nd June, 1842, to Octr. 1843, and Private Secy. from Octr. 1843 to 7uly 1844. He was appointed P. M. of Bentotte, 27th July, 1844, Commr. 1st June 1845, which office was included in the Civil Service on the 21st June 1845.
GILLMAN, H. W.	4th September, 1856, Writer...	Commissioner of Requests, Colombo.	600	11 years	Passed in Tamil, 20th July 1857. On the 19th July 1864, he passed the examination prescribed by the 15th clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863.
GORMAN, W. J.	2nd November 1863, Asst. Commissary General Colombo	Acting Deputy Commissary General, half salary As Asst. £500. As D. C. G. £225	725	4 years	Capt. Gorman, while in Army, served as Asst. Commissary Genl. from Octr. 1858 till Decr. 1862. He was appointed to the Civil Office on the 9th Decr. 1865. The Office was transferred to the Civil Service on the 2nd Novr. 1863.
HALLILEY, W.	1st Decr., 1855, Assistant Collector, Trincomalie	Collector of Customs, Galle On leave—half salary	350	12 years	Mr. Halliley served in the Customs Depart. since November 1st 1843.

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS:—ALPHABETICAL LIST—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
HUME, W. W.	1st July, 1854, Commisr. of Requests and Police Magistrate of Jaffna.	Fiscal, Colombo	800	13 years	Mr. Hume held acting appointments from July 1848 to June 1854. Passed in Singlese 16th August 1853.
JAYETILLEKE, F.	5th May, 1861, Comr. & Police Magistrate, Ballepittymodere	District Judge, Chilaw	600	6 years	Mr. Jayetilleke acted as Commr. and P. M. of Ballepitty from 1st Jany. 1861 till confirmed his appointment. He passed the examination prescribed by the 15th clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863.
KRIEKENBEEK, J.	1st April, 1852, Assistant Auditor General	Assistant Auditor General	350	15 years	Mr. Kriekenbeek served as Chief Clerk of the Treasury before his appointment to the present office.
KELLY, L. F.	10th March 1862 D. A. Commissary Trincomalie	Acting Police Magistrate, Chavagachery, half pay £175 Allowance £125.	300	3 years	Mr. Kelly was in the Survey Depart. from Feby. 1859 to August 1863. Appointed D. A. C. Trincomalie 10th March 1862 which office was transferred to the Civil Sercice on the 2nd November 1863,
KING, Æ. A.	23rd Nov. 1864, Writer	As Police Magistrate of Harispattu £175. As Acting Asst. Agent at Kandy £225	400	2 years	Passed the examination prescribed by the 9th clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863, in October 1866.
LAWSON, Geo.	1st Jan. 1863, District Judge of Colombo	District Judge, Colombo. ...	1200	4 years	Mr. Lawson held Acting appointments in the Legal Branch of the Service from 18th May 1849, till he was confirmed in May 1852; admitted into Civil Service proper, 1st Jany., 1863.

Digitized by Google

NAMES.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION,	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
LAYARD, CHAS. PETER... ...	10th Decr., 1828, Extra Ast. Chief Secretary's Office	Govt. Agent for the West. Pro.	1500	37 years	Mr. Layard belongs to the Covenanted C. S. He is a member of the Leg. Council.
LAYARD, C. H.	2nd Nov. 1863, Deputy Asst. Commissary at Galle.	D. A. Commissary at Galle ...	300	4 years	Mr. C. H. Layard acted as Deputy Post Master General at Kandy from March to August 1863, Deputy Assistant Commissary 1st September 1863, which Office was transferred to the Civil Service 2nd November 1863.
LEISCHING, C. F. H. L. ...	18th April, 1859, Comr. of Requests and Police Magistrate, Ballepitty Modera	Actg. District Judge, Batticaloa (half salary) £300. As Asst. Agent, of N. Ellia half salary £225.	525	8 years	Mr. Liesching held Acting appointments from 1st February 1852 till 1859 when he was admitted into the Civil Service. Passed in Singhalese 14th August 1863.
LEISCHING, F. L....	1st June, 1855, Sub-Collector of Customs Trincomalie.	Acting Assistant Agent, Matura half salary £300; as District Judge, Tangalle half salary £300.	600	12 years	Passed in Singhalese, 13th January 1862. He also passed the examination prescribed by the 15th clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863, on the 12th October 1863. Mr. Liesching held acting appointments from 1st September 1850 till June 1855 when he was confirmed in the Civil Service
LEE, L. F.	10th June 1864--Writer ...	Commr. and Police Magistrate Panadura, £175, to continue to act as Asst. Agent Galle (half salary £225)	400	3 years	Mr. Lee passed the examination prescribed by the 9th clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863, in October 1866, from which date seniority in the service is counted.

Digitized by Google

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
MACREADY, W. C.	12th June 1854, Writer ...	Acting Assistant Agent of Putlam. Half Salary £400 Assistant Agent Matara £300.	700	13 years	Passed in Singhalese, 17th July 1856. Mr. Macready was nominated a Writer by the Secretary of State on the 12th June 1854, but his appointment in the Civil Service is reckoned from the date he passed the prescribed examination 17th July, 1856.
MASSIE, ROBERT.	14th August, 1865, Writer...	Acting Asst. Agent Kurnegalle.	450	2 years	Mr. Massie passed the examination prescribed by the 9th clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863.
MITFORD, E. L.	30th Novr., 1844, Writer ...	Government Agent North-Western Province, (on leave, half pay.)	600	23 years	Mr. Mitford served as Extra Asst. in the Col. Seretary's Office, from 25th February, 1844, until he was appointed Writer
MOIR, R. W. D.	1st May 1861, Commr. and Police Magistrate Calpentyn	As Actg. Landing Surveyor, Customs Colombo £300, as Acting Collector of Customs, Galle £350.	650	6 years	Passed in Tamil, 26th Jan.' 1861. In August 1865 he passed the examination prescribed by the 15th clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863.
MORPHEW, J.	30th November, 1844, Assistant Civil Engineer	District Judge of Jaffna ...	1000	23 years	Mr. Morphew served as Asst. Civil Engineer, from 1st April, 1841, Passed in Singhalese.
MORRIS, WILLIAM...	29th September, 1838, Asst. Agent, Galle	Government Agent of the Southern Province, (on three months' leave.)	1200	29 years	Mr. Morris held Actg. appointments from 25th February 1836.
MORRIS, R. W. T.	12th April 1853, Writer.	Assistant Agent, Batticaloa.	800	14 years	Passed in Singhalese 16th August, 1852. Passed in Tamil in January 1853.
O'GRADY, H E.	31st July, 1839, Acting Assistant Agent, Jaffna	Government Agent Eastern Province.	1200	28 years	
PATERSON, G. W.	11th February, 1859, Writer	As Asst. Agent Colombo, £225, as District Judge Matara £300.	525	8 years	Passed in Singhalese 13th August, 1860.

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS :—ALPHABETICAL LIST—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
PARSONS, J.	1st March, 1851, Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Matura	As Assistant Agent, Commissioner &c., of Hambantotte £400. As Actg. Principal Collector of Customs, £600.	1000	16 years	Mr. Parsons held the Office of Deputy Fiscal of Kandy, from June, 1846, and continued to hold Acting appointments till he was admitted into the Civil Service, on the 1st March 1851. Passed in Singhalese.
POLE, HENRY	1st August, 1845, Comr. of Requests and Police Magistrate, Mulletivoe	As District Judge of Matura £300. As Actg. Asst. Agent and ditto of Anoradapoora £400.	700	22 years	Never served as a Writer.
POLE, R. C.	1st April 1863, Landing and Tide Surveyor, Galle.	Assistant Agent, Jaffna ...	450	4 years	Mr. Pole was employed in the Surveyor Genl's. Dept. from 26th July to 31st August 1861. Passed in Singhalese August 13th 1860.
POWER, THOMAS C.	30th November, 1844, Writer...	District Judge, Badulla ...	600	23 years	Mr. Power held Acting appointments from 1st July, 1840, until admitted into the Civil Service.
ROOSMALE COCQ, A. H.... ...	7th May, 1845, Asst. Com. Rds.	District Judge, Trincomalie.	800	22 years	Passed in Singhalese.
RUSSELL, H. S. O.	21st October, 1852, Writer....	Assist. Agent, Ratnapoora...	800	15 years	Passed in Singhalese.
SAUNDERS, F. R.	16th November 1857, Asst. Surveyor.	Actg. District Judge of Kurnegalle, half pay £400, as District Judge of Ratnapora half pay £300.	700	10 years	Passed in Tamil 16th July 1862. Mr. Saunders was employed in the unfixed Establishment of the Surveyor General's Department from 1st Jany. 1856. He also passed an examination at Calcutta for the Public Works Dept. Bengal Sept. 1857. In Augt. 1865 he passed the examination prescribed by the 15th cl: of the Min, of 3rd March 1863.

Digitized by Google

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
SELBY, PRIDEAUX...	2nd March, 1865, Writer...	Commissioner and Police Magistrate Chavakacheri, to continue to act as Pol. Mag. of Jaffna.	400	2 years.	In Feb. 1866 Mr. Selby passed the examination prescribed by the 9th clause of the Min. of 3rd March 1863.
SHARPE, W. E. T.	24th June 1857, Writer ...	Act. Asst. Agent Badulla, half salary £400, as Asst. Agent, Matelle, half pay £300.	700	10 years	Passed in Singhalese, 14th Jan. 1859. Passed thee ex: prescribed by the 15th cl: of the Min. of 3rd Mar. 1863, on May 1865.
STEELE, T.	19th July 1856, Writer ...	Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Kandy.	600	11 years	Passed the ex: prescribed by the 15th cl: of the Min. of 3rd Mar. 1863, in May 1865. Passed in Singhalese 14th Jan. 1858.
STEPHEN, T. B.	6th Jany. 1840, Registrar General's Office, London.	Principal Collector of Customs and Receiver of Wrecks. On leave half salary.	600	27 years	By the Governor's Minute of 9th June 1853, Mr. Stephen was allowed to reckon his rank from the date of his first entrance into the Public Service.
SWAN, J.	9th October, 1855, second Assistant Colonial Secretary	Acting Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to the Councils, half pay.	300 500 800	12 years	Mr. Swan was Chief Clerk of the Colonial Secretary's Office when he was appointed to the Civil Service.
STEWART, GEORGE...	1st August, 1858, Comr. of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Harrispattoo	As Acting Dist. Judge of Negombo, half pay £300, as Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Gampolla, half pay £225.	525	9 years	Mr. Stewart was Deputy Queen's Advocate, W. P., from 16th Decr. 1847, and acted as Comr. of Requests, Bentotte from April 1854 to Aug. 1858, when he was appointed as Pol. Magistrate of Harrispattoo.
SKINNER, T. E. B.	December 1860, Writer ...	Fiscal, Kandy.	600	6 years	Passed in Singhalese 16th July 1861, also passed the ex: prescribed by the 15th cl: of the Min. of 3rd March 1863.
SMEDLEY, E G.	14th August 1863, Writer...	Act. Commr. and Police Magistrate Gampolla, half pay £225, as ditto of Matelle and Dambulla £225.	450	3 years	Passed in Singhalese 14th Aug. 1863. Passed the ex: prescribed by the 9th cl: of the Minute of 3rd March 1863.

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS:—ALPHABETICAL LIST—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
TEMPLE, ROBERT	1st June 1850, Commr. of Requests & P. Mag., Madewelletenne & Kornegalle.	As Asst. Agent at Trincomalie, half pay £225 & Acting Commr. & P. M. of Galle, half pay £300.	525	17 years	Mr. Temple was in 1847, Private Secretary to the Junior Puisne Judge, and acted as Commr. of Requests, Madewelletenne & Kornegalle from 31st March 1850.
TEMPLER, FRANCIS B.	23rd May 1845, Writer	Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.	1000	22 years	Passed in Singhalese.
TEMPLER, P. A.	9th Septr. 1863, Writer.	As Acting District Judge Ratnapoora £225, as Assistant Collector of Customs Jaffna, £175.	400	4 years	Mr. Templer passed with credit the examination prescribed by the 1st clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863, on the 9th Nov. 1863, and in May 1865, he passed the examination referred to in the 9th clause of that Minute. In July 1865, he passed on the 15th clause.
TEMPLER, G. W.	5th June 1865, Writer.	As Comr. & P. M. of Kayts, half salary £175, as Asst. Agent Jaffna £225.	400	2 years	Passed the examination prescribed by the 9th clause of the Minute of 3rd March, 1863.
TWYNAM, W. C.	1st Octr., 1845, attached to the Govt. Agent's Office, Galle.	Assistant Agent, Manaar.	800	22 years	Mr. Twynam is also Superintendent of the Pearl Fishery receiving an allowance of £200 per annum. Passed in Singhalese.
VANE, Hon'ble GEORGE ...	12th August, 1834, Collector's Office, Liverpool	Treasurer, Commissioner of Stamps and Deputy Paymaster General of Queen's Troops.	1500	33 years	Mr. Vane was transferred to the Civil Service under the Governor's Minute of June 9, 1853. Member of the Ex. & Legislative Councils.
WALKER, C. P.	16th October, 1837, Assist. Agent, Trincomalie	District Judge, &c., Galle	1200	30 years	Mr. Walker was appointed District Judge of Newera Kalavia and Asst. Agent of that District on the 16th February 1835; and held subsequently other offices. Passed in Singhalese.

Digitized by Google

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
WODEHOUSE, W. H.	1st August 1859, Comr. & Pol. Mag., Chavagacherry.	Temple Lands Commissioner	600	8 years	Mr. Wodehouse was Private Secretary to Sir A. Oliphant and Sir W. Carr, and also to Mr. Justice Temple, from 1853 to 1856. He was appointed Writer on the 8th Oct., 1858, Actg. Asst. Agt. Trincomalie on the 1st April 1859, until Aug. following when he was appointed Commr. and Police Mag. of Chavagacherry.
WORTHINGTON, G. E.	28th Feb. 1859, Writer ...	Asst. Agent, Kaigalle... ...	600	8 years	Mr. Worthington was appointed Writer on the 28th Feb. 1859, and held Actg. appointments till Feb. 1861 when he was confirmed. He passed the examination prescribed by the 15th clause of the Minute of 3rd March 1863.
WRIGHT, W. D.	Writer, 18th Feb. 1853 ...	Deputy Collector & Landing Surveyor, Colombo.	800	14 years	Passed in Singhalese, 10th Jan. 1854. In Tamil 18th July 1862. Mr. Wright was appointed Writer on the 18th Feb. 1853. In Jan. 1852, he was attached to the Audit Office.
WILLISFORD, F. C.	20th Jany., 1862, Writer ...	Landing & Tide Surveyor, Galle; Actg. Landing Survr. Colombo, half salary of each	525	5 years	Passed in Singhalese, 16th July 1862.
WILLIAMS, G. S.	20th July, 1861, Writer ...	Actg. Dt. Judge, &c. Ratnapoora, half pay on leave.	225	6 years	Passed in Singhalese, 16th January 1863.

Digitized by Google

WRITERS.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
J. W. GIBSON...	21st October, 1865, Writer	Actg. Police Magistrate, Panadura.	300	2 years	
A. MAINWARING	6th Decr. 1865, Writer ...	Acting Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Harrispattoo, half pay and allowance	300	2 years	
A. JUMEAUX	1st Novr. 1865, Writer ...	Acting Commissioner and Police Magistrate of Calpentyn, half pay with allowance	300	2 years	
ROBERT REID...	10th Feb. 1866, Writer ...	Actg. P. Mag. Gallegederre	300	1 year	
P. W. CONOLLY	Do.	Do. P. Mag. Haputale...	300	1 year	
A. B. MASON	Do.	Attached to the Kutchy. Colo.	200	1 year	
T. W. R. DAVIDS...	Do.	Actg. P. Mag. Avisawella.	300	1 year	
A. R. DAWSON	Do.	Actg. Asst. Agent, Colombo	300	1 year	
C. A. MURRAY...	24th Feb. 1866, Writer, ...	Actg. P. Mag. Doombera...	300	1 year	
F. C. FISHER	1st July 1866, do.	Attached to the Colombo Kut.	200	1 year	
C. E. D. PENNYCUICK... ...	7th Nov. 1866, do.	Actg. Landing Surveyor Galle	300	1 year	
J. B. PILKINGTON ...	6th Feb. 1867, do.	Attached to the Cutcherry at Jaffna.	200		
EVAN BYRDE ...	1st March 1867	Do. at Kandy.	200		
G. W. WITHERS ...	8th March ,, do.	Attached to the Colonial Secretary's Office.	200		
T. N. O'BRIEN ...	Do.	Do.	200		

Digitized by Google

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC OFFICERS, (OTHER THAN THOSE IN THE CIVIL SERVICE PROPER,) ON THE FIXED ESTABLISHMENT, SHEWING THE DATE OF THEIR FIRST APPOINTMENT, THEIR PRESENT POSITION AND SALARY, AND THEIR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
			£		
ASHTON, T.	Draftsman, 5th March, 1866	Draftsman	400	1 year	
ARNIEL, J. A.	Suptg. Officer, 1st April, 1866	Superintending Officer	350	1 do.	
BURNE, R. G.	1st March, 1866, 2nd Fin. Assistant	2nd Fin. Assistant Roads Dept.	400	1 year	
BYRNE, HENRY, (M. Inst. C. E.)	30th November, 1844, Assistant Civil Engineer and Surveyor	Provincial Assistant, Roads, &c., Western Province	1000	23 years	Mr. Byrne served as Assist. Civil Engineer from 20th February, 1842, and was admitted into the Civil Service, on the 30th November, 1844.
BRYAN, W.	Draftsman, 4th March, 1865	Draftsman	400	1 year	
CALEY, J. A. (M. Inst. C. E.)	11th March, 1846, Assistant Comr. of Roads	Office Assistant—on leave, half pay	375	21 years	Mr. Caley served in the Unfixed Estabmt. of the Roads Dept., from June, 1845, to March, 1846.
CAMPBELL, A.	1st July, 1858, Assistant Civil Engineer and Commisr. of Roads	Assistant Roads, &c., Central Province	800	9 years	Mr. Campbell was employed in the Unfixed Estabmt. from March, 1847.
CASE, E.	20th April, 1866, Suptg. Officer	Superintending Officer	300	1 year	
CHURCHILL, J. F. (A. Inst. C. E.)	1st March, 1856, Assistant Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	Actg. Provincial Assistant Central Province	900	11 years	
COXE, Capt., K. H.	20th April, 1866, Suptg. Officer	Superintending Officer Roads	300	1 year	
CHRISTOPHER, H. C. ...	1st March 1866 Suptg Officer	Superintending Officer do	250	1 year	
CUMMINS, PATRICK... ...	1st March 1866 Suptg. Officer	Act. Principal Asst. Roads, Northn: & Eastern Provinces	500	1 year	Mr. Cummins was in the Unfixed Establishment from October 1842 and is therefore entitled to reckon his pension from that date.
DALTON, EZRA	18th Decr, 1856, Assistant Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	Superintending Officer	400	10 years	

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS:—SCIENTIFIC BRANCH—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
DAVERAN, J. E.	26th February, 1864, Asst. Surveyor	Assistant Surveyor	450	3 years	Mr. Daveran served in the Unfixed Department, from 17th February, 1857.
DESLANDES, H. J.	28th May 1866 Suptg. Officer	Superintending Officer, Roads	300	1 year	
EVATT, H. A.	1st April, 1851, Assistant Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	Provincial Asst. Central Province, on leave, half pay	500	17 years	Mr. Evatt served in the Roads Department, from 4th Feby., 1842. In 1851 he sold out of in the Army, and was admitted into the Service.
FERGUSON, W.	8th November, 1851, Assistant Surveyor	Lent to the Colombo Municipality to take charge of the Gravet Roads, Colombo		15 years	Mr. Ferguson served in the Unfixed Establishment of the Surveyor General's Departmt., from Feby. 1843 to April, 1848.
FOLKARD, ARTHUR C.... A. Inst. C. E.	18th December, 1856, Assistant Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	Acting Office Assistant Colombo, half-pay two Offices :	775	11 years	
FORREST, H.	1st March 1866 Supt. Officer	Superintending Officer, Roads	350	1 year	[Mr. F. was employed from 1st March 1859.
FYERS, A. B., Capt. R. E....	15th Feb. 1866 Surveyor-Genl.	Surveyor-General and Member of the L. Council	1200	1 year	
GRINLINTON, J. J.	9th October, 1858, Assistant Surveyor	Assistant Surveyor	550	7 years	Mr. Grinlinton was employed in the Unfixed Establishment of the Surveyor General's Department from September 1857 to October 1858 when he sold out of the Army and was appointed to the Fixed Establishment.
HALL, W. G.	27th September, 1856, Assistant Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	Provincial Assistant Kandy Road	600	11 years	Mr. Hall was employed in the Unfixed Establishment of the Roads Dept., from Jany. 1846, to Septr. 1856. Passed in Tamil 21st June 1853.
MACBRIDE, R.	2nd April 1866, Supt. Officer	Superintending Officer, Roads	300	1 year	
NOAD, W. R.	11th Oct. 1852, Asst. Surveyor	1st Assistant Surveyor ... on leave half-pay	375	15 years	Mr. Noad acted as Surveyor General from 16th June, 1865, to 15th February, 1866.
OLDFIELD, Captain M. H...	1st March 1866 Supt. Officer	Superintending Officer, Roads	400	1 year	
PARK, H C.	1st Nov. 1860, Asst. Surveyor	Assistant Surveyor	500	7 years	Mr. Park was employed on the Unfixed Establishment of the Survey Dept. from February 1858 to Nov. 1860.

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS:—SCIENTIFIC BRANCH—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
O'DONNELL, J.	1st May, 1864, Assistant Surveyor.	Assistant Surveyor.	400	3 years	Mr. O'Donnell served in the Unfixed Estab. from 23rd Feby. 1858 to 30th April 1864.
PLAICE, G...	20th March, 1866	Draftsman, Roads Department	400	1 year	
PRINCE, C...	do	do	400	d o	
REYNOLDS, Thos.	1st March 1866 Asst. Surveyor	Assistant Surveyor ..	350	do	Mr. Reynolds was in the Unfixed Estab. from 1st May 1856
REHE, S.	1st March 1866 Supt. Officer	Superintending Officer, Roads	350	do	do do 1st February 1861
ROBERTSON, J. ...	do	do	300	do	do do 1st April 1858
ROOSEMALECOCQ, F. ...	do	do	300	do	do do 1st August 1850
SKINNER, MAJOR T.	30th November 1844, Commissioner of Roads	Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads.	1500	23 years	Major Skinner acted as Civil Engineer, from 1838 to 1840. In September 1841 he was, whilst still on the full pay of the Army, appointed Comr. of Roads and served in that capacity to Feby. 1847, when he sold out of the army and was admitted into the Civil Service.
SPERLING, R. A., (A. Inst. C. E.)	1st Jany., 1857, Asst. Civil Engineer and Com. of Roads	Superintending Officer and Acting Provincial Assistant N. W. Province	500	10 years	
STEWART, J. ...	1st March 1866 Supt. Officer	Superintending Officer, Roads	250	1 year	Mr. Stewart was on the Unfixed Estab. from 1st May 1865.
TATHAM, R.	1st Novr., 1855, Commissioner of the Loan Board	Financial Assistant	750	11 years	£500 is the Fixed salary; £250 is Provisional. Mr. Tatham was employed in the Unfixed Estabmt. of the Roads Dept., from May, 1851, to Novr. 1855.
VETCH, G. A.	1st July, 1858, Assistant Surveyor	Actg. 2nd Asst. Surveyor ...	600	9 years	Mr. Vetch was employed in the Unfixed Estabmt. from 1st
VINE, F.	4th November 1866 Draftsman	Draftsman, Roads Dept. ...	400	1 year	June, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.
WINZER, J.	1st January, 1859, Assistant Surveyor	Actg. 1st Asst. Surveyor, C. Province	650	8 years	Mr. Winzer was employed in the Unfixed Establishment as Chief Assist. from Feby 17th 1857, to 31st December, 1858
WORMALD, J.	4th March 1866 Draftsman ...	Draftsman Roads Dept. ..	400	1 year	

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS:—SCIENTIFIC BRANCH—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
WELLOPULLE, M.	1st March 1866 Superintending Officer	Superintending Officer... ...	300	1 year	Mr. Young was employed in the Unfixed Establishment of the Roads Dept., from June 1855, to 1st July 1858.
YOUNG, J. DENT	1st July, 1858, Assistant Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	Acting Provincial Asst. Southern Province	700	9 years	

LEGAL BRANCH.

BERWICK, T.	1st July 1851, Deputy Queen's Advocate, Galle	Deputy Queen's Advocate for Island half-salary £500 Acting District Judge of Kandy £600	1100	16 years	Since confirmed in the Office of D. Q. A.
CREASY, SIR E. S.	27th March 1860, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.	2500	7 years	
CARVER, W. J.	24th Feby. 1864, Registrar of the Supreme Court ..	Registrar of the Supreme Court.	600	3 years	
CONDERLAG, W. M.	6th Augnst 1866 Deputy Registrar Supreme Court..	Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court	300	1 year.	
MORGAN, Hon'ble R. F. ...	1st October, 1856, District Judge, Colombo ...	Queen's Advocate.	1500	11 years	
MORGAN, O. W. C.	15th Oct. 1858, Act. Depy. Queen's Advocate Galle.	Actg. Deputy Queen's Advocate Midland Circuit	400	8 years	
MUTUKISTNA, H. F.	Deputy Queen's Advocate, Jaffna, 15th July 1862	Deputy Queen's Advocate, Jaffna	400	5 years	
LOOS, J. R.	Second Deputy Registrar Sup. Court 6th August, 1866	Second Deputy Registrar	300	1 year	
NELL, G. F.	Deputy Queen's Advocate, N. W. Province 1st Jan. 1863	Deputy Queen's Advocate, N. W. Province.	300	4 years	Mr. G. F. Nell was Actg. D. Q. Advocate Galle, from April 1861 till he received his present appointment.
NELL, L.	Actg Deputy Queen's Advocate, Galle.	Actg. Deputy Queen's Advocate, Galle.	300		
STEWART, Hon. C. H.... ...	1st Octr. 1845, D. Q. Advocate, Jaffna.	Second Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court.	1800	22 years	
TEMPLE, Hon'ble C.	17th October 1840, Deputy Queen's Advocate,	First Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court.	1800	27 years	

Digitized by Google

ECCLESIASTICAL BRANCH.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
BAILEY, Rev. J. B. H. ...	16th July 1838, Principal Asst. Colombo Academy.	Col. Chaplain St. Peter's Church, Colombo.	800	29 years	Mr. Bailey is also Secretary to the School Commission drawing a Salary of £200, included in the £800.
CLARKE, Rev. J. K.	20th May 1847, Col. Chap. Presbyterian Church Galle.	Col. Chap. P. Church Galle	450	20 years	
CLAUGHTON, P. C., Rt. Rev., D. D.	9th May 1862, Lord Bishop of Colombo.	Bishop of Colombo. ...	2000	5 years	Dr. Claughton was Bishop of St. Helena before he was transferred to Ceylon.
DIAS, Revd. S. W.	23rd March 1833, Singhalese Chap. of Galkisse and Morottoo.	Singhalese Chap. of Colombo	400	34 years	
GLENIE, Rev. S. O. (M.A.) ...	30th Octr. 1834, Col. Chap. St. Paul's Church Colombo.	Col. Chaplain Trincomalie ...	700	33 years	As Chap. £600, as Clergyman to the Troops £100.
KELLY, Revd. W. F.	1st July 1864, Col. Chap. Newera Ellia.	Col. Chap. Newera Ellia ...	200	3 years	
LOVEKIN, Revd. A. P. (M.A.)	4th April 1859, Col. Chap. Nuwera Ellia.	Act.Col.Chap.Trinity Church.	700	8 years	
LABROOY, Revd. E. C. ...	1st March 1862, Col. Chap. Jaffna.	Colonial Chaplain Jaffna ...	300	5 years	
MENDIS, Revd. A.	1st Jany. 1861, Col. Chap. Morottoo and Corlewelle	Colonial Chaplain Morottoo and Corlewelle.	125	6 years	
MERSON, Revd. C. (M.A.) ...	4th Octr. 1859, Col. Chap. Scottish Church Colombo.	Col. Chap. Scottish Church Colombo (St. Andrews) On leave half-pay.	225	8 years	Mr. Mooyaart held the appointment of Acting Colonial Chaplain at Kandy, Galle & Trincomalie successively from 1st Feby. 1844 to 30th Sept. 1851.
MOOYAART, Revd. E. (M.A.)	15th May 1852, Col. Chap. Kandyan Districts.	Colonial Chap. Kandy and Archdeacon.	700	15 years	
NICHOLAS Revd. S.	May 1864, Port.Col. Chap. Colombo.	Portuguese Chap. St. Paul's.	300	3 years	
ONDAATJIE. Revd. S. D. J...	19th December 1861, Col. Chap. St. Thomas Church Colombo.	Tamil Chaplain of St. Thomas' Church Colombo.	250	6 years	Mr. Ondaatjie was Colonial Chap. of Jaffna in 1840. He resigned in Septr. 1842.

Digitized by Google

CIVIL SERVANTS;—ECCLESIASTICAL BRANCH—Continued.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
SCHRADER, Revd. G. (S.C.L.)	15th March 1853, Col. Chap. Kandyan Districts.	Acting Col.Chap.St.Paul's Church, Kandy Half-pay	300	14 years	Mr. Schrader held the appointment of Actg. Col. Chap. N.Ellia from the 1st Octr.1852.
SENNANAYEKE, Revd. C. ...	1st Septr. 1852, Chap. of Morottoo &c.	Chaplain of Galkisse and Millagraye.	125	15 years	
WATT, Revd. J.	1st June 1866, Col. Chap. Scotch Kirk, Kandy.	Col. Chap. S. K. Kandy. ...	450	1 year	
YOUNG, Revd. A. (M.A.) ...	1st March 1859, Scottish Chap. Kandyan Province.	Col. Chap. Dutch Presbyterian Church, Colombo.	450	8 years	

MEDICAL BRANCH.

ANTHONISZ, P.D. (M.D. M.R.C.S. Eng., F.R.C.S. Edin. M. R. C. P., London)	19th Feby., 1838, Med. Sub Assistant 3rd class.	Colonial Surgeon at Galle,	600	29 years
ANDREE, R. (L. M. & S. Bengal College)	1st June 1852, Asst, Col. Surgeon	Asst. Col. Surgeon, Colombo	300	15 years
CHARSLEY, W.P., (M.D., M. R.C.S. Eng.)	24th June, 1846, Medical Assistant.	Principal Civil Med. Officer	1200	21 years
COVINGTON, M. (L.M. & S. Bengal College)	18th June, 1849, Med. Sub Assistant 3rd class	Asst. Col. Surgeon, Batticaloa	300	18 years
DICKMAN, H. (L. M. & S. Bengal College)	30th Novr., 1838, Med. Sub Assistant 3rd class	Colonial Surgeon at Kandy	600	29 years
KOCH, E. L. (L. M. & S. Bengal College)	25th July, 1862. ...	Asst. Col. Surgeon, Matelle...	300	5 years
KRIEKENBEEK, C. A. (L. M. & S. Bengal College.)	10th Jany. 1843, Med. Sub Assistant 3rd class	Asst. Col. Surgeon, Colombo...	300	24 years
LOOS, J., M. D. ...	Do. Do. ...	Col. Surgeon, Jaffna... ...	500	24 years
MARGENOUT, J. W. (L. M. & S., Bengal College)... ...	18th May, 1850, Sub-Asst.	Asst. Colonial Surgeon ...	300	17 years
MORGAN, T., M. R. C. S. England	Assistant Col. Surgeon.....	Do., Kandy	300	6 years
ONDAATJE, W. C. (L.M.& S. Bengal College)	6th Jany. 1846, Sub-Asst	Do., Colombo ...	300	21 years

Digitized by Google

EDUCATIONAL BRANCH.

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
BAILEY, Rev. J. B. H.... ...	Secretary to the Central School Commission, 16th October 1862.	Secretary to the Central School Commission.	200	Vide page 23	Mr. Bailey holds this office in addition to that of Colonial Chaplain, St. Peter's Church.
BOAKE, Rev. B. (B. A.) ...	4th April, 1842, Principal of the Colombo Academy	Principal of the Colombo Academy & Queen's College	750	25 years	
MARSH, J. H, ...	1st May, 1857, 2nd Master of Queen's College & Colombo Academy	2nd Master of Queen's College & Col. Academy	400	10 years	
STEWARD, GEORGE (M.A.) ...	4th July, 1862, 4th Master Colombo Academy.	Acting Inspector of Schools half salary £250, as 3rd Master Colombo Academy £200.	450	5 years	
SENDALL, W. J. (B.A.) ...	6th Novr. 1859, 3rd Master of Queen's College and Col. Academy.	Inspector of Schools, on leave, halfpay.	250	8 years	
THURSTAN, J. Rev. ...	9th Septr. 1852, Chaplain of Galkisse.	Principal of the Industrial School, Colombo. (on leave)	250	15 years	Mr. Thurstan acted as chaplain at N. Ellia from 10th Oct. 1847 to 1st Feby. 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLYTH, D. W. ...	1st Decr. 1860, Master Attendant Galle.	Master Attendant at Galle...	500	7 years
CAMPBELL, G. W. R. ..	1st Septr. 1866, Chief Supt. of Police.	Chief Supt. of Police.	1000	1 year
DE VOS, C. P.	1st August 1866, D. P. M. General Galle.	D. P. Master General Galle.	300	1 year
DONNAN JAMES	May 1863, Master Attendant Colombo.	Master Attendant Colombo.	500	4 years
DREW, C. M. ..	1st Septr. 1859, Provincial Inspector Police Kandy	Provincial Inspector of Police at Galle.	500	8 years
DURNFORD, C. C.	1st August 1866, D. P. M. General Kandy	D. P. Master General Kandy	300	1 year
GRAY, FRENCH	1st August, 1858, Commissioner Loan Board	Secretary to Loan Board.	300	9 years

Digitized by Google

NAME.	DATE AND NATURE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	PRESENT POSITION.	SALARY	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	REMARKS.
HELSHAM, Capt. H.	1st Sept. 1866, Pro. Insp. of Police Kandy.	Pro. Insp. of Police Kandy.	500	1 year	
HOLDSWORTH, E. W. H. ...	20th August 1865, Naturalist Pearl Fishery.	Naturalist Pearl Fishery.	1000	2 years	
SKEEN, W.	15th June, 1849, Government Printer	Government Printer ...	500	18 years	
TROTTER, HENRY	17th Oct. 1865, Inspector and Assistant P.M. General	Acting Post MasterGeneral £400; as Inspector £225.	625	2 years	
HERBERT, W. H.	8th November, 1854 Assistant Government Printer	Assist. Government Printer	200	12 years	On leave
LARKUM, H. A. —	1st December, 1858, Foreman Government Factory	Foreman Government Factory	400	9 years	Do.
THWAITES, G. H. K. —	7th Jany. 1849, Director of the Royal Botanic Garden.	Director of the Royal Botanic Garden.	450	18 years	

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MACCARTHY, W. J.... ...	Private Secretary to the Governor	Registrar General ...	800	4 years	
EDEMA, G. W.	Provincial Registrar	Provincial Registrar, Central Province ...	400	do.	These salaries are borne at present on the provisional abstract.
MORGAN, W.	do.	do. Southern Province ...	300	do.	
VACANT	do.	do. Eastern Province ...	250	do.	
SARAM, W. P. H. De... ...	do.	do. North-Western Province	250	do.	
WAYTILLINGAM, S.	do.	do. Northern Province ...	300	do.	

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ALBIN, W. H. ST.	Superintendent of Telegraphs	Superintendent of Telegraphs	984		Mr. St. Albin belongs to the Staff of the Indian Telegraph Department.
ANTHONISZ, H. M.	Telegraph Master, ...	Galle ...	312		
HARBER, T.	Inspector	Southern Division ...	300		
HURLEY, E.	Assistant Superintendent ...	Telegraphs ...	400		
JANSZ, F. A.	Telegraph Master, ...	Colombo ...	240		
SIMPSON, G.	Inspector ...	Northern Division ...	300		
VALLENHOVEN, J. E. ...	Telegraph Master ...	Kandy ...	216		

Digitized by Google

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

Including the Members of the General & Medical Staff, Ordnance and Purveyor's Departments, &c.

[For the Pay and Allowances of Officers, see separate List.]

NAME.	RANK.	WHERE STATIONED.	POST TOWN.
Baker, F. J.	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	China ...	Hongkong
Baldwin, F. C.	Lieut., Ceylon Rifle Regt...	On leave to ...	England
Banon R. G. D.	Dpt. Inspt-Genl. of Hospitals	Colombo... ...	Colombo
Barrett, C. A.	Ensign Ceylon Rifle Regt. ...	Do ...	Do
Bourke, G. R. The Hon.	Capt. 6th Dragoons and A. D.C. to Governor ...	Do ...	Do
Bruce, J. G.	Lieut. 59th Regiment... ...	Do ...	Do
Brown, H. J., M. D., ...	Assistant Surgeon C. R. R..	Do ...	Do
Bushe, C. K.	Lt.-Col. 59th Regiment ...	Do ...	Do
Calvert, R.	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	China	Hongkong
Chambers, H....	Capt. Ceylon Rifle Regiment	China ...	Hongkong
Chambers, W. H.	Deputy Asst. Supt. of Stores	On leave to ...	England
Chadwick, E. F.	Major 59th Regiment ...	Colombo ...	Colombo
Clarke, J. S P...	Captain 59th Regiment ...	Colombo	Colombo
Collins, J. E.	Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Regt.	China ..	Hongkong
Connors, J.	Quarter Master, C. R. Reg.	Colombo	Colombo
Cordue, S.	Qr. Mr. 59th Regiment ..	Do ...	Do
Crookshank, A. C.	Asst. Comy. Genl, ...	Do ...	Do
Cuming, R.	Captain 59th Regiment	Do ...	Do
Dane, R.	Do.	Do ...	Do
De Montmorency, J. ...	Major 59th Regiment ...	Trincomalie ...	Trincomalie
Drought, J. T. A.	Ensign 59th Regiment.....	Colombo ...	Colombo
Du Jardin, B. S.	Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Regt.	China ...	Hongkong
Elias, R.	Lieutenant 59th Regiment.-	Kandy ...	Kandy
Evans, E. T.	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regt,	On leave to ...	England
Falkiner, D. R.	Ensign Ceylon Rifle Regt.	China ...	Hongkong
Fenwick, H. R.	Lieut. C. R. Regt. ...	China	Hongkong
Finney, S. L. H. H. ..	Lieutenant 59th Regiment.-	Colombo ...	Colombo
Forjett, F. H.	Ensign, 59th Regiment ...	Do, ...	Do.
Fox, T. C. A.	Ensign Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Do. ...	Do.
Forster, A. C.	Paymaster Ceylon Rifle Regt	Do.	Do.
French, C. A. L. A. ...	Lieutenant 59th Regiment...	Nuwara Eliya -	Nuwara Eliya
Fulton, W.	Ensign 59th Regiment ...	Colombo	Colombo
Gash, T.	Captain Ceylon Rifle Regt.	On leave to ...	England
Gillespie, H. C., M. D. ...	Staff Assistant Surgeon ...	Colombo ...	Colombo
Goodall, L. E.	Lieutenant 59th Regiment ..	Kandy ...	Kandy
Green, W.	Asst. Superintendent of Stores	Colombo	Colombo
Gunter, E.	Adjutant 59th Regiment ...	Do. ...	Do.
Hamilton, H., C. B. ...	Bt.-Col. Dept. Adjt.-General	Do ...	Do
Hansard, A.	Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Regt....	Do. ...	Do.
Harris, N. H.	Capt. Royal Artillery... ...	Do ...	Do
Hawthorne R.	Capt. Royal Engineers ...	Kandy ...	Kandy
Herchmer, H. T. ...	Lieutenant 59th Regiment...	Kandy	Kandy
Hervey, T. G. O' D. ...	Captain, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Colombo ...	Colombo
Hinds, W. R. G., M. D.	Staff Asst. Surgeon	Galle ...	Galle
Hodgson, S. J. ...	Major-Genl. Com. the Forces	Colombo ...	Colombo
Hook, L.	Major, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	China	Hongkong
Hoysted, T. N....	Staff Assistant Surgeon. ...	Nuwera Eliya...	Nuwera Eliya
Hunter, O. M.	Lieutenant Ceylon Rifle Reg	Colombo ...	Colombo
Hutton, C. W. ..	Captain 59th Regiment ...	Do ...	Do
Hutchison, F. J. ...	Capt. 64th Regt D.A.Q.M.G.	Do ...	Do
Inge, J. W.	Lieut., Royal Artillery ...	Do ...	Do
James, J.	Lieutenant Ceylon Rifle Reg	Kandy'	Kandy
James, M.	Ensign C. R. Regiment ...	Colombo ...	Colombo
Jervois, J. G.	Lieut. Col. Royal Engineer	Do. ...	Do.
Jobling, J. C.	Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Regt.	On leave to ...	England
Jones, W. H. D. ..	Lieutenant 59th Regiment ...	Colombo ...	Colombo
Kelly, F. J.	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regt ..	Galle ...	Galle
Kennedy, L. M. H. ...	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Rgt...	China ...	Hongkong
Kerr, J. M.	Lieut., Ceylon Rifle Regt...	Do ...	Do

Digitized by Google

NAME.	RANK.	WHERE STATIONED.	POST TOWN.
Lambe, G. V.	Barrack Mr. late Lt. 21st Ft.	Colombo	Colombo
Lawrie, J. A.	Lieutenant, Royal Artillery	Do	Do.
Lawson, J.	Captain 59th Regiment	Do.	Do.
Lawlor, W. P.	Lieutenant do	Galle	Galle
Layard, W. T.	Lieut. Col. C. R. Regt.	Colombo	Colombo
Lewis, H. C.	Asst. Commissary Gen.	Do.	Do.
Macdonald, J. M.	Bt. Lt. Col. Ceylon R. Regt.	On leave to	England
Macansh, J.	Ensign 59th Regiment	Colombo	Colombo
Mally, R. N.	Staff Assistant Surgeon	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Meaden, J.	Captain Ceylon Rifle Regt.	China	Hongkong
Meadows, R. W., M. D.	Staff Surgeon	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Miller, J. J. C.	Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Molesworth, A. O.	Lieutenant Royal Artillery	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Naper, W. D.	Capt., 11th Regt. (A. D. C. to Major-Genl. Comg.)	Colombo	Colombo
Parsons, G. M.	Captain, Ceylon Rifle Reg.	Colombo	Colombo
Peck, L. W.	Ensign, 59th Regiment	Colombo	Colombo
Perkins, A. F.	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Colombo	Do.
Phillips, P. W.	Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery	Do.	Do.
Pinchard, W. B.	Capt., Ceylon Rifle Regt.	On leave to	England
Powys, L. A.	Capt., 59th Regiment	Colombo	Colombo
Preston, A. J.	Ensign, C. R. Regiment	Do.	Do.
Price, A. J.	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Do.	Do.
Quarry, J.	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Do.	Do.
Randall, A.	Adjt., Ceylon Rifle Regt.	On leave to	England
Rathborne, W. H.	Lieut., Royal Engineers	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Robertson, J.	Adjutant, Gun Lascars	Colombo	Colombo
Roddy, C. H.	Captain, Ceylon Rifle Reg.	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Roddy, T. F.	Do. do.	On leave to	England
Roe, W. C.	Surgeon, 59th Regiment	Colombo	Colombo
Rudd, J. T.	Capt., 59th Regiment	Kandy	Kandy
Rutherford, A. M.	Captain, Ceylon Rifle Reg.	Galle	Galle
Scott, J. A.	Dy. Purveyor to the Forces	Colombo	Colombo
Seward, Thos., M. D.	Asst. Surgeon, 59th Regt.	Kandy	Kandy
Shinkwin, R. S.	Capt., 59th Regiment	Galle	Galle
Silveira, F. C. P.	Dep. Asst. Supt. of Stores	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Skipton, S. S. M.D.	Staff Surgeon	Colombo	Colombo
Spofforth, R. J.	Capt., 59th Regiment	Colombo	Colombo
Staples, F. B.	Captain Ceylon Rifle Reg.	China	Hongkong
Stewart, R. W.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Stoyte, J.	Lieut. 59th Regiment	Colombo	Colombo
Taylor, C. W. J.	Lieut., Ceylon Rifle Reg.	Galle	Galle
Tegart, F. J.	Lieutenant, do.	On leave to	England
Thompson, F. E.	Dep. Asst. Sup. of Stores	Colombo	Colombo
Tighe, M. J.	Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Kandy	Kandy
Tighe, J. A.	Capt,, C. R. Regiment	Colombo	Colombo
Tombs, W. H.	Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regt.	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Tranchell, E. F.	Bt. Major do.	Kandy	Kandy
Tranchell, G. A.	Captain do.	Colombo	Colombo
Trydell, J. F.	Captain, Ceylon Rifle Reg	On leave to	England
Timbrell, T.	Dep. Asst. Supt. of Stores.	Galle	Galle
Walker, A. M.	Lieut. Ceylon Rifle Reg.	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Watson, R. C.	Captain, Ceylon Rifle Reg.	Colombo	Colombo
White, L. A.	Asst. Sur. Ceylon Rifle Reg.	China	Hongkong
Williams, D. W.	Dispenser of Medicines	Colombo	Colombo
Wilson, J. H.	2nd Capt. Royal Eng.	Galle	Galle
Wilson, H. A.	Ensign, 59th Regiment	Colombo	Colombo
Woodward, C.	Lieutenant, Royal Engineers	Colombo	Do.
Young, G. S.	Bt. Lt.-Col., Asst. Milv. Secy., H. P. late 80th Foot.	Do.	Do.

Digitized by Google

MILITARY ALLOWANCES.

—oo—

[The following is the new Scale of Allowances promulgated for Officers serving in Ceylon, from 1st May 1867.]

GENERAL ORDER.

COLOMBO, 24TH APRIL, 1867 :—The accompanying scale of Allowances to be drawn from the 1st May 1867, by Officers serving in Ceylon together with a code of rules to govern their issue, is published for the information of all concerned.

The same scale is also to govern the issue of Allowances at the Straits Settlements on the arrival of the Troops destined for that station.

Consolidated Allowances, Ceylon and the Straits.

1. Officers serving in Ceylon or at the Straits Settlements will receive the ordinary pay of their Rank and a consolidated allowance in lieu of rations of provisions, fuel and light, allowance for servants, travelling within ten miles of the place where they are stationed, and extra allowance to cover special expenses of the Command.

2. In addition to the above, Officers will either be accommodated in public quarters, or receive lodging money, and with the exception of the General Officer Commanding, will be granted an addition of 2/8 a day in lieu of forage and groom for each Horse they may be entitled to keep by Warrant of special authority.

3. The undermentioned rates will be granted to Officers according to their relative rank as set forth in Her Majesty's Warrant of 3rd February 1866. Brevet rank will in no case be recognised, except as provided for in Art : 7.

Staff and Regimental, except Royal Engineers:

Rank or Class	Consolidation Allowance.		Lodging Money.	
	per mensem	per diem	per mensem	per diem
3 Major General	£100			
5 Colonel 6 Lieut. Colnel	27	18/	£8	5/4
7 Major.....	22	14/8	7	4/8
8 Captain..... ...	17	11/4	6	4/
9 Lieutenant.. ...	12	8/	5	3/4
10 Ensign.....	10	6/8	5	3/4

4. An additional allowance of 3s. a day will be granted to the Commanding Officers of each Regiment or Corps and to the Head of the Adjutant General's, Commissariat, Medical, and Military Store Departments—also to the Commandants of Colombo, Galle, Trincomalie, Kandy and the Straits, if not in receipt of it in any other capacity.

Digitized by Google

5. Officers of Royal Engineers who are in receipt of Servants' allowance, and of extra pay, which includes allowance for lodgings, fuel, light, and travelling within five miles of their stations, will be allowed 2/8 a day in lieu of forage and grooms for each horse they may be entitled to keep, and, in addition, the following rates in lieu of rations of provisions and extra allowance :

Colonel Lieut. Colonel	£20	10	a month or 13/8 a day.		
Lt. Col. or Major	15	10	Do	10/4	Do
Captain	14		Do	9/4	Do
Subaltern	9	10	Do	6/4	Do

6. If, in consequence of the death or temporary absence of an Officer from the Command, an Officer of inferior rank succeed to the Command of a Regiment or Corps or to the charge of a Department, he shall receive the allowances of the rank next above his own. A Captain of Royal Artillery so situated, should the Artillery Command hereafter be made that of a Lieutenant Colonel, shall receive the allowances of a Major, although the Corps does not contain that Regimental Rank.

7. Brevet Officers will be granted allowances according to their Regimental Rank, unless actually in performance of higher duties than those which attach to their Regimental commissions; but the higher rate is in no case to be allowed unless the superior duties have been performed for a period exceeding one month.

8. An Officer's allowances are to commence on the day of his arrival in the Command, as notified in General Orders, and to cease on the day he leaves it.

9. Officers on promotion are to receive the allowances of their new rank from the date of the General Order notifying the promotion.

10. Officers of Royal Engineers when accommodated in public quarters are to pay stoppages at the following rates :—

Field Officer	£47	5	0	per annum.
Captain	28	0	0	Do
Subaltern	22	8	0	Do

11. All claims for lodging money are to be supported by the usual certificates that the Officer actually provided himself with lodgings, and was not, and could not be accommodated in any building belonging to or hired by the public.

12. Claims for forage allowance must be supported by certificates, showing the number of Horses which have been actually kept.

13. Officers drawing these allowances are not entitled to Soldier Servants, and must furnish certificates that they had not the services of any Soldier or other person paid by the public. In any case in which an Officer may be allowed a Soldier Servant under competent authority, a deduction of 1s. a day is to be made from his consolidated allowance in respect of every such Soldier Servant.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL STAFF.

Major-General Studholme John Hodgson, *Commanding the Forces*, 2,341*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*
Queen's Pay, as General employed on the Staff, £691 19*s.* 7*d.*; as General Officer, employed or not, £450; Consolidated Allowance £1,200.

Capt. W. D. Naper, 11th Regt. *Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General*, 726*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*
Queen's Pay £211 7*s.* 11*d.*; as Aide-de-Camp £173 7*s.* 6*d.*; Consolidated Allowance £342.

Lieut.-Col. G S. Young, *Assistant Military Secretary*, 1,066*l.* 15*s.*
Queen's Pay £173 7*s.* 6*d.*; as Assistant Military Secretary £173 7*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance £720.

Bt. Colonel H. Hamilton, C. B., *Deputy Adjutant-General*, 1,330*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
Queen's Pay £173 7*s.* 6*d.*; as Deputy Adjutant-General £346 15*s.*; Consolidated Allowance £810.

Capt. F. J. Hutchison, 64th Regt., *Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General*, 692*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*
Queen's Pay £211 7*s.* 11*d.* as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, £173 7*s.* 6*d.* Charge, £54 15*s.* Consolidated Allowance £204. Forage £48 13*s.* 4*d.*

Capt. R. C. Watson, C. R. R., *Fort Adjutant*, 135*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*
Queen's Pay as Fort Adjutant £86 13*s.* 9*d.* Forage Allowance £48 13*s.* 4*d.*

MEDICAL STAFF.

R. G. Banon, *Depy. Inspector-Genl. of Hospitals*, Colombo, 1,151*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Queen's Pay £584. £91. 5*s.* Queen's Allowance for serving in a Colony where the Forces consist of 1,500 men or upwards. Consolidated Allowance £324. Charge Allowance £54 15*s.* Forage £97 6*s.* 8*d.*

R. A. Meadows, M. D., *Staff Surgeon*, Trincomalee, 632*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*
Queen's Pay £319 7*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance £264. Forage £48 13*s.* 4*d.*

S. S. Skipton, M. D., *Staff Surgeon*, Colombo, 632*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*
Queen's Pay £319 7*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance £264. Forage £48 13*s.* 4*d.*

T. N. Hoysted, *Staff Assistant Surgeon*, Nuwara Eliya, 477*l.* 15*s.*
Queen's Pay £273 15*s.* Consolidated Allowance £204.

H. C. Gillespie, M. D., *Staff Assistant Surgeon*, Colombo, 326*l.* 10*s.*
Queen's Pay £182 10*s.* Consolidated Allowance £144.

W. R. G. Hinds, M.D., *Staff Assistant Surgeon*, Galle, 326*l.* 10*s.*
Queen's Pay £182 10*s.* Consolidated Allowance £144.

R. N. Mally, *Staff Assistant Surgeon*, Trincomalee, 326*l.* 10*s.*
Queen's Pay £182 10*s.* Consolidated Allowance £144.

D. W. Williams, *Dispenser of Medicines*, 389*l.* 5*s.*
Queen's Pay £164 5*s.* Consolidated Allowance £225.

NOTE.—Queen's Pay is liable to deduction, for Income Tax and Regimental charges. The Consolidated Allowances are granted in lieu of the Allowances drawn elsewhere.

Digitized by Google

COMMISSARIAT STAFF.

Assistant Commissary-General A. C. Crookshank, *Senior Commissariat Officer and Controller of Army Expenditure*, Colombo, 823*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Queen's Pay £456 5*s.* Consolidated Allowance £264. Charge Allowance £54 15*s.* 0*d.* Forage £48 13*s.* 4*d.*

Assistant Commissary-General H. C. Lewis, *Military Accountant*, Colombo, 586*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*
Queen's Pay £273 15*s.* 0*d.* Consolidated Allowance £264. Forage Allowance £48 13*s.* 4*d.*

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General J. H. Randall, *in charge of Stores and Transport*, Colombo, 480*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*
Queen's Pay £228 2*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance £204. Forage Allowance £48 13*s.* 4*d.*

ACTING DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES GENERAL.

Lieutenant M. J. Tighe, Kandy,
Queen's Pay £136 17*s.* 6*d.* As acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant A. M. Walker, Trincomalee,
Queen's Pay £136 17*s.* 6*d.* ditto ditto.

Ensign T. J. Kelly, Galle,
Queen's Pay £136 17*s.* 6*d.* ditto ditto.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

COLOMBO.

W. Green, *Assistant Superintendent of Stores*, 672*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*
Queen's Pay 365*l.* Consolidated Allowance 307*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, including Charge and Forage Allowances.

F. E. Thompson, *Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores*, 290*l.*
Queen's Pay 146*l.* Consolidated Allowance 144*l.*

TRINCOMALEE.

F. C. P. Silaiera, *Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores*, 429*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*
Queen's Pay 237*l.* 5*s.* Consolidated Allowance 192*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, including Forage Allowance.

W. H. Chambers, *Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores*, 335*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*
Queen's Pay 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance 144*l.*

GALLE.

T. Timbrell, *Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores*, 381*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*
Queen's Pay 237*l.* 5*s.* Consolidated Allowance 144*l.*

Digitized by Google

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

G. V. Lambe, *District Barrack Master*, Head Quarters, Colombo, 559*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

Queen's Pay £191 12*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance £264. Charge £54 15*s.*

PURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Scott, *Deputy Purveyor to the Forces*, 457*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Queen's Pay and Allowances £209 17*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated and Charge Allowances £198 13*s.* Forage £48 13*s.* 4*d.*

COLOMBO.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Lt. Col. G. S. Young,—unattached' *Assistant Military Secretary.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Capt. F. J. Hutchison, *Deputy Asst. Quartermaster-General.*

COMMANDANT.

Bt. Colonel W. T. Layard.

FORT ADJUTANT'S OFFICE AT COLOMBO.

Capt. R. C. Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, *Fort Adjutant.*

ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE.

Lt. Colonel J. G. Jervois, *Commanding Royal Engineer.*
Lt. C. Woodward, *Executive Royal Engineer.*
Lieut. A. Hansard, C. R. R., *Assistant, Royal Engineers.*
G. E. Williams, *3rd Class, Clerk of Works.*
W. C. Iliff, *3rd Class, Clerk.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Bt. Col. H. Hamilton, C. B., *Deputy Adjt. Genl.*

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER'S OFFICE.

R. J. D. Banon, *Depy. Inspector-General of Hospitals.*

KANDY.

ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE.

Capt. R. Hawthorn, *Royal Engineers — Kandyan Provinces.*
A. Deane, *2nd Class, Clerk of Works.*

OFFICER COMMANDING TROOPS.

Bt. Major E. F. Tranchell, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

GALLE.

ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE.

2nd Capt. J. H. Wilson, *Royal Engineers.*

OFFICER COMMANDING TROOPS.

Capt. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

TRINCOMALEE.

ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE.

Lieut. W. H. Rathborne, *Royal Engineers.*

OFFICER COMMANDING TROOPS.

Major J. De Montmorency, 59th Regiment.

Digitized by Google

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Name.	Rank in the Regiment.	Rank in the Army.	Remarks.
Lt.-Colonel.			
P. W. Phillipps* —	20 Sep. 65	20 Sep. 65	——
Captain.			
N. H. Harris † —	22 June, 60	22 June, 60	——
Lieutenants.			
A. O. Molesworth‡ —	22 June, 59	22 June, 59	——
J. W. Inge§ —	19 June, 60	19 June, 60	——
J. A. Lawrie‖ —	18 Decr., 61	18 Dec., 61	——

* Queen's Pay 327*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; Command Allowance 182*l.* 10*s.* Consolidated Allowance, 324*l.* Charge 54*l.* 15*s.* Forage 97*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total 985*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*
† Queen's Pay 200*l.* 15*s.*; Allowance 252*l.* Total 453*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*
‡ Queen's Pay 188*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*; Consd. Allowance 192*l.* Total 381*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
§ Queen's Pay 161*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; Consd. Allowance 192*l.* Total 353*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*
‖ Queen's Pay 124*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; Consolidated Allowance 144*l.* Total 268*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Name.	Rank in the Regiment.	Rank in the Army.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Colonel.			
J. G. Jervois* —	10 July 67	10 July, 67	*Commg. Rl. Engrs.*
Captain.			
R. Hawthorn —	22 Sept. 58	22 Sept. 58	*Kandy.*
J. H. Wilson,† —	2 July, 61	2 July 61	*Galle.*
Lieutenants. ‡			
C. Woodward —	21 Dec. 58	21 Dec. 58	*Colombo.*
W. H. Rathborne —	17 Dec. 62	17 Dec. 62	*Trincomalee.*
A. Hansard, *acting*§ —	—	—	*Colombo.*

* Queen's Pay 734*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Consolidated Allowance (including 182*l.* 10*s.* as Command Allowance,) 483*l.* 5*s.* Total 1,217*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*
† Queen's Pay 373*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance 168*l.* Total 542*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
‡ Queen's Pay 235*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Consolidated Allowance 114*l.* Total 349*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*
§ Extra Pay 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

Digitized by Google

59TH (THE 2ND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE) REGIMENT.

(Head Quarters, Colombo)

Names.	Rank in the Regiment.		Rank in the Army.		Remarks.
Colonel.					
Henry Eyre, L. G.	23 Mar.	65	3 Sept.	67	*Lieut.-General.*
Lieut.-Colonel.					
Charles Kendal Bushe*	26 June	66	26 June	66	
Majors.					
Joseph De Montmorency†	29 Sept.	65	29 Sep.	65	*Officer Commanding Troops, Trincomalee.*
Edward Fred. Chadwick	26 June	66	26 June	66	
Captains.§					
Jas. Stanhope Pat. Clarke	31 Aug.	55	31 Aug	55	
Wm. Hamilton Thompson	24 June	57	24 June	57	*at Depot.*
James Lawson	7 April	62	7 April	62	
Robert Cuming	5 May	63	5 May	63	
Charles Wollaston Hutton	18 Sept.	63	18 Sep.	63	
Rob. Jefferson Spofforth	18 July	65	18 July	65	
William John Frampton	29 Sept.	65	29 Sept.	65	*at Depot.*
Richard Dane	26 June	66	26 June	66	
John Trohear Rudd‡	7 Aug.	66	7 Aug.	66	
Littleton Albert Powys	20 Feb.	66	20 Feb.	66	
Robert Stavely Shinkwin	7 Aug.	67	7 Aug.	67	
Henry Harcourt Griffiths	21 Aug.	67	21 Aug.	67	*Staff College, Sandhurst.*
Lieutenants. ¶					
Sam. Lee H. H. Finney‖	9 Feb.	55	9 Feb.	55	
Benj. Henry Burge	21 July	55	21 July	55	*Milty. College, Sandhurst.*
Edward Gunter	23 Sept.	62	23 Sept.	62	
Henry Turner Herchmer	5 May	63	5 May	63	
Duncan Tylden Chisholm	11 Oct.	64	11 Oct.	64	*at Depot.*
Cha. Albert L. A. French	23 June	65	23 June	65	*Commdg. District Nuwara Eriya.*
Euston Henry Sartorius	18 July	65	18 July	65	*at Depot.*
Liebert Edward Goodall	29 Sept.	65	29 Sept.	65	
James George Bruce	14 Sept.	66	14 Sept.	66	

* Queen's Pay, at 17*s.* 310*l.* 5*s.* Consolidated Allowance 324*l.* Command Allowance 54*l.* 15*s.* Forage Allowance 97*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total 841*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

† Queen's Pay 292*l.* Consolidated Allowance 264*l.* Forage 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total 604*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

‡ Queen's Pay 292*l.* Consolidated Allowance 264*l.* Forage 48 13*s.* 4*d.* Total 604*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

§ Queen's Pay 211*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Consolidated Allowance 204*l.* Total 415*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

¶ Queen's Pay 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Island Allowance 144*l.* Total 262*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

‖ Senior Lieutenant Queen's Pay 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance 144*l.* Total 280*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Digitized by Google

59TH (THE 2ND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE) REGIMENT.
(*Continued.*)

Name.	*Rank in the Regiment.*		*Rank in the Army.*		*Remarks.*
Lieutenants.—(continued.)					
George Poignand	1 Feb.	67	1 Feb.	67	*at Depot.*
Michael Clarke	11 May	60	11 May	60	*at Depot.*
Charles Dawes Moore	14 Aug.	67	14 Aug.	67	
Wm. Henry Dawes Jones	21 Aug.	67	21 Aug.	67	
Robert Elias	21 Aug.	67	21 Aug.	67	
William Patrick Lawlor	21 Aug.	67	21 Aug.	67	
John Stoyte	25 Dec.	67	25 Dec.	67	
*Ensigns.**					
Ralph Edmondst. Buchanan	29 Sept.	66	29 Sept.	66	*at Depot.*
Henry Anderson Wilson	8 June	67	8 June	67	
John Thomas Acton Dronght	4 Sept.	67	4 Sept.	67	
Leonard William Peck	21 Aug.	66	21 Aug.	66	
John Macansh	12 Oct.	67	12 Oct.	67	
Fred. Hutchinson Forjett	10 Jany.	65	10 Jany.	65	
William Fulton	30 Oct.	67	30 Oct.	67	
William George Small	18 Dec.	67	18 Dec.	67	
Bennett William Lucas	25 Dec.	67	25 Dec.	67	
John Frederick Irwin	8 Jany.	66	8 Jany.	66	
Paymaster.†					
Denis Creagh	8 Jany.	69			
Adjutant.‡					
Lieut. E. Gunter	11 Nov.	64	11 Nov.	64	
Instructor of Musketry.					
Lieut. S. L. H. H. Finney	10 Aug.	67	10 Aug.	67	
Quartermaster.§					
Samuel Cordue	15 Jany.	58	15 Jany.	58	
Surgeon.‖					
William Carden Roe	26 June	67	26 June	67	
Assistant Surgeon.¶					
Thomas Seward, M.D.	1 Feb.	59	1 Feb.	59	*Kandy.*

* Queen's Pay, 95*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Consolidated Allowance 120*l.* Total 215*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*
† Queen's Pay 228*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance 204*l.* Total 432*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
‡ Queen's Pay 182*l.* 10*s.* Consolidated Allowance 144*l.* Forage for a Horse 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total 375*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*
§ Queen's Pay 155*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance 144*l.* Forage for a Horse 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total 347*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*
‖ Queen's Pay 319*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance 264*l.* Forage for a Horse 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total 632*l.*
¶ Queen's Pay 228*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance 204*l.* Total 432*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Digitized by Google

CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.

(Head-Quarters, Colombo.)

Names.	*Rank in the Regiment.*		*Rank in the Army.*		*Remarks.*
Lieut.-Colonel.*					
W. T. Layard, Bt. Col.	12 June	1859	....		*Commandant of Colombo.*
Majors.†					
J. M. Macdonald, Bt. Lt.Cl.	4 March	59	.....		*On leave to England.*
L. Hook	13 March	61	.....		*China.*
Captains.‡					
E. F. Tranchell. Bt. M. §	28 Jany.	53	.....		*Offi. Comding. Troops, Kandy.*
A. M. Rutherford‖	15 April	56	.....		*Do. Galle.*
R. C. Watson	27 June	56	.....		*Fort Adjutant, Colombo.*
J. Meaden	15 May	57	.....		*China.*
G. A. Tranchell	23 April	58	.....		
C. H. Roddy	24 Sept.	58	.....		
T. G. O'D. Hervey	28 Dec.	59	.....		
G. M. Parsons	13 March	61	.....		
T. Gash	9 Dec.	62	.....		*On leave to England.*
F. B. Staples					
R. Smith	29 May	67	.....		*Not joined since appointed.*
J. A. Tighe	22 June	67	23 Nov.	60	
H. Chambers	4 Sept.	67	14 Mar.	65	*China.*
W. J. Lutman	9 Nov.	67	23 Nov.	58	*Not joined since exchanged.*
Lieutenants.*					
J. J. C. Miller††	15 May	57			
B. S. Du Jardin‡‡	23 April	58	.....		*China.*
O. M. Hunter‡‡	23 July	58			
A. M. Walker††	23 „	58			*Actg. Dpy. Asst. Comy. Gnl., [Trincomalee.*
A. Hansard‡‡	12 June	59			
J. M. Kerr‡‡	23 March	60	4 May	55	*China.*
F. J. Tegart‡‡	21 Dec.	60	.....		*On leave to England.*
J. James‡‡	13 March	61	.....		*On leave to England.*
F. C. Baldwin	9 Dec.	62	.....		*On leave to England.*
H. R. Fenwick	4 April	65	23 June	61	*China.*
M. J. Tighe§§	30th Oct.	66			*Actg. Dpy. Asst. Comy. Gnl., [Kandy.*
A. Randall	1st June	66	.....		*Adjutant.*
C. W. J. Taylor	4 Dec.	66			
J. C. Jobling	11 Jan.	67	.....		*On leave to England.*
J. E. Collins	8 June	67	.....		*China.*

* Queen's Pay, at 17*s.*, 310*l.* 5*s.* Command Allowance 54*l.* 15*s.* Consd. Allowance including Forage and 300*l.* as Commandant 721*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Total 1086*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

† Queen's Pay 292*l.* Consd. Allowance 312*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total 604*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

‡ Queen's Pay 211*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Consd. Allowance, £204. Total 415*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

§ Queen's Pay 247*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* Consd. Allowance, including Forage and 54*l.* 15*s.* as Command Allowance 367*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Total 615*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

‖ Queen's Pay 211*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Consd. Allowance, including Command Allowance 258*l.* 15*s* Total 470*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

** Queen's Pay 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Consd. Allowance 144*l.* Total 282*l.* 12*s.* 6*d*

†† Queen's Pay 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Consd. Allowance 144*l.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day as Assistant Commy. at Trincomalee 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Total 417*l.* 15*s.*

‡‡ Queen's Pay 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Consd. Allowance 144*l* Total 280*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

§§ Queen's Pay 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Consd. Allowance 144*l.*, and 7*s* 6*d.* a day as Assistant Commy. at Kandy 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Total 399*l.* 10*s.*

CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.

(*Continued.*)

Names.	*Rank in the Regiment.*		*Rank in the Army.*		*Remarks.*
*Ensigns.**					
F. J. Baker	19 Dec.	60	.....		*China.*
R. Calvert	28 Dec.	60	.....		*China.*
D. R. Falkiner	30 April	61	.....		*China.*
J. Quarry †	29 Oct.	61	.....		*Musketry Instructor.*
F. J. Kelly ‡	9 Dec.	62	.....		*Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Galle.*
T. C. A. Fox §	24 Jany.	6	.....		*Acting Adjutant.*
W. H. Tombs	11 Dec.	65			
L. M. H. Kennedy	14 Sep.	65	.....		*China.*
A. F. Perkins	30 Oct.	66	.....		*In charge of the Mounted Orderlies*
A. J. Preston	31 Oct.	66			
A. J. Price	11 Dec.	66			
M. James	11 Jany.	67			
A. S. W. Connor	13 Feb.	67	.....		*Not joined since appointed.*
C. A. Barrett	8 June	67	.....		
Paymaster. ‖					
A. C. Forster	1 July	62			
Adjutant. ¶					
A. Randall	30 Oct.	61	.....		*On leave to England.*
*Quartermaster.***					
J. Connors	14 Aug.	66			
Surgeon.††					
T. G. Bone	26 Feb.	56	5 May	54	*Not joined.*
Asst. Surgeons.					
L. A. White‡‡	19 March	61	22 Sep.	58	*China.*
H. J. Brown.§§	9 Mar.	67	30 Mar.	66	

* Queen's Pay 95*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Consolidated Allowance 120*l.* Total 215*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

† Queen's Pay 95*l.* 16*s* 3*d.* Consolidated Allowance, including Forage 168*l.* Allowance as Instructor of Musketry 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Total 309*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

‡ Queen's Pay 95*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Consolidated Allowance 120*l.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* a day as Assistant Commy. at Galle, 136*l.* 17*s* 6*d.* Total 352*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

§ Queen's Pay 95*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Consolidated Allowance, including Forage 192*l.* Total 287*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

‖ Queen's Pay 365*l.* Consolidated Allowance 204*l.* Total 569*l.*

¶ 6*s* a day as Adjutant's Allowance; 48*l.* Forage for a Horse, in addition to pay as Lieutenant. Total 420*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

** Queen's Pay 113*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance, including Forage 192*l.* Total 310*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

†† Queen's Pay 365*l.* Consolidated Allowance, including Forage for a Horse, 312*l.* Total 677*l*

‡‡ Queen's Pay 228*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Allowance 204*l.* Total 432*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

§§ Queen's Pay 182*l.* Consolidated Allowance 144*l.* Total 326*l.*

MOUNTED ORDERLIES.

Name.	*Date of Appointment.*	*Rank in the Army.*	*Remarks.*
Ensign A. F. Perkins, C.R. R.	30th Oct. 66	30th Oct. 66	Forage 48*l.*

CEYLON GUN LASCAR CORPS.

Lieut. J. Robertson *	14 Oct.	41	*Adjutant.*

* Colonial Pay (7*s.* 10*d.* a day,) 142*l.* 19*s* 2*d.* Consolidated Allowance 150*l.*

Digitized by Google

CLERICAL DIRECTORY.

INCLUDING MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES, EUROPEAN AND NATIVE, OF EVERY DENOMINATION: WITH EUROPEAN LAY ASSISTANTS.

NAME.	DENOMINATION, EMPLOYMENT, &c.	STATION.	POST TOWN.
Allcock, J. Rev.	Church Missionary	Kandy	Kandy
Alvis, D. G. Rev.	Asst. Baptist Missionary	Mattacooly	Colombo
Anthonisz, A. Rev.	Asst. Wesleyan Minister	Galle	Galle
Arndt, J. C. Rev.	Epis. Col. Chaplain	Retired on Pen.	Jaffna
Asbury, F. Rev.	Nat Pas. American Mission.	Manepy	Jaffna
Assauw, L. Rev.	R. C. Misssionary	Kandy	Kandy
Bacon, J. Rev.	Sub-Warden St. Thos. Col.	Colombo	Colombo
Bailey, J. B. H. Rev.	Epis. Col. Chap.	Do.	Do.
Baldoni, B. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Negombo	Negombo
Baugh, G. Rev.	Wesleyan do.	Kattukelly	Kandy
Benjamin, J. Rev.	Do. Minister	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Bennet, M. A.	English Teacher, R. C. M.	Jaffna	Jaffna
Boake, B. Rev.	Principal Queen's College	St. Sebastian	Colombo
Boisseau, J. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Colombogamme	Jaffna
Bondoni, B. Rev.	Do. do.	Morotto	Morotto
Bonjean, Ch. Rev.	Do. do. etc.	Jaffna	At Rome
Botaju, D. Rev.	Assist. Baptist Missionary	Matacooly	Colombo
Boutin, D. M. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Manaar	Manaar
Brown, J. Rev.	Wesleyan Missionary	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Brown, J. J.	Eng. Teacher R. C. M.	Jaffna	Jaffna
Burnett, J. Rev.	Pres. Chaplain	Matelle	Matelle
Caetano, M. Very Rev.	Vicar Gen. R. C. Mission	Cottanchina	Colombo
Champion, G. Rev.	Native Pastor C. M. S.	Nellore	Jaffna
Chounavel, E. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Colombo	Colombo
Christian, T. Rev.	Mission. Soc. Prop. Gospel.	Kurana	Negombo
Cingolani, L. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Kandy	Kandy
Clarke, J. K. Rev.	Pres. Col. Chaplain	Galle	Galle
Claughton, P. C.Rt. Rev.	Epis. Bishop of Colombo	Mutwal	Colombo
Coles, S. Rev.	Church Missionary	Cotta	Do.
Conway, P. J.	Eng. Teacher R. C. M.	Jaffna	Jaffna
Cornelius, M. Rev.	Native Pas. American Mis.	Caradive	Kaits
Crampton, E. Rev.	Episcopal Chaplain	Negombo	Negombo
Daniel, Brother	R. C. Teacher	St. Benedict's	Colombo
David, C.	Episcopal Catechist	Cottanchina	Do.
De Costa, E. F. Rev.	Portu. R. C. Misionary	Negombo	Negombo
De Fugereidu, J. Rev.	Do. do.	Colombo	Colombo
De Hoedt, C. W. Rev.	Missionary S. P. G.	Gampola	Gompola
De Livera, A. Rev.	Nat. Pastor, C. M. S.	Nugagode	Colombo
De Mell, F. Rev.	Mission. Soc. Prop. Gospel.	Pantura	Pantura
Desforets, G. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Calpentyn	Calpentyn
De Silva, A.	Asst. Baptist Missionary	Kaduganava	Kaduganava
De Silva, D. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister	Pettah	Colombo
De Silva, H. Rev.	Do. do.	Jaffna	Jaffna
De Silva, J. Rev.	Mission. Soc. Prop. Gospel.	Mutwall	Do.
De Stefanis, G.	Lay Bro. R. C. M.	Jaffna	Jaffna
Dewasagayem, C. Rev.	Mission. Soc. Prop. Gospel.	Kayman's Gate	Colombo
Dias, A. Rev.	Do. do.	Matura	Matura
Dias, F. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Mutwall	Colombo
Dias, S. W. Rev.	Singhalese Col. Chaplain	All Saints	Mutwall
Dowbiggen, R. T. Rev.	Church Missionary	Cotta	Colombo
Dunbar, C. G. Rev.	Episcopal Chaplain	Kandy	Kandy
Edrasinhe, F. Rev.	Missionary S. P. G.	Buona Vista	Galle
Elders, R.	Teacher	St. Thos. Col.	Colombo
Edwards, R. Rev.	Mission. Soc. Prop.Gospel.	Manaar	Manaar
Ellis, W. Rev.	Epis. Chaplain	Kornegalle	Kornegalle
Falleiro, J. M. Very Rev.	Vicar Gen. Port. R. C. Mis.	Colombo	Colombo
Ferdinands, D. A. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister	Goddapittya	Matura
Ferdinands, D. P. G. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister	Mutwall	Colombo

Digitized by Google

NAME.	DENOMINATION, EMPLOYMENT, &c.	STATION.	POST TOWN.
Fernando, C. J. B. Rev...	R. C. Missionary... ...	Pettippane ...	Negombo
Fernando, J. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister ...	Pantura ...	Pantura
Garcia, F. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Caimel ...	Negombo
Garnier, Thos. Rev. ...	Asst. Baptist Missionary...	Matelle ...	Matelle
Gasperson, S. Rev... ...	Mission. Soc. Prop. Gospel	Chilaw ...	Chilaw
Gentilucci, J. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary... ...	Negombo ...	Negombo
Ghilini, E. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary	Batticaloa ...	Batticaloa
Glenie, S. O. Rev. ...	Episcopal Colonial Chaplain	Trincomalie ...	Trincomalie
Godinho, Z. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary ...	Cottanchina ...	Colombo
Gomez, H. J. Rev... ...	Missionary S. P. G. ...	St. Stephens ...	Kandy
Good, T. Rev. ...	Church Missionary ..	Chundicully ...	Jaffna
Goonasekera, O. J. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister	Galkisse ...	Colombo
Goonasekera, J. J. Rev...	Asst. Baptist Missionary...	Gonawella ...	Do.
Goonewardene, G. E. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister ...	Cumbalwella ...	Galle
Gourdon, B. Rev.	R. C. Missionary ...	Calpentyn ...	Calpentyn
Gouret, F. Rev.	Do. do.	Point Pedro ...	Point Pedro
Green, J. F. (M.D.) ...	Physician American Mis. ...	Manepy	Jaffna
Hancock, B. ...	Teacher	St. Thos. Col.	Colombo
Handy, T. P. Rev. ...	Native Pastor, C. M. S. ...	Nellore ...	Jaffna
Hastings, E. P. Rev. ...	American Missionary... ...	Manepy	Jaffna
Hendrick, T. D. Rev...	Asst. Baptist Mis.	Hangwella ...	Hangwella
Hensman, J. Rev... ...	Native Pastor C. M. S. ..	Kopav ..	Jaffna
Hidulphe, Brother	Director	St. Benedict's	Colombo
Higgens, E. T. Rev. ...	Church Missionary	Baddegamma .	Galle
Hogg, R. Rev.	Acting Pres. Col. Chaplain.	Fort...	Colombo
Ho le, E. Rev.	Native Pastor C. M. S. ...	Chundicully .	Jaffna
Howland, W. W. Rev...	American Missionary ...	Batticotta ...	Jaffna
Hunt, T. P. Rev. ...	Native Pas., American Miss.	Chavagacherry	Chavagacherry
Ilani, J. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Mutwal	Colombo
Jayasinghe, C. Rev. ...	Singhalese Church Missiony.	Borella ...	Do.
John, Brother	R. C. Teacher	St. Benedict's	Do.
Jones, J. I. Rev.	Church Missionary	Cotta ...	Do.
Kavanagh	Teacher	R. C. Mission.	Jaffna
Keating, L. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary	Trincomalie ...	Trincomalie
Kelly, W. F. Rev.	Episcopal Col. Chaplain ...	Newera Ellia...	Newera Ellia
Kilner, J. Rev.	Chairman Wesleyan Mission North Ceylon	Jaffna ...	Jaffna
Koch, C. Rev. ...	Missionary S. P. G. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Labrooy, C. E. Rev. ...	Episcopal Colonial Chaplain	Do. ...	Do.
Laclau-Pussacq, A. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Mantotte ..	Manaar
Le Bescou, J. Rev. ...	Do. do.	Jaffna ...	Jaffna
Lecan, I. Rev.	Do. do.	Kayts	Kayts
Lelons, J. Rev.	Do. do.	Manaar ...	Manaar
Leo, Brother	Do. Teacher	St. Benedict's	Colombo
Lovekin, A. P. Rev. ...	Episcopal Col. Chaplain ...	Trinity ...	Do.
MacDonnel, J. ...	Teacher	St. Thos'. Col	Do.
Mackenzie, D. Rev. ...	Episcopal Chaplain ...	Pusilawa ...	Pusilawa
Marks, P. Rev. ..	Actg. Epis. Col. Chaplain.	Galle ...	Galle
Martin, B. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Pettah ..	Colombo
Masquerinhas, M. P. Rev.	Portuguese R. C. Missy...	Manaar ...	Manaar
Mauroit, L. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary	Jaffna ...	Jaffna
Melder, J. Rev.	Asst. Baptist Missionary...	Battagama ...	Jayella
Mendis, A. Rev.	Episcopal Chaplain	Morotto ...	Morotto
Merson, C. Rev.	Presbyterian Col. Chaplain	On leave ...	In Scotland
Middleton, Gerard Rev...	Pres. Chaplain ...	Badulla ...	Badulla
Mill, J. C. Rev.	Church Missionary ...	Grandpass ...	Colombo
Milliani, E. Rev	R. C. Missionary ..	Galle ..	Galle
Mitchell, H. L. Rev. ...	Presbyterian Chaplain ...	Kandyan Dist.	Gampola
Mortimer, T. Rev. ...	Missionary S. P. G. ..	Chilaw ...	Chilaw
Mooyart, E. Ven. ...	Episcopal Colonial Chaplain and Archdeacon	Kandy	Kandy
Moukel, F. P. Vy. Rev....	Pro.-Vic.-Apostolic	Jaffna	Jaffna
Nadan, J. W. Rev.	Asst. Baptist Missionary ...	Kottagahawatte	Colombo

Digitized by Google

NAME.	DENOMINATION, EMPLOYMENT &C.	POST TOWN.	STATION.
Nathanielsz, Z. Rev...	Wes. Asst. Minister ...	Matura ...	Matura
Nicholas, S. Rev. ...	Portuguese Epis. Chap.	St. Paul's...	Colombo
Nicholson, J. Rev. ...	Wesleyan Missionary	Richmond Hill	Galle
Niles, S. Rev. ...	Wesleyan Asst. Minister	Caraoor	Batticaloa
Oakley, W. Rev. ...	Church Missionary ...	Kandy	Kandy
Ondaatjee, S. D. J. Rev.	Episcopal Colonial Chaplain	St. Thomas'	Colombo
Oruna, F. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary ...	Colombo	Colombo
Pagnani, C. Rev. ...	Do. do. ...	Pamunugame	Jayelle
Paterson, R. Rev. ...	Presbyterian Chaplain	Jaffna ...	Jaffna
Papili, S. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Jayelle	Jayelle
Pelissier, L. Rev. ...	Do. Do. ...	Jaffna	Jaffna
Pereira, H. Rev. ...	Wesleyan Minister	Seedua	Negombo
Pereira, D. Dav. Rev.	Do. do. ...	Amblangodde	Ballipitty
Pereira, D. Dan. Rev	Do. do. ...	Negombo	Negombo
Pereira, D. H. Rev.	Do. do. ...	Morotto ...	Morotto
Pereira, H. M. Rev.	Asst. Bap. do.	Makawitte	Jayelle
Pereira, P. Rev. ...	Do. do.	Weilgama	Hangwella
Perera, M. Rev. ...	Asst. Baptist Missionary	Korigamana	Kaduganava
Pereira, P. Rev. ...	Wesleyan Minister ...	Matura ...	Matura
Perera, ...	Episcopalian Catechist...	Pettah ...	Colombo
Perera, C. A ...	Missionary S. P. G.	Tangalle	Tangalle
Perera, S. Rev.... ...	Asst. Baptist Missionary	Kandy ...	Kandy
Philips, J. W. P. Rev.	Asst. Wesleyan Minister	Batticaloa	Batticaloa
Pickford, J. Rev. ...	Church Missionary ...	In	England
Pieris, S. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister	Minuangodde.	Negombo
Pigott, H. R. Rev. ...	Baptist Missionary	Matacooly	Colombo
Poulier, J. A. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister ...	Caltura ...	Caltura
Pouzin, J. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Mantotte	Manaar
Pulicani, D. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Point Pedro	Point Pedro
Pulla, P. Rev.	Asst. Baptist Missionary	Kandy ...	Kandy
Quick, J. Rev. ...	American do.	Panditeripo	Jaffna
Ranesingha, C. P. Rev...	Asst. Bap. do.	Gampola	Gampola
Rhodes, J. O. Rev.....	Wesleyan Missionary..	Jaffna ...	Jaffna
Rigg, Edmund, Rev. ...	Wesleyan Missionary	Batticaloa	Batticaloa
Ribaya, S. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Avishawelle	Avishawelle
Roberts, T. Rev.	Wesleyan Missionary	Colpetty	Colombo
Rodrigo, P. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister	Wattalpolla	Pantura
Rouffiac, A. Rev.....	R. C. Missionary.....	Batticaloa	Batticaloa
Rowlands, W. E. Rev. ...	Church Missionary. ...	Colombo	Colombo
Salaun, G. Rev.	R. C. Missionary... ...	Jaffna	Jaffna
Salgado, P. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister	Angulana	Morottoo
Salvado, F. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Kaigalle	Kaigalle
Sanders, M. D. Rev. ...	American Missionary.	Gone to	America
Schrader, G. J. Rev. ...	Episcopal Colonial Chaplain	In ...	England
Scocco, P. Rev.	R. C. Missionary... ...	Cina Corle	Daloogamme
Scott, John, Rev.	Chairman, Wesleyan Mission South Ceylon	Colpetty	Colombo
Scott, Luke Rev.	Wesleyan Missionary.....	Point Pedro	Point Pedro
Semeria, J.S. Right Rev.	R. C. Bishop	Jaffna ...	At Rome
Senanayeke, C. Rev. ...	Episcopal Colonial Chaplain	Galkisse & Milagraya	Colombo
Sillani, H. Right Rev. Dr.	R. C. Bishop	Pettah ...	Do.
Silva, Jas. Rev.	Baptist Minister.....	Grandpass	Colombo
Smith, J. C. Rev.	American Missionary...	Oodoopitty	Valvettytore
Somenaden, J. Rev.	Missionary, S. P. G.	Batticaloa	Batticaloa
Spaar, J. A. Rev.....	Wesleyan Minister	Wellewatte	Colombo
Spaulding, L. Rev. D. D.	American Missionary ...	Oodooville	Jaffna
St. Geneys, A. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary... ...	Trincomalie	Trincomalie
Stickney, D. Rev.	Nat. Pas. American Mission	Oodoopitty	Jaffna
Sylva, Juan Rev. ...	Assist. Baptist Missionary	Byamville	Mahara
Tabarrani, S. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary... ...	Bollawalane	Negombo
Taylor, S. T. Rev. ..	Episcopal Chaplain ...	Matelle	Matelle
Thurstan, J. Rev. ...	Principal, Industrial School.	Cin. Gardens...	In England
Vadulison, F. Rev. ...	R. C. Missionary	Caltura ...	Caltura

Digitized by Google

NAME.	DENOMINATION, EMPLOYMENT, &c.	STATION.	POST TOWN.
Vanderstraaten, H. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Pettah.....	Colombo
Vadulison, Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Venapu ..	Chilaw
Vethican, A. Rev.	Missionary, S. P. G. ...	Calpentyn ...	Calpentyn
Viegas, J. J. Rev... ...	R. C. Missionary	Negombo ...	Negombo
Vistarini, J. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Grand Street....	Negombo
Waldock, F. D. Rev. ...	Baptist Missionary	Kandy	Kandy
Watt, Jno. Rev.	Presbyterian Col. Chaplain	Kandy ...	Kandy
Xavier, F. Rev.	R. C. Missionary	Kornegalle ...	Kornegalle
Young, A. Rev.	Presbyterian Col. Chaplain	Wolfendahl.....	Colombo
Zylva, P. G. Rev.	Wesleyan Minister	Colpetty ...	Colombo

MEDICAL DIRECTORY.

CIVIL AND MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS IN CEYLON.

NAME.	RANK OR DESIGNATION.	PLACE OF ABODE.	POST TOWN.
Andree, R.	Colonial Assistant Surgeon	Colombo ...	Colombo
Anthonisz, P. D. (M.D)...	Colonial Surgeon	Galle ...	Galle
Attygalle, F. J. (M. B.) ...	Colonial Assistant Surgeon	Hambantotte...	Hambantotte
Beekmeyer, J. E.	Medical Practitioner	Jaffna	Jaffna
Boake, (F. R. C. S.)		Colombo.....	Colombo
Brighouse, (M. D.)	Medical Practitioner	Colombo	Colombo
Brown, H. T. (M. D.) ...	Staff Surgeon, C. R. R. ...	Mount ...	Lavinia
Charsley, W. P. (M. D.)...	Prin. Civil Medical Officer...	Colombo ...	Colombo
Claas, J. W.	Colonial Assistant Surgeon	Manaar ...	Manaar
Cleaveland, J.	Colonial Assistant Surgeon.	Jaffna	Jaffna
Covington, M.	Do. do.	Batticaloa ...	Batticaloa
Cowen, H. L.	Surgeon-Major, C. R. R. ...	Colombo ...	Colombo
De Aserappa, S., (M.D.)..	Medical Practitioner	Colombo ...	Colombo
d'Esterre & Co.	Apothecaries...	Kandy	Kandy
Dickman, H.	Colonial Surgeon	Kandy	Do.
Dias W., (M.D.)	Colonial Assistant Surgeon	Colombo ...	Colombo
Ebert, J. R.	Do. do. ...	Kandy	Kandy
Evatt, G. J. H. (M. D.) ...	Assistant Surgeon	2-25th Regt....	Colombo
Ferdinands, W. F.	Medical Practitioner	Kandy ...	Kandy
Garvin, J....	Medical Practitioner	Colombo ...	Colombo
Gillespie, H. C. (M. D.)	Staff Assistant Surgeon ...	Kandy ...	Kandy
Gill, T.	Col. Assistant Surgeon ...	Hendelle ...	Colombo
Gould, J.	Do. do.	Kornegalle ...	Kornegalle
Gregory, J...	Assistant Dispenser	Colombo ...	Colombo
Heyzer, J. W.	Medical Practitioner	Colombo ...	Colombo
Hinds, W. R. G. (M. D.)...	Staff Assistant Surgeon	Trincomalie ...	Trincomalie
Hoysted, T. N. ...	Staff Assistant Surgeon	Galle	Galle
Innes, F. W. (M. D., C. B.)	Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals	Colombo...	Colombo
Keyt, F.	Colonial Assistant Surgeon	Badulla...	Badulla
Koch, E. L.	Do. do.	Matelle ...	Matelle
Kriekenbeek, C. A.	Asst. Colonial Surgeon ...	Borella ...	Colombo
Kynsey, W. R. (M. D.)...	Staff Assistant Surgeon.....	N. Ellia ...	Newera Ellia
Loftus, G....	Colonial Assistant Surgeon...	Putlam ...	Putlam
Loftus, J.	Medical Practitioner	Galle	Galle
Loos, J. (M. D.)	Colonial Surgeon ...	Jaffna ...	Jaffna
Margenout, J. W.	Assistant Colonial Surgeon.	Ratnapoora ...	Ratnapoora
Maartensz, A. G.	Do. do.	Gollchella ...	Kegalle
Markey, E. C.	Assistant Surgeon, 2-25th Regiment	Colombo ...	Colombo
Maitland, J., & Co. ...	Medical Hall	Do. ...	Do.
Mally, R. N. ...	Staff Assistant Surgeon	Colombo ...	Colombo
Meadows, R. W. (M. D.)	Staff Surgeon...	Trincomalie ...	Trincomalie
Misso, M. B.	Colonial AssistantSurgeon...	Negombo ...	Negombo
Morgan, J. T.	Asst. Col. Surgeon ...	Kandy ...	Kandy
Muttukistna, S. R. ...	Medical Practitioner	Galle	Galle
Nugera, J.	Dispenser	Colombo ...	Colombo
O'Farrell, T. (M. D.) ...	Staff Assistant Surgeon ...	Trincomalie ...	Trincomalie

Digitized by Google

NAME.	RANK OR DESIGNATION.	PLACE OF ABODE.	POST TOWN.
O'Halloran Brothers ...	Apothecaries	Queen Street...	Colombo
Ondaatje, W. C.	Assistant Colonial Surgeon.	Colombo ...	Do.
Pieters, F.	Dispenser	Galle	Galle
Prins, J. T.	Medical Practitioner	Colombo ...	Colombo
Rockwood, W. G.	Assistant Colonial Surgeon	Jaffna	Jaffna
Skipton, S. S. (M D.) ...	Staff Surgeon ...	Colombo ...	Colombo
Tap, A. E.	Assistant Colonial Surgeon...	Trincomalie ...	Trincomalie
Thwaites, J. (M.D.)... ...	Medical Practitioner	Gampola ...	Gampola
Touch, E. (M. D.)	Surgeon, 2-25th Regt.....	Colombo ...	Colombo
Toussaint, G. L.	Inspector of Vaccination ...	Colombo ...	Colombo
Toussaint A. H.	Colonial Assistant Surgeon	Colombo ...	Colombo
VanCuylenburg, P. H. ...	Do. do.	Caltura ...	Caltura
VanDort, W. G. (M.D.)...	Do.	Gampola ...	Gampola
VanDerstraaten, J.L.(M.D.	Do.	Galle ..	Galle
Vangeyzel, W.	Medical Practitioner	Colombo ...	Colombo
VanHuysen, C. H.	Health Officer	Do.	Do.
Wambeek, J.	Medical Practitioner	Colombo ...	Colombo
White, L. A.	Assistant Surgeon, C. R. R.	At	Hongkong
Williams, D. W.	Staff Dispenser	Colombo ...	Colombo
Willisford, F. W. (M.D.)..	Superintend. of Vaccination	Do.	Do.
Woutersz, W. A.	Colonial Assistant Surgeon	Matura	Matura
Wright, J.	Medical Practitioner	Colombo ...	Colombo

LAW DIRECTORY.

ADVOCATES AND PROCTORS.

NAME.	RANK.	PLACE OF ABODE.	ADMITTED D.C.	ADMITTED S.C.
Abeyewardene, J. C. ...	Proctor, Supreme Court...	Ratnapoora	1853	1856
Abrew, E. de	,, S.	Colombo ..	1850	1864
Alwis, W. R.	,. District do. ...	Colombo ...	1866	
Alwis, A. de	,, S.	Pantura ...	1863	1865
Alwis, G. B. de...	,, D.	Caltura ...	1863	
Alwis, Louis de	,, S.	Colombo ...	1863	1865
Alwis, T. J.	,, D.	Kaigalle ...	1865	
Alwis, W. H.	,, D.	Haputale ...	1865	
Alvis, G. M.	,, D.	Colombo ...	1863	
Alwis, J.	Advocate [1864]	,,	1844	1846
Altendorf, C. H.	Proctor S.	Matura ...	1859	1862
Ambalawarnam, G. ...	,, D.	Trincomalie	1859	
Ameresekere, D. C	,, S.	Kornegalle ..	1853	1856
Andree, A. S.	,, ,, ...	Colombo ...		1844
Andree, W. H.	,, D.	Badulla ...	1859	
Anderson, J. T....	,, S.	Jaffna	1836	1846
Areseculeratne, D. M. ...	,, D.	Colombo ...	1860	
Asserappa, S. L.	,, ,, ...	,,	1859	
Asserappa, J. de M. ...	,, S.	Avishawella	1857	1859
Asserappa, A. de M. ...	,, ,, ...	Colombo ...	1863	1866
Austin, N. J.	,, ,, ...	Kaigalle ...	1853	1856
Austin, W. M.	,, ,, ...	Galle		1857
Ayer, Mattakanda	,, D.	Jaffna ...	1859	
Ball, H.	,, S.	Negombo ...	1848	1858
Ball, J.	,, D.	Chilaw ...	1864	
Ball, C.	,, D.	Colombo ...	1866	
Banda, G. L.	,, D.	Kandy ...	1864	
Bartholomeusz, J. G. ...	,, D.	Newera Ellia	1858	
Bartholomeusz, A. F. ..	,, D.	Kandy ...	1865	
Barber, J. H.	,, D.	Kaigalle ..	1864	

Digitized by Google

NAME.	RANK.	PLACE OF ABODE.	ADMITTED D.C.	ADMITTED S. C
Bawa, Ahamado, ...	Proctor S.	Galle	1859	1861
Beling, W, W.	,, S	Colombo ...	1862	1864
Berwick, T.	Advocate D. Q. A. ...	,, ...		
Beven, E.	Proctor, D.	Pangwille ...	1864	
Buultjens, J.	,, S.	Matura ...	1851	1853
Canekeratne, H.T. F. ...	,, S. ...	Colombo ...	1863	1866
Cayley, R.	Advocate, [1863] D. Q. A	Colombo ...		
Christoffelsz, J. J.	Proctor D.	Chilaw ...	1865	
Claessen, W. A.	,, S.	Tangalle ...		1865
Coomaraswamy, M. ...	Advocate, 1856]... ...	Colombo ...		
Cooke, N....	Proctor S.	Chilaw ...	1844	1846
Corea, C. E.	,, D.	,,	1862	
Crowther, J.	,, ,, ...	Batticaloa ...	1864	
Daniel, P.	,, D.	Pantura ...	1860	
Dassenaike, F. L.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1853	1860
Dassenaike, J. L.	,, D.	Negombo ...	1860	
Davis, J.	,, ,, ...	Kandy... ...	1859	
Dehigame, E. J.	,, ,, ...	,, ...	1863	
Dharmaratne, G. A. ...	,, ,, ...	Pantura ...	1859	
Derickse, C. B.	,, S.	Negombo ...	1851	1853
Dias, H.	Advocate [1848]	Colombo ...		1839
Dias, J. C.	Proctor, S.	,,		1834
Dias, D. A. E.	,, ,, ...	,,		
Drieberg, E.	Proctor, D.	,,	1845	
Drieberg, J. W.	,, S.	Anooradjapoo	1845	1861
Dulawe, W. A.	,, D.	,, ... ra	1865	
Duresamy, E.	,, D.	Colombo ...	1864	
Eaton, J. H.	Advocate [1864]	Kandy... ...	1853	1856
Edema, E.	Proctor, S.	Hampola ...	1859	1862
Ferdinands, C. L.	Advocate, [1862]	Colombo ...	1850	1854
Ferdinands, C. W.	Proctor, S.	Kandy	1857	1859
Ferdinands, J. H.	,, S.	,,	1862	1864
Fernando, G.	,, D.	Pangwille ...	1862	
Flanderka, P. F.	,, D.	Colombo ...	1865	
Fonseka, S. R.	,, D.	Caltura ...	1864	
Franke, J. W.	,, S.	,, ...	1849	1857
Franciscus, J. W.	Advocate [1864]	Badulla ...		
Giffening, J. F.	Proctor S.	Ratnapoora ...	1852	1859
Gerlitz, E. T.	Proctor, S. C.	Badulla ...	1850	1854
Gerssе, G. C.	,, ,, ...	Galle	1841	1854
Goonewardene, A. J. W....	,, D.	Galle ...	1864	
Gould, N.	Advocate [1861]	Jaffna		
Greve, C.	Proctor S.	Kandy... ...	1845	1849
Hay, C. S.	Advocate [1865]	,,		
Hepponstall, G.	Proctor S.	Caltura ..	1861	1864
Herat, J. P.	,, D.	Kaigalle ...	1865	
Hingert, H. E.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1852	1861
Hoedt, C. W. de	,, D.	Hampolla ...	1861	
Jansz, H. D.	,, S.	Galle	1851	1853
Jansz, W. J.	,, ,, ...	Tangalle ...		1862
Jansz, A. W.	,, D.	Galle .	1865	
Jansz, W.	,, ,, ...	,, ...	1867	
Jayesinghe, C.	, D.	Pantura	1860	
Jayetilleke, J. G.	,, S.	Kornegalle ..	1838	1854
Jayetilleke, W.	,. ,, ...	Kandy... ...	1850	1854
Jayetilleke, E.	,, D.	,,	1861	
Jayetilleke, Edwin	,, ,, ...	,, ...	1863	
Jayewardene, D. W. A. ...	,, S.	Galle	1853	1858
Jayewardene, D. C. W. ...	,, D.	Chilaw ...	1855	
Jayewardene, D. P. ...	,, D.	Chilaw ...	1857	
Jobsz, J. A.	,, D.	Kornegalle ..	1864	
Joseph, A. O.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1863	1865
Joseph, W. A.	,, ,,.	Matale ...	1864	1866
Kalenberg, C.	,, D.	Negombo ...	1863	

Digitized by Google

Name.	Rank.	Place of Abode.	Admitted D.C	Admitted S.C
Karuneratne J. G. ...	Proctor D.	Galle ...	1865	
Keegel, J. L.	,, D.	Galle ...	1865	
Keith, J. N.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1862	1865
Kellar, J. M.	,, D.	Matura ...	1859	
Kelaart, C. B.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1847	1850
Kempsz, A. W.	,, D.	Matura ...	1835	
Kelaart, Charles	,, D.	Colombo ...	1866	
Keuneman, J. B. D. ...	,, S.	Matura ...		1837
Koertsz, J.	,, D.	Negombo ...	1862	
Kriekenbeek, J. W. ...	,, S.	Caltura ...	1834	1845
Landsberger, W. D. ...	,, D.	Kornegalle ..	1861	
Livera, J. de	,, S.	Colombo ...	1853	1859
Livera, A. de	,, ,, ...	,,	1856	1860
Livera, H. D. de	,, ,, ...	Avishawelle	1863	1865
Loftus, J. A.	,, D.	Galle	1860	
Loos, F. C.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1857	1859
Lorenz, C. A.	Advocate, [1853]	,,		1850
Ludovici, J. W.	Proctor, S. C.	Galle	1845	1852
Marikar, S. L.	,, D.	Kandy... ...	1866	
Martensz, J. A.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1846	1851
Meier, F. T.	,, D.	Kandy... ...	1864	
Moldrech, B. O.	,, D.	Newera Ellia	1867	
Morgan, R. F., Hon'ble...	Queen's Advocate... ...	Colombo ...		
Morgan, O. W. C.	Advocate, D. Q. A.	Kandy ...		
Morgan, C. P.	Proctor, S. C.	Colombo...	1851	1856
Moonemalle, J. M. L. ...	,, D.	Kornegalle ..	1861	
Muttukistna, H. F. ...	Advocate D. Q. A. [1849] ...	Jaffna		
Muttukistna, P. P. ...	,, ,, [1855] ...	Batticaloa ...		
Myilvagam, N.	Proctor, D. C.	Jaffna	1860	
Nell, G. F.	Advocate, D. Q. A. [1859] ...	Kornegalle ..		
Nell, L.	,, ,, ...	Galle	1851	1853
Nicholas, J. E.	Proctor, D.	Calpentyn ...	1865	
Obeyesekere, D. J.	,, D.	Galle ...	1860	
Ohlmus, J. G. L.	,, S.	Kornegalle...	1863	1863
Ondatjie, P. de M.	Advocate [1866]	Badulla ...	1853	1856
Oorloff, J. O.	Proctor D.	Ratnapoora..	1857	
Oorloff, G. H.	,, ,, ...	Badulla ...	1859	
Orr, E.	,, ,, ...	Caltura ...	1859	
Passe, D. A.	,, ,, ...	Caltura ...	1863	
Perera, W.	,, ,, ...	Pantura ...	1861	
Perera, D.	,, D.	Matura ...	1864	
Perera, J. W.	,, S.	Kaigalle ...	1858	1861
Pillai, T. C. C.	,, D.	Jaffna ...	1865	
Poulier, G. A.	,, ,, ...	Matura ...		1835
Pooverayesinghe, G. S. ...	,, D.	Jaffna ...	1863	
Prins, H. C.	,, S.	Colombo ...		1836
Prins, J. F.	,, ,, ...	,,	1862	1854
Prins, E. H.	,, D.	,,	1863	
Prins, C. A.	,, D.	,,	1865	
Prins, F. A.	,, D.	Matale	1865	
Purcell, D.	Advocate, [1851]	Batticaloa...		
Rajepakse, W. N. De ...	Proctor, D. C.	Colombo ...	1862	
Ranesinghe, W. P. ...	,, S.	Colombo ...	1862	1865
Rambukwelle, T. B. ...	Proctor, D. C.	Kandy... ...	1856	
Ranghamy, H.	,, ,, ...	,,	1845	
Redlich, W. F.	,, S.	Trincomalie.		1833
Ribeira, J.	,, ,, ...	Kornegalle ..	1845	1853
Roelofsz, T.	,, D.	Batticaloa ...	1840	
Rodrigue, W. B.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1860	1862
Samerewickreme, D. ...	,, D.	Galle ...	1863	
Samenakody, E. C. de ...	,, D.	Colombo ...	1865	
Sameresinghe, M. P. ...	,, D	Kandy ...	1863	
Santiago, B.	,, D	Jaffna ...	1863	
Saram, A. de	,, S.	Colombo ...	1850	1853
Saram, F. J. de	,, ,, ...	,, ...	1843	1845

Digitized by Google

Name.	Rank.	Place of Abode.	Admitted D.C	Admitted S.C.
Saram, J. H. de	Proctor S.	Colombo	1850	1852
Saram, P. de	,, D.	Avishawelle	1865	
Silva, Jon	Proctor S.	Matura ...	1859	1861
Sinnecootty, P.	,, D.	Jaffna... ...	1844	
Sinnetamby, A.	,, ,, ...	,,	1845	
Sinnetamban, W.	,, ,, ...	,,	1857	
Sinnecootty, W.	,, ,, ...	,,	1860	
Sirimane, A.	,, ,, ...	Galle	1862	
Siebel, J. B.	,, S.	Kandy... ...	1857	1859
Sisouw, E. G.	,, ,, ...	Negombo ...	1850	1853
Smith, R. J.	,, ,, ...	Kandy... ...	1845	1847
Smith, E.	,, D.	,,	1863	
Smith, H. W.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1863	1866
Solomons, F. C.	,, D.	Kandy ...	1865	
Sproule, J. H.	,, D	Badulla ...	1863	
Staples, W. J.	,, S.	Kandy... ...	1861	1865
Staples, F. T.	,, D.	Colombo ...	1862	
Staples, A. T....	,, D.	Nuwera Ellia	1867	
Stewart, W.	Proctor, D.	Ratnapoora..	1851	
Stephen, H. F.	,, S.	Caltura ...	1840	1847
Stephen, J. P....	,, ,, ...	Galle	1839	1845
Stork, F. S.	,, D.	Colombo	1862	
Strantenburgh, C. ...	,, D.	Jaffna	1864	
Swan, E.	,, S.	Colombo ...	1864	1866
Tampoo, T. P.	,, D.	Jaffna ...	1864	
Tamben, S.	,, S.	Trincomalie	1835	1844
Temple, C. E.	Advocate, [1864]	Colombo ...		
Tennekoon, J. H.	,, S.	Kornegalle ..	1851	1854
Thomasz, F. S.	,, S.	Caltura ...	1851	1853
Tillekeratne, D.	,, D.	Matelle ...	1861	
Toussaint, J. W.	,, D.	Jaffna... ...	1840	
Toussaint, G.	,, S.	,,		1844
Van Buren, R. L.	,, S.	Caltura ...	1860	1862
Van Buren, C.	Proctor, D.	Galle ...	1863	
Vanderwall, C. L.	Advocate, [1856]	Kandy... ...	1834	1843
Vanderwall, John	,, D.	,,	1861	
Vanderwall, J. H.	,, D.	Gampola	1860	
Vanderwall, C. W.	,, D.	Caltura ...	1850	
Vanderwall, G. C.	,, S.	Kandy... ...	1859	1864
Vanderstraaten, P. J. L...	,, S.	Colombo ...	1839	1841
Vanderstraaten, V. W. ...	,, D.	,,	1845	
Vanderstraaten, J. W ...	,, D.	,,	1862	
VanDort, W.	,, S.	Gampolla ...	1861	1864
Vandenberg, C.	,, S.	Ratnapoora..	1863	1863
VanHouten, F. P.	,, ,, ...	Kandy... ...	1845	1849
Van Langenberg J... ...	Advocate [1865]	,,	1860	1862
Van Twest, A.	Proctor, S.	Kandy ...	1862	1864
Vos, F. De	,, ,, ...	Galle	1850	1853
Vos, J. G. De	,, D.	Trincomalie	1862	
Waas, C. de	,, D.	Matelle ...	1863	
Wijesingha, Don P. ...	,, D.	Kornegalle ...	1864	
Wijesingha, W. A. ..	,, D.	Tangalle ...	1864	
Wickremesekere, J. S. ...	,, D.	Matura ...	1859	
Wirekoon, E. W.	Proctor, D.	Badulla ...	1863	
Wyman, C. C.	Advocate, [1858]... ...	Jaffna... ...		
Wyrewenaden, H. A. ...	Proctor, S.	Colombo ...	1853	1859
Wytelingam, S. P.	,, ,, ...	Jaffna... ...		1859
Zilva, D. E. De	,, ,, ...	Galle	1838	1841
Zilva, J. De	,, ,, ...	Ratnapoora	1859	1861
Zilwa, E. De	,, D.	Matura ...	1862	
Zilva, J. W.	,, ,, ...	Negombo ...	1865	
Zilwa, G. de	,, S.	Colombo ...	1837	1854

Digitized by Google

LIST OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

[This list includes several Gentlemen, who are at present absent from the Colony.]

FOR THE ISLAND.

The Honorable Major General S. J. Hodgson.
The Honorable W. C. Gibson
The Honorable R. F. Morgan.
The Honorable G. Vane.
The Honorable R. J. Callander
C. P. Layard, Esq.
P. W. Braybrooke, Esq.
F. B. Templer, Esq.
T. B. Stephen, Esq.
Cap. A. B. Fyers, R. E.
J. Parsons, Esq.
M. Coomarasamy, Esq.
G. D. B. Harrison, Esq.
G. S. Duff, Esq.
J. A. Martensz, Esq.
E. J. Dehigame, Esq.
J. Swan, Esq.
Capt. Barton,
Henry Trotter. Esq.
G. W. R. Campbell, Esq.
G. H. K. Thwaites, Esq.
J. S. Armitage, Esq.
R. Tatham, Esq.
A. Wise, Esq.
W. H. Wodehouse, Esq.
W. J. Gorman, Esq.
W. J. MacCarthy, Esq.
L. Vanderspar, Esq.
J. L. Vanderspar, Esq.
W. P. Charsley, Esq.
Thos. Skinner, Esq.
R. Cayley, Esq.

FOR THE WESTERN PROVINCE.

W. W. Hume, Esq.
J. F. Dickson, Esq.
H. Keyt, Esq.
H. B. Duval, Esq.
J. MacDonald, Esq.
A. R Dawson, Esq.
R. W. D. Moir, Esq.
G. E. Worthington, Esq.
A. Bailey, Esq.
W. D. Wright, Esq.
F. C. Willis ford, Esq.

FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

E. L. Mitford, Esq.
E. N. Atherton, Esq.
W. C. Macready, Esq.
G. F. Nell, Esq.
F. Jayetilleke, Esq.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE

W. Morris, Esq.
C. M. Drew, Esq.
L. F. Lee, Esq.
A. C. de Vos. Esq.
L. F. Leisching, Esq.
R. W. D. Moir, Esq.
W. A. Halliley, Esq.

FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCE

H. E. O'Grady, Esq.
R. W. T. Morris, Esq.

FOR THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.

P. A. Dyke, Esq.
H. Pole Esq.
R. C. Pole, Esq.
R. S. Pargiter, Esq.

FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCE

T. E. B. Skinner, Esq.
A. McLellan, Esq.
T. C. Power, Esq.
Capt. H. Helsham
W. E. T. Sharpe, Esq.
Æ. A. King, Esq.

FOR THE MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

G. Lawson, Esq.
D. E. De Saram, Esq.
F. C. Fisher, Esq.
O. W. C. Morgan, Esq.

FOR THE SOUTHERN CIRCUIT

L Nell, Esq.

FOR THE NORTHERN CIRCUIT

H. F. Mutukisna, Esq.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF BADULLA.

A. Adam, Esq.
A. H. Baillie, Esq.
F. F. B. Childers, Esq.

BATTICALOA.

J. Carey, Esq.
W. H. O'Grady, Esq.
J. C. Sortain, Esq.
A. Robertson, Esq.
R. W. T. Morris, Esq.
C. F. H. L. Liesching, Esq.

CALTURA.

D. De Alwis, Esq.
C. H. De Saram, Esq.

CHILAW.

N. Cook, Esq.
A. Jumeaux, Esq.

COLOMBO.

H. W. Gillman, Esq.
F. J. De Saram, Esq.
J. L. De Silva, Esq.
J. Donnan, Esq.
J. A. Perera, Esq.. Maha Modliar

COLOMBO AND CALTURA.

A. B. Mason, Esq.

GALLE.

D. Blyth, Esq.
C. P. Walker, Esq.
R. Temple, Esq.
H. Nevill, Esq.

HAMBANTOTTE.

N. De Silva Wijesinhe, Esq.

JAFFNA.

G. W. Templer, Esq.
G. A. Hole, Esq.
H. Pole, Esq.
P. Selby, Esq.
J. Morphew, Esq.
L. F. Kelly, Esq.
F. Dickson, Esq.
J. Simpson, Esq.

KANDY.

J. Braybrooke, Esq.
J. A. Bell, Esq.
F. Buchanan, Esq.
H. Clarke, Esq.
H. Liston, Esq.
A. McInnes, Esq.
E. G. Smedley, Esq.
T. W. R. Davids, Esq.
A. Fraser, Esq.
T. L. Gibson, Esq.
W. Grant, Esq.
T. Berwick, Esq.
C. S. Hay, Esq.
A. Hood, Esq.
A. Lindsay, Esq.
J. McDonald, Esq.
G. Maitland, Esq.
W. Rose, Esq.
F. P. Vanhouten, Esq.
T. Steele, Esq.
W. Thompson, Esq.
J. Thwaites, Esq.
P. Vanhouten, Esq.
J. J. Garioch, Esq.

KANDY AND BADULLA.

W. Smith, Esq.
G. Dick, Esq.

KANDY AND KORNEGALLE.

W. F. Lindesay, Esq.
R. Reid, Esq.
A. Mainwaring, Esq.
H. C. Caulfeild, Esq.

Digitized by Google

KORNEGALLE.
R. Reid, Esq.
F. R. Saunders, Esq.
R. Massie, Esq.
S. Jayetilleke, Esq.

KEGALLA.
J. A. H. De Saram, Esq.

MULLATIVOE.
C. R. Curgenven, Esq.

COLOMBO, NEGOMBO AND KEGALLA.
T. W. R. Davids, Esq.

MANAAR.
W. C. Twynam, Esq.
D. J. M. Patchico, Esq.

MATELLE.
T. Morgan, Esq.
J. H. De Saram, Esq.

P. H. Alven, Esq.
R. J. Chippendall, Esq.
C. Forbes, Esq.

MATURA.
C. G. Bury, Esq.
L. F. Liesching, Esq.
T. F. Morgan, Esq.
G. W. Paterson, Esq.

MATURATTA.
Captain T. Jackson

NEGOMBO.
A. Y. Adams, Esq.
G. Stewart, Esq.
J. Mendis, Esq.

PUTLAM.
C. G. Vandersmagt, Esq.

RATNAPOORA
W. Webster, Esq.
D. Mitchell, Esq.

A. Sinclair, Esq.
G. S. Williams, Esq.

TANGALLE.
C. G. Bury, Esq.
E. Elliott, Esq.

TRINCOMALIE.
A. H. Rosemalecocq, Esq.

UPPER & LOWER DOOMBERA.
C. A. Murray, Esq.

NORTH-WESTERN, EASTERN, NORTHERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.
J. H. De Saram, Esq.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.
A. Campbell, Esq.

HAPPOTELLA.
P. W. Conolly, Esq.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

(ALL WHOSE SALARIES AMOUNT TO £ 100 AND UPWARDS, OR WHO ARE PRINCIPAL CLERKS OF OFFICES, COURTS, &C. ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS LIST.)

His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight, Governor ... ... £ 7,000
H. C. Stewart Esq. Private Secy. 300
Capt. the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, 6th (Inniskilling Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp. £575 7 6 including allowances.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hon'ble W. C. Gibson, Colonial Secretary £2,000
F. B. Templer, Principal Asst. 1,000
J. Swan Esq. Second Asst. 600
[Acting First Asst. 800]
Writers—Messrs. J. W. Gibson, A. Mainwaring, A. Jumeaux, R. Reid, P. W. Conolly, A. B. Mason, T. W. R. Davids, A. R. Dawson, C. A. Murray, F. C. Fisher, C. E. D. Pennycuick, J.B. Pilkington, E. Byrde, G.W. Withers, and T. M. O'Brien, £200 each.
[*Note*—When any of these Writers hold acting appointments in the Civil Service they receive £300 each.]
CLERKS:—C. Dickman, Esq. (Chief Clerk) 300*l*; 1st Clerk, J. N. Keith 180*l*; 2nd A. H. Lourensz 180*l*; 3rd E. Ball 160*l*; 4th D. C. Meier 150*l*; R. A. Brohier 140*l*; H. Askey 120*l*; H. G. Kelaart 110*l*; S. P. Foenander 110*l*; J. W. Misso 100*l*; W. Raffel 100*l*.

Maha Modliar:—J. A. Perera Modliar £ 250
Interpreter and Chief Translator—L. De Zoysa Modliar 180
Malabar do.—M. A. Mutukisna Modliar 140
Translator and Petition Clerk—J. H. Perera Modliar 120
Record-keeper:—J. R. Blake 200

PRINTING BRANCH.
Government Printer—W. Skeen, Esq. 500
Assistant do. [on leave] W. H. Herbert 200
Head Printer—J. D. A. Abeyesinghe Mohandram 100
Overseers and Readers:—J. Fonseka 100
E. Lockhart Do. 100

General Treasury.

Treasurer—Hon'ble G. Vane 1500
CLERKS:—G. Wendt, Esq. (Chief Clerk) 300
1st Clerk J. Beven 180*l*; 2nd W. H. De Vos 170*l*; 3rd S. W. Ide 140*l*; 4th E. J. Doebbratsz 130*l*; 5th C. A. De Waas 120*l*; 6th J. W. Jansz 110*l*; 7th F. D. Koelmeyer 110*l*; Cashier—S. M. C. L. Marikar Modliar 250*l*.

Digitized by Google

Audit Office.

Auditor General &c.—Hon'ble R. J. Callander £1,500.

Assistant Auditor General—J. Kriekenbeek Esq. ... £ 350

CLERKS—Messrs. J. A. Van Langenberg, (Chief Clerk) £250, 2nd Clerk J. F. Meier £180, 3rd M. E. Mack £160, 4th J. P. Siebel £150, 5th C. S. Keith £130, 6th J. M. Fernando £110, 7th M. C. De Zilva £100, 8th H. E. De Zilva £100.

Surveyor General's Department.

Captain A. B. Fyers, R. E., Surveyor General, £1,200.

ASSISTANT SURVEYORS.

W. R. Noad, Esq., 375*l*, (half salary, on leave).

J. Winzer, Esq., 650*l*., Kandy.

G. A. Vetch, Esq., 600*l*., Newara Eliya.

J. J. Grinlinton, Esq., 550*l*., and 150*l*. provisional, Colombo.

H. C. Park, Esq., 500*l*., Badulla.

J. E. Daveran, Esq., 450*l*., Dumbara.

J. O'Donnell, Esq., 400*l*., Colombo.

T. J. Reynolds, Esq., 300*l*., Sabaragamuwa.

J. Stoddart, Esq., Acting, 150*l*., and 159*l*. 13s. 9d. provisional, Galle.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.

Field:

WESTERN PROVINCE.—Assistant Surveyors: J. J. Grinlinton, Colombo Office, in charge of Surveys in Western and Northern Provinces; J. O'Donnell, Colombo; T. J. Reynolds, Sabaragamuwa.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURVEYORS:—H. L. Still, 319*l*. 7s. 6d., examining Temple Land Contract Surveys(on leave): G.H. Symonds, 319*l*. 7s 6d., Raigam Korle; D. G. Mantell, 319*l*, 7s. 6d., Pasdum Korle; W. Leitch, 319*l*. 7s 6d., Sina Korle; E. W. Francke, 273*l*. 15s., Alutkur and Hapitigam Korles; S. D. Thwaites, 273*l*. 15s.. Walallawitte Korles Western and Southern Provinces; G. Burton, 273*l*. 15s., Colombo; A. W. Green, 273*l*. 15s.. Hewagam Korle; H. M. Finch, 273*l*. 15s., Colombo; C. Wren, 273*l*. 15s.. Kalutara; J. Mantell, 228*l*. 2s 6d., Sabaragamuwa, (assisting Mr. Still); E. F. Caldera, 128*l*. 10s., Pasdun Korle; J. E. Rodrigues, 182*l*, 10s., Kadawata Korle, Sabaragamuwa; C. Francke, 182*l*. 10s., Salpitty Korle; C. P. Martinus, 182*l*. 10s., Colombo; J. Jayesinghe, 182*l*. 10s., Colombo; W. Coulter, 136*l*. 17s. 6d., Raigam Korle.

Lieutenant C. Woodward, R. E., 273*l*. 15s., Specially employed at Colombo.

CENTRAL PROVINCE:—Assistant Surveyors, J. Winzer, Kandy, in charge of Surveys in Kandy, and Matala Districts, Central Province, and of the North-Western Province; J. E. Daveran, Dumbara; G. A. Vetch, Newara Eliya, in charge of Surveys in Newara Eliya and Badulla Districts; H. C. Park, Badulla.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE:—Sub-Assistant Surveyor, X. S. Daniels, 228*l*. 2s. 6d., Chilaw.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE:—Acting Assistant Surveyor, J. Stoddart, Galle, in charge of Surveys in Southern Province.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURVEYORS:—J. W. Robertson, 319*l*. 7s. 6d., Matara; W. Stoddart, 228*l*. 2s. 6d. Baddagama; R. B. Young, 182*l*. 10s, Baddagama.

EASTERN PROVINCE:—Sub-Assistant Surveyors:—W. Rutherford, £319 7s. 6d., Batticaloa, in charge of Surveys in Eastern Province; H. H. De Koning, 228*l*. 2s. 6d., Batticaloa; G. Stephens, 91*l*. 5s. Batticaloa; D. A. Godwin, 73*l*. Batticaloa; G. W. Collette, 54*l* 15s., Batticaloa.

NORTHERN PROVINCE:—Sub-Assistant Surveyor:—G. B. Capper, 273*l*. 15s., Jaffna.

Office:

ACCOUNTANT, REGISTRARS, CLERKS, &c.—Mr. J. H. E. Gomes, 250*l*., Accounts; J. L. K. Vandort, 150*l*., Clerk; R. G. Fernando. 140*l*., Registrar of Title Plans; W. Ladd, 110*l*., Storekeeper; E. Ohlmus, 73*l*, Registrar of Field Plans; D. C. de. Silva 54*l*. 15s., Clerk.

COMPUTERS:—Mr. J. Price 319*l*. 7s. 6d., Trigonometrical Computations; C. VanCuylenberg, 100*l*. Computing Areas; E. Joseph, 90*l*. Do.

WESTERN AND NORTHERN PROVINCES PLANS:—Messrs. F. Foenander, 228*l*. 2s. 6d., W. A. Dharmaratne, 100*l*. M. D. Coorey, 127*l*. B.

Digitized by Google

Van Rooyen, 91*l.* 5s., A. Annamalai, 54*l.* 15s., E. Rode, 27*l.* 7s. 6d., J. H. Peris, 54*l.* 15s.,

CENTRAL AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE PLANS:—Messrs. C. Van Rooyen, 228*l.* 2s. 6d., C. De Saram, 73*l.*, W. D. Fernando, 54*l.* 15s., E. Koelman, 36*l.* 10s.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PROVINCE PLANS:—Messrs. A. Perera, 127*l.* 15s J. P. de Fransz, 127*l.* 15s. G. L. A. Dharmeratne, 54*l.* 15s., E. Ludikens, 54*l.* 15s., R. H. Peries, 27*l.* 7s. 6.

PREPARATIONS OF TITLE PLANS:—Messrs. J. W. de Waas, 200*l.* G. Rode, 127*l.* 15s., C. E. Wallbeoff, 91*l.* 5s., E. DeRun, 91*l.* 5s., J. M. de Zilva, 91*l.* 5s., R. Corner, 73*l.*, J. S. de Silva, 73*l.*, R. Franciscus, 54*l.* 15s., M. Ekenaike, 54*l.* 15s, J. Wanagasooria, 54*l.* 15s., H. R. Peries, 54*l.* 15s.,

PREPARATIONS OF TEMPLE LAND PLANS:—Messrs. W. de Abrew, 90*l.* M. Rodrigoe, 91*l.* 5s,, F. Fonseka, 73*l.*, J. R. de Silva, 54*l.* 15s., A. de Silva, 27*l.* 7s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Messrs. H. Leembruggen, 100*l.*, J. E. de Zilva, 127*l.* 15s., J. Panditesekere, 73*l.*, C. de Silva, 54*l.* 15s.

TOWN INSPECTOR:—Mr. F. A. Prins 150*l*

Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads Department.

T. Skinner, Esq., Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads £1,500.

J. A. Caley, Esq., Office Assistant, (on leave, half pay,) £375.

A. Folkard, Esq., Office Assistant (Acting) £675 (and £100 for superintending Government Factory.)

R. Tatham, Esq., Financial Assistant 750*l.*

R. G. Burne, Esq., Second do. do. 400*l.*

J. G. Smither, Esq., Architect £750.

Captain J. A. Wilkinson Officer Superintending *Pioneers*, £600.

PROVINCIAL ASSISTANTS:—H. Byrne, Esq., Western Province, 1000*l*; H. A. Evatt, Esq., Central Province North, (on leave half pay) 500*l*; J. F. Churchill Esq., Do. Acting 900*l*; A. Campbell, Esq., Central Province South 800*l*; J. D. Young, Esq., Southern Do, Acting 700*l*; R. A. Sperling, Esq., North western Province Acting 500*l*; P. Cummins, Esq., Northern Province Acting 500*l*; W. G. Hall, Esq.. Kandy Road Officer 600*l*.

DRAFTSMEN AND FRAMERS OF ESTIMATES:—W. Bryan, Esq., Western Province 400*l*; F. Vine. Esq., Northern Province 400*l*; J. Wormald, Esq., Central Do, North 400*l*; G. Plaice Esq., Central Do. South 400*l*; J. Ashton, Esq., Southern Do. 400*l*; C. Prime, Esq., North Western Province 400*l*.

SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS:—E. Dalton, Esq., Trincomalie 400*l*; T. Gordon, Jaffna, £200; S. J. Perera, Esq., Negombo Acting 200*l*; Captain H. M. Oldfield, Navalpittia 400*l*; S. Rehe, Esq., Batticaloa 350*l*; J. A. Arniel, Esq., Badulla 350*l*; M. Wellopullev Esq., Ratnapoora 300*l*; H. Forrest, Esq., Matela 300*l*; F. RosemaleCocq Esq., Chilaw 300*l*; J. Robertson Esq., Anuradjapura 300*l*; J. E. Case, Esq., Hambantota 300*l*; R. MacBride, Esq., Puttalam 300*l*; H. J. Deslandes Esq., Ambalangoda 300*l*; K. Coxe, Esq., 300*l*; J. F. Stewart Esq., Haldamulle 250*l*; H. C. Christopher, Esq., 250*l*; E. Fretsz, Esq., Avisawela 200*l*; M. De Fonseka, Modeliar, Caltura 200*l*; J. M. P. Peris, Esq., Matura 200*l*.

PIONEER OFFICERS:—S. Willoughby, Esq., 236*l*; A. G. Brown, Esq., 236*l*; R. D. Ormsby, Esq., 236*l*; J. F. Horsfall, Esq., 236*l*; R. Carry, Esq., 236*l*; M. Sherman, Esq., 236*l*; J. Elliott, Esq., 236*l*; R. S. Mathias, Esq., 236*l*; F. Armstrong, Esq., 236*l*; J. Ameresekera, 230*l*; H. E. Reyne., Esq., 236*l*; C. Petteperumal Esq., 236*l*; A. Goonewardene, Esq., 236*l*; J. F. Coulson, Esq., 236*l*; Edmund Fuller, Esq., 236*l*; Colin Macaulay, Esq., 236*l*; H. Irwine, Esq., 236*l*; Sidney Fuller, Esq., 236*l*; E. Giles, Esq., 236*l*; R. S. Jelly, Esq., 236*l*.

M. J. Manning, Esq., Superintending Officer 6s. 6d. per diem; F. Cummins, Esq., Tracing Officer 17s. 6d. per diem; Mr. G. Fernando Sub-surveyor 6s. do.

Mr. H. E. Misso, Head Clerk 200*l*; Mr. C. A. Mack 2nd Clerk 140*l*; Mr. A. C. Savapathy 3rd Clerk Do. 120*l*; Mr. P.

Digitized by Google

Landsberger 4th Do. 110*l*; Mr. J. G. Weinman, Examiner of Estimates 120*l*; Mr. P. Pronk, Clerk of Stores 100*l*; Mr. J. A. Franciscus, Head Draftsman, 160*l*; Mr. R. Vandort 1st Clerk Pioneer Branch 100*l*.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY :—A. Folkard, Esq., Superintending Engineer Allowance 100*l*. H. A. Larkum, Esq., Engineer-in-charge on leave half pay 200*l*; Mr. P. H. Misso, Assistant in charge 200*l*; Sinna Markar, Master Mason, 100*l*.

Customs Department.

Western & North Western Provinces.

T. B. Stephen Esq. Pl. Collector, (half-salary on leave) 600*l*.
J. Parsons Esq. Actg. Principal Collr. half-salary two offices 1,000*l*.
W. D. Wright Esq Depy. Collr. and Landg. Surveyor 800*l*.
F. C. Willisford Esq. Actg. Landg. Surveyor 525*l*.
CLERKS—H. A. Krickenbeck Esq. Chief-Clerk 300*l*, P. Mellonius 180*l*, J. W. Schokman 120*l*.
Cashier—P. Canjemanaden Modlr. 180*l*.
Out-door Department:—Senior Landg. Waiter, J. W. Marshall Esq. 250*l*.
2nd Landg. Wtr. Mr. A. C. Aldons 170*l*.
3rd Landg. Wtr. Mr. A. L. Ramenaden 130*l*.
4th Landg. Wtr. Mr. O. Mack 100*l*.
OUT-PORTS—Kalutara Mr. H. Bartholomeusz Sub Collector 110*l*.
Beruwale—(Barberyn) Mr. F. P. Fretsz do. 130*l*.
Negombo—Mr. W. E. Gratien do 160*l*.
Kalpitiya—Mr. H Speldewinde do. 120*l*.

Southern Province.

W. Halliley Esq. Collector—on leave half-salary 350*l*.
R. W. D. Moir Esq, Actg. do. half-salary two offices 650*l*.
C. E. D. Pennycuick Esq. Actg. Landing and Tide Surveyor 300*l*.
Clerks—Mr. A. F. Joseph 1st Clerk 140*l*. Mr. L. Jansz 100*l*.
Landing Waiter Mr. F. D. Perera 110*l*.
Ballapitti Modara—Mr. A. C. Anthonisz 110*l*.

Northern Province.

P. A. Dyke Esq. Collector.
F. Dickson Esq. Actg. Asst. Collector 400*l* (2 offices, at Trincomalie as Asst. Collr.)
Point Pedro—Mr. J. Vanzyl Sub-Collector 200*l*.
Kangaisentorre—Mr. E. Rockwood Sub Colr. 110*l*.
Mannar—Mr. G. Leembruggen Sub-Collector 100*l*.
Pesalle & Vengalle—Mr. George Jan Sub-Colr. 100*l*.

Eastern Province.

H. O'Grady Esq. Collector.
H. H. Varian Esq. Actg. Asst. Collector half-salary 175*l*, and difference 125*l*, to make up to 300*l*. according to Govt. Minute.

Master Attendant's Department.

J. Donnan Esq., Master Attendant,—Colombo, (on leave half salary) £250.
Assistant—B. De Waas, Esq. £135.

GALLE.

D. Blyth Esq., Master Attendant £500

TRINCOMALIE.

H. H. Varian Esq, (acting) 300

Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradenia.

G. H. K. Thwaites, Esq., F. L.S., *Director* £450.
Mr. W. MacNicoll, *Superintendent of the Cinchona Garden at Hakgalla*, £75, (on leave half salary.)

Loan Office.

French Gray Esq., Secretary £300
Mr. Gray gets an allowance of 7s. 6d per diem as Superintendent of the Stamping Department.)
Head Clerk—Mr H. De Vos £120.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon'ble G. Vane—Chief Commissioner.
„ R. J. Callander, R. Cayley Esq. } Commissioners.

Central School Commission.

Hon'ble W. C. Gibson, *President*.
Members :—C. P. Layard Esq., J. A. Martensz Esq., Rev. J. Scott.
Additional Members—Hon'ble G. Vane and Major T. Skinner.
Three seats are vacant—viz. Clergyman of the Church of England,—Colonial Chaplain of the Church of Scotland,—and Roman Catholic member.

OFFICERS.

W. J. Sendall, Esq., Inspector £250 (on leave, half salary.)
G. Stewart Esq., Acting do., two Offices £450.
Rev. J. B. H. Bailey, Secretary, £200.
Mr. J. Garth, Sub-Inspector, £150.
Mr. H. Thomasz, Clerk 100.

Digitized by Google

Post Office Department.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, COLOMBO.

W. Barton, Esq.—Postmaster General absent on leave 400*l.*
H. Trotter, Acting Do. 400*l.*
H. Trotter, Inspector (half salary) 225*l.*
H. De Boer, Chief Clerk 150*l.*
A. E. Bartholomeusz Second do. 120*l.*
G. R. Frida, Accountant 100*l.*

Southern Province.

C. P. G. De Vos Deputy Postmaster General ... 300*l.*
C. P. G. De Vos, Packet Agent 100*l.*
T. H. Shaw, Chief Clerk 100*l.*

Central Province.

C. C. Durnford, Deputy Post Master General ... 300
J. Fernando, Chief Clerk 120*l*

Eastern Province.

H. E O'Grady, Deputy Post Master General.

Northern Province.

P. A. Dyke, Deputy Post Master General.

North Western Province.

E. N. Atherton, Deputy Post Master General.

Government Agents' Department.

Western Province.

C. P. Layard Esq. Govt. Agent £1,500
G. W. Paterson Esq. Asst. Agent (Actg. District Judge Matara) 525
A. R. Dawson Esq. Acting do. 300
CLERKS—Messrs. J. B. Raux, Senr., (Head Clerk) 250; 2nd A. R. Ginger 160; 3rd P. G. De Zilva 140; 4th C. Fereira 130.
Shroff—F. D. Livera Modliar 180
Clerk (Charitable & Education) B. Kahle 100
MODLIAR of the Attapattu—C. Dias Modliar 180
Salpitty Korle—N. De Silva Goonetilleke Modliar 100
Adikary in Cina Korle—D. H. Abeyesekera Modliar 100
Gangebodde—D. C. H. Dias Bandarnaike Modliar 100
Hewegam Korle—D. L. M. De Silva Modliar 100
Raygam Korle—D. De Silva Gooneratne Modliar 100
Pasdoom Korle—D. Andrew Tillekeratne Modliar 100
Allutkoor Korle Northern—J. Mendis Modliar 100
Allutkoor Korle Southern—P. Dias Modliar 100
Hapitigam Korle—J. E. Perera Modliar 100
KANDYAN CHIEFS:—Dissauve of the Three Korles &c.—E. D. R. Mudianse £ 147 12 0
Registrar of Births & Marriages, Interpreter, General Thomboholder, &c. T. Mendis Mohandiram 90

RATNAPURA.

H. S. O. Russell—Asst. Government Agent... ... 800
Head Clerk—Mr. J. Schroter 90

KEGALLA.

G. E. Worthington Esq. Asst. Government Agent 600
Head Clerk—Mr. J. P. Direckze 90

North-Western Province.

E. L. Mitford Esq. (on leave half-salary) Government Agent 600
E. N. Atherton Esq. Actg. 1,000
Assistant—R. Massie Esq. Actg. 400
Clerks—Messrs. C. A. Barber (Head Clerk) 170
2d Clerk J. C. Ebert 110
Modliar & Interpreter—S. Jayetilleke 100

PUTTALAM.

W. C. Macready Esq. Actg. Asst. Agent 700
Head Clerk—Mr. S. V. Godlieb 130
Shroff—D. Gone Wijayah 100
Salt Storekeeper—M Muttukistnapulley 120
Superintendent of Salt—Mr. C. G. Vandersmagt 200
Modliar & Interpreter—D. C. W. J. Naveratne 90

Southern Province.

W. Morris Esq. Govt. Agent 1,400
L. F. Lee Esq. Acting Asst. Agent 400
Clerks—Messrs. H. F. Jansz (Head Clerk) 200; H. Bogaars 170; E. A. Rose 110; C. W. Jansz 100.
Shroff—(vacant,) 140
Interpreter &c.—N. De Silva Wijeysinhe Modliar 140

MATARA.

L. F. Liesching, Act. Asst. Agent 600
Head Clerk—Mr. A. Hawardt 110
Modliar & Interpreter—A. B. D. Z. R. Wickremeratne Modlr. 80

HAMBANTOTA.

J. W. W. Birch Esq. Act. Asst. Agent 800
Head Clerk—Mr. W. Jansz 130

Digitized by Google

	£
Interpreter—B. H. Mootaliph Modliar	90
Shroff—Mr. H. De Silva	100
Salt Superintendent—Mr. J. L. Kellar ...	150
Storekeeper—Mr. W. C. Boultjens	100
Eastern Province.	
H. E. O'Grady Esq Government Agent (On leave half salary)	600
Capt. Varian, Acting Assistant.	
Clerks—Messrs. R. B. Holgate (Head Clerk) 170; 2nd, G. F. Vanderhoeven 110; 3rd, W. F. Williams 100.	
Chief Modliar—P. M. Canageratne Modliar	90
Shroff—W. Tambapulle Modl.	80
BATTICALOA.	
R. W. T. Morris Esq. Assistant Agent	800
Head Clerk—Mr. C. H. Cadenski	130
Shroff—W. Alegakoon	60
Modliar and Interpreter—A. De Zilva Modliar	80
Northern Province.	
P. A. Dyke Esq. Govt. Agent	1,500
G. W Templer Esq. Actg. Asst. Agent ...	400
Clerks—Messrs. A. Eleantomby Head Clerk 160; S. Mervin 110; H. Koch 100.	
Shroff (Vacant)	120
General Storekeeper—J. Ollegasagrampulle	100
1st Interpreter—Saverimutto Modliar ...	120
MANNAR.	
W. C. Twynam Esq. Asst. Agent	800
Head Clerk—Mr. P. De Hoedt	90
Interpreter and Translator—M. Arolampelan	70
Adigar of Manaar Island—D. J. M. Patcheco	80
MULLAITTIVU.	
C. R. Curgenven Esq. Assistant Agent	600
Clerk—M. Modliar Canavodypulle	80
Interpreter—S. Tambemotte	50
ANURADHAPURA.	
H. Pole Esq. Actg. Asst. Agent	700
1st Clerk—Mr. J. Rodrigo	130
Interpreter &c.—B. Mendis Modlr.	100
Central Province.	
P. W. Braybrooke, Esq.	1500
Æ. A. King Esq., Acting Asst. Agent	400
CLERKS:—Messrs. W. Britain, (Head Clerk) £250, J. A. Ebert £180, C. Van Langenberg £150, H. C. De Silva £130, G. A. Poulier £120, J. de Alwis £110.	
Modliar and Interpreter:—M. Goonetilleke Modliar	180
Shroff, D. D. Goonetilleke Modlr.	140
Native Chiefs:—Rettemahatmeya of Upper Doombera, H. Mudianse	72
Do Udepalate, P. Banda	72
Do. Udunuwara, Dissanaike Mudianse	72
Do. Yattenuwara, Paranatala Mudianse	72
Do. Lower Doombera, Hallangoda Lokoo Banda	72
Do. Hewahette Megodetia, K. Mudianselagey Appoohamy	72
Do, Upper Bulatgame, D. Kiry Banda	72
Do. Tumpane, Gallegedera Mudianse	72
Do. Harrispatto, N. Mudianselagey Banda	72
BADULLA.	
W. E. T. Sharpe, Esq., Acting Assistant Agent	700
Head Clerk, Mr. A. Oorloff	110
Interpreter, B. W. Jayesekere Modliar	80
Native Chiefs:—Rattemahatmeya of Udukinde, Devittottewelle Banda	72
Do. Yattekinde, G. Banda	72
Do. Wellewaya, Doombewena Banda	72
Do. Addl. do. D. Appohamy	72
Do. of Veyaluwa, &c. H Lokoo Banda	72
Do. Bintenne, R. S. M. Banda	72
Do. Wellasse, B. J. Banda	72
NUWARA ELIYA.	
C. F. H. L. Liesching, Esq., Asst. Agent [Actg. District Judge, Batticaloa.]	450
F. B. Templer, Esq., Acting Clerk. Mr. J. W. F. Bartholomeusz	110
Interpreter, J. C. Wijesinhe Mohandiram	90
Native Chiefs:—Rattemahatmeya of Kotmalie, Wellegedere Kiry Banda	72
Do. Upper Hewahetta do. Ukko Banda	72
Do. Wallapanne, Dangamme Lokoo Banda	72
MATALA.	
R. C. Pole, Esq., Acting Asst. Agent	525
Clerk. Mr. E. Vanderwall	100
Native Chiefs:—Rattemahatmeya of Matelia South, T. Mudianse	72

Digitized by Google

	£
Rattemahatmeya of Matela North,	
D. Wahale Mudianse	72
Do. East, D. Banda	72

Temple Lands Commission.

Commissioners: P. W. Braybrooke, Esq. (ex Officio)	
W. H. Wodehouse, Esq.	600
Clerk and Interpreter. G. A. Seneweratne	120

Judicial Establishments.

Supreme Court.

The Hon'ble Sir Ed. Shepherd Creasy, Kt., Chief Justice	£ 2500
Private Secretary—M. W. Tocke, Esquire	270
The Hon'ble Christopher Temple, Senior Puisne Justice	1800
Private Secretary—F. J. De Saram, Esquire Jr.	180
The Hon'ble Charles Stewart, Second Puisne Justice	1800
Private Secretary—J. S. Drieberg, Esquire	180

Vice Admiralty Court.

Chief Justice,—Judge.
Queen's Advocate, for the Crown.
W. J. Carver, Registrar.

Queen's Advocate's Office.

The Hon'ble R. F. Morgan, Queen's Advocate	1500
Head Clerk—Mr. F. D. Alvis	250
Interpreter—C. De Silva	80
Deputy for the Midland Circuit, O. W. C. Morgan, Esq.	400
do. Northern do.—H. F. Mutukisna	400
do. Southern do. Actg., L. Nell, Esquire	300
do North-Western—G. F. Nell, Esq.	300

Deputy Queen's Advocate's Office.

T Berwick, Esq. D. Q. A. [Acting District Judge of Kandy]	1100
R. Cayley, Esquire, Acting.	500
Clerk—Mr. G. De Silva Mohandiram	70

Registrar of the Supreme Court.

W. J. Carver, Esq., Registrar	600
W. M. Conderlag, Esq. Deputy	350
J. R. Loos, Second Deputy	300
1st Clerk—Mr. J. E. Vanderstraaten	140
Interpreter—A. De Silva Modl.	120
Malabar do. Mr. A. Mills	80

District Courts.

Colombo.

	£
George Lawson, Esquire—District Judge, Colombo	1200
Mr. G. H. Anthonisz, Secretary	200
Mr. J. W. Mack—Clerk	130
Interpreter—J. L. Perera Modliar	120
Malabar do. C. A. J. Ondatjee do.	80

Kandy.

T. L. Gibson, Esq. (on leave half salary) District Judge	600
T. Berwick, Esq. Actg. (two offices)	1100
Mr. G. Wambeek, Secretary	180
D. A. Wijekoon Modliar, 1st Clerk	130
2nd do. (Vacant.)	110
Interpreter—M. Wickremesekere Modliar	120
Malabar do. C. J. Mutukisna Modliar	90

Kurunegalla.

F. R. Saunders, Esq, Acting District Judge	700
Mr. J. V. Daniels, Secretary	160
Interpreter—J. De Silva	80

Kegalla.

J. A. H. De Saram, District Judge	600
Clerk—Mr. J. V. Daniel	110

Badulla.

T. C. Power, Esq., District Judge	600
J. R. Wickremesekere Modliar, Secretary	160
Clerk—A. Perera	90
Interpreter—M. Samerasekera Modliar	80
Malabar do. A. M. Jayman Modliar	80

Ratnapura.

P. A. Templer, Esq., Acting District Judge	525
Mr. J. G. Schumaker, Secretary	110
Interpreter, C. Othman Lebbe Markar	107

Negombo.

A. Y. Adams, District Judge, (on leave half salary)	300
G. Stewart, Esq., Acting,	525
Secretary, D. J. Abayratna, Modliar	100
Head Clerk, Mr. H. W. Direksze	80
Interpreter, L. E Perera, Modliar	80

Kalutara.

C. H. De Saram, Esq., District Judge	800
Secretary, Mr. W. F. Morriss	140
1st Clerk, Mr. W. J. Ebert	90
Interpreter, Mr. Perera, Modliar	80

Digitized by Google

	£
Galle.	
C. P. Walker, Esq., District Judge	1200
Secretary, Mr. J. H. de Zilva	180
Head Clerk, C. B. Bogaars	120
Interpreter, P. D. Serewardene, Modliar	100
Malabar Interpreter, A. Sinne Mohamed, Modliar	80
Matara.	
G. W. Paterson, Esq., Acting District Judge	525
Secretary, Mr. P. E. G. Jansz	110
Interpreter, L. F. Obeysekere, Mohandram	80
Additional District Judge, T. F. Morgan Esq.	300
Interpreter, A. F. Obeysekere	60
Tangalla.	
E. Elliott, Esq. Acting District Judge	525
Secretary, D. Ekenaike, Modliar	100
Interpreter, Mr. A. D. S. Wijesinhe	80
Chilaw.	
F Jayetilleke, Esq., District Judge	600
Secretary, Mr. B. Crispeyn	100
Interpreter, Mr. J. S Mills	80
Mannar.	
W. C. Twynam, Esq., District Judge	800
Secretary, Mr. J. F. Hunter,	90
Interpreter, V. Modliar Anthoney Pulle	70
Mullaittivu.	
C. R. Curgenven, District Judge, &c.	600
Nuwarakalaviya.	
H. Pole, Esq., Acting District Judge	700
Secretary, Mr. H. C. Brechman	100
Interpreter, Mr. A. E. Parangama	80
Jaffna.	
J. Morphew, Esq., District Judge	1000
Secretary, Mr. J. E. Nolan	120
Interpreter, Mr. S. Pooverayesinghe Modliar	80
Trincomalee.	
A. H. Roosmalecocq, Esq., District Judge	800
Secretary, Mr. G. F. Colomb	120
Interpreter, S. Myvagampulle, Modliar	70
Batticaloa.	
C. F. H. L. Leisching, Esq., Acting District Judge	450
Secretary, M. Canaganayegan, Modliar	110
Interpreter, Mr. D. Stoner	70

Courts of Requests and Police Courts.

	£
Colombo.	
H. W. Gillman, Esq, Commissioner,	£600
Clerk—Mr. J. A. Vandort	110
Interpreter—D. Wijesinha Mohandiram	80
Malabar do—Mr. H. A. David	70
D. E. De Saram, Esq., Police Magis.	600
Clerk—Mr. E. L. De Zilva	110
Interpreter—A. P. Jayesinha Modliar	80
Malabar do—S. C. Weerappa	80
Panadura.	
A. Mason, Esq, Commissioner and Police Magistrate	300
Clerk—Mr. J. F. Nugara	90
Interpreter—A. Goonewardene Modlr.	80
Avisawella and Pasyalla.	
T. W. R. Davids, Esq. Commissioner and Police Magistrate	300
Clerk—Mr. F. F. T. LaBrooy	90
Interpreter—P. Perera, Mohandiram	70
Clerk at Kegalla—Mr. R. A. Beekmeyer	90
Interpreter—P. Perera, Modliar	80
Kandy.	
T. Steele, Esq., Commr. & P. Mag.	600
Clerk—Mr. A. R. Shaw	110
Interpreter—D. D. Wijeysinghe, Mod.	90
Malabar do—A. Casie Chetty, Mod.	90
Kurunegalla.	
A. Mainwaring, Esq., Jt. Commr. and Police Magistrate	300
Clerk—Mr. P. P. De Zilva	60
Upper and Lower Dumbera.	
C. A. Murray, Esq., Acting Commr. and Polic Magistrate	300
Clerks—J. A. Wijesinha and C. S. Seigertz, each	84
Interpreter—J. Wickremesekera	72
Matale and Dambulla.	
J. H. De Saram, Esq., Acting Commissioner and Police Magistrate	400
Clerk—G. Wijeykoon, Mohandiram	90
Interpreter—A. W. De Silva, Mohan.	80
Clerk & Interpreter, Dambulla—Mr. A. Palawandrum	100
Gampola.	
E. G. Smedley, Esq., Acting Commr. and Police Magistrate	450
Clerk—Mr. C. S. Biddell	90
Interpreter—Mr. H. Martyn	80
Nuwara Eliya.	
C. F. H. L. Liesching, Esq., Commr. and Police Magistrate, ...	450
Clerk—Mr. T. P. Moldrech	90
Harispattu.	
R. Reid, Esq. Acting Commissioner and Police Magistrate	300

Digitized by Google

	£
Clerk—Mr, F. C. Daniels	90
Interpreter—Mr. F. Goonetilleke	80
HAPUTALE.	
Evan Byrde, Esq., Acting Commr. and Police Magistrate	300
BALLEPITTEMODERA.	
H. Nevill, Esq., Acting Commissioner and Police Magistrate	300
Clerk—D. A. De Alwis, Mohan.	90
Interpreter—R. L. Goonawardene	80
GALLE.	
R. Temple, Esq., Acting Commr. and Police Magistrate	525
Clerk—Mr. A. M. Ismail	100
Interpreter—D. S. Dias Ederesinghe	100
HAMBANTOTA.	
T. Steele, Esq., Acting Commr. and Police Magistrate (as well as Asst. Agent)	700
Clerk—Mr. W. L. J. Marikar	90
KALPITIYA.	
W. S. Boake, Esq., Acting Commr. and Police Magistrate	300
Clerk—Mr. E. E. Godlieb	90
Interpreter—Mr. H. Lodewyck	80
PUTTALAM.	
W. C. Macready Esq—Commissioner and P. M. [See Agents.]	
Clerk—Mr. J. M. De Rosayro	80
Interpreter—Mr. P. G. Fernando	75
JAFFNA.	
F. C. Fisher, Esq. Act. Commissioner and P. M.	400
Clerk—Mr. H. U. Bartholomeusz	90
Interpreter—Mr. A. MacFarlane	70
POINT PEDRO.	
James Simpson Esq., Act Commissioner and P. M.	300
Clerk—Mr. E. Rodgers	70
Interpreter—Mr. T. C. Canegeratne	50
CHAVAKACHERRIE.	
W. S Murray, Esq. Act. Commissioner and P. M.	300
Clerk—Mr. Henry Modder	70
Interpreter—P. Mudliar Ellengeyer	50
KAITS.	
J. B. Pilkington, Esq. Commissioner and P. M.	300
Clerk—Mr. B. C. Roelofsz	70

Education.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE & COLOMBO ACADEMY.	
Principal—Revd. B. Boake, B. A.	600
Contingency,	150
Total	750
2nd Master—J. H. Marsh Esq.	400
3rd do. G. Steward Esq. M.A. (On leave, half salary)	200
Acting C. Britto, Esq.	200
4th Master (Vacant)	400
5th do Mr. J. J. Thiedman	150
LOWER SCHOOL.	
6th Master—S. Hawkins Esq	250
7th do Mr. M. Perera	120
8th do Mr. J. Perera	100
OTHER SCHOOLS.	
Head Master St Thomas School	
Mr. J. G. Andriesen	120
do Colombo Boys' School, Mr. J. W. Spaar	120
do Kaltura School, Mr. W. F. Van Cuylenberg	120
do Negombo, Mr. A. Zoysa	100
do Pantura, do Mr. A. Parys	100
Teacher, Kurunegalle, Mr. C. de Silva	100
Mistress Girls' School at do. Miss T. Ondatjie	120
Head Master Galle, Mr. J. E. Anthonisz	250
Principal Teacher Female School, Miss E. A. Lloyd	250
Assist. Master Central School, Mr. J. R. Anthonisz	100
Female School, Jaffna—Miss E. M. Gray	200
Head Master Kandy, J. Hill Esq.	250
Female Teacher do Miss H. L. Tate	280
do 1st Asst. do. Miss H. Towell	150
1st Asst. Master Central School Kandy, Mr. R. P. Jansz	120
2nd do. do. Mr. W. Auwardt	100
Principal Teacher Colombo Girls' School, Miss E. Paltridge	250
do. Female Seminary, Mrs. C. Gray	260
Inspector of Schools, Mr. Sendall	500

Ecclesiastical Establishments.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Right Rev. Dr. Milman, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan.

The Right Rev. Dr. Claughton, Lord Bishop of Colombo, 2,000*l.*

Registrar of the Diocese—F. J. De Saram, Esq., 100*l.*

Colombo.

St. Peter's Church—The Rev. J. B. H. Bailey, Colonial Chaplain, 600*l.*

Trinity Church—The Rev. G. Schrader, S. C. L., Colonial Chaplain on leave, half-pay 300*l.*

Rev. A. P. Lovekin, M. A., Galle, Colonial Chaplain, Acting at Trinity 300*l* half salary Galle 400*l*

Total £700*l.*

Digitized by Google

St. Paul's Church—The Rev. S. W. Dias, Singhalese Colonial Chaplain. 400*l.*—Rev. S. Nicholas, Portuguese Colonial Chaplain, 30 *l.*

St. Thomas's Church—Rev. S D. J. Ondaatjie, Malabar Col. Chaplain, 250*l*

Galkisse (Christ Church) and Milagraya—The Rev. C. Sennanayeke, Singhalese Colonial Chaplain, 125*l.*

Morottoo and Coralawelle—Rev. A. Mendis, Singhalese Col. Chaplain, 125*l*

Galle.

Rev. P. Marks, M. A., Acting Colonial Chaplain, 350*l.*

Kandy.

Rev. E. Mooyart, M. A., Colonial Chaplain and Archdeacon, 700*l.*

Trincomalie.

Rev. S. O. Glenie, M. A., Colonial Chaplain 600*l*, and Officiating Clergyman to the Troops, 100*l.*

Jaffna.

Rev. E. C. Labroy, Colonial Chaplain 300*l*

Rev. R. Edwards, Chaplain, Manaar, 75*l*

Kandyan Provinces.

Rev. D. Mackenzie—Episcopal Chaplain, 150*l.*

Rev. W. Ellis—Episcopal Chaplain, Kurnegalle, 150*l.*

Rev. S. T. Taylor, Episcopal Chaplain, Matelle, 150*l.*

Nuwera Ellia.

Rev. W. F. Kelly, Colonial Chaplain, 200*l.*

Badulla.

Rev. C. De Hoedt. ..... 50*l.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Colombo.

St. Andrew's Church—Rev, C. Merson, M. A., Colonial Chaplain, 450*l.*

Kandy.

Scots' Kirk—Rev. J. Watt, M. A., Colonial Chaplain, 450*l.*

Kandyan Provinces.

Rev. H. C. Mitchell. M. A., Presbyterian Chaplain, Gampola, 150*l.**

Rev. J. Burnett, Presbyterian Chaplain Matelle, 150*l.**

†[Rev. Gerard Middleton, Presbyterian Chaplain, Badulla, 150*l.*

†Rev. J. Patterson, M. A., Presbyterian Chaplain Jaffna, 150*l.*]

---

* £150 from Government & £250 from Kandy Church Extension Society.—† £150 from Colonial Committee of Scottish Church & £250 from K. Church Extension Society.

DUTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Colombo.

Wolfendahl Church.—Rev. A. Young M. A., Colonial Chaplain, 450*l.*

Galle.

Revd. J. K. Clarke, Col. Chaplain, 450*l.*

Medical Department.

W. P. Charsley Esq. M. D., P. C. M. O. and Inspector Genl. of Hospitals Colombo,	£1,200
P. D. Anthonisz Esq. M. D., Col. Surgeon, Galle.	600
H. Dickman Esq. (L. M. & S. Bengal College) Do., Kandy	600
J. Loos Esq. M. D, Col. Surgeon, Jaffna	500
1st Clerk—Mr. H. Vandort	130
F. W. Willisford Esq. M. D. Superintendent of Vaccination, Colombo	90
Horse Allowance	36

ASSISTANT COLONIAL SURGEONS.

1ST CLASS.

Messrs. C. A. Kriekenbeek, W. C. Ondaatjie, M. Covington. J. W. Margenout, R. Andree, J T. Morgan, E. Lawson Koch, Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten, Dr. Dias, & F. Keyt, at £300 each.

2ND CLASS.

Messrs. W G. VanDort (M. D.), J. Attygalla, (M. B.), I. Gould, J. Carberry, (M. B.,) Dr. A. H. Anthonisz, Dr. S. Cowper, Dr. J. Coghill, Dr. F. A. Vandersmaght, and W. C. Rockwood, at £200 each.

3RD CLASS.

Messrs. A. E. Tap, W. A. Woutersz, T. Gill, P. H. Van Cuylenburg, J. W. Claasz, M. B. Misso, J. Cleaveland, A G. Maartensz, A. H. Toussaint—at £150 each.

Inspector of Vaccination—Mr. E. L. Toussaint £90.

Police Department.

G. W. R. Campbell Esq., Inspector General of Police	£ 1200
Provincial Superintendents—Capt. D. D. Graham, Galle, £500; Capt. H. Helsham, Kandy, £500.	
Asst. Supt. of Police, Colombo—B. De LaHarpe Esq.	180
do. Kandy, W. V. Woutersz Esq.	160
Head Clerk—Mr. D. W. Claessen	150

Inspectors:—COLOMBO.

J. D. de Silva	£ 150
J. E. Andree	120
R. C. West	100
G. A. Cramer	100

Digitized by Google

	£
J. G. Martensz	100
KANDY.	
P. L. Keegel	£ 150
N. Hogan	100
GALLE.	
J. de La Harpe	£ 120
A. F. Koch	100
BADULLA.	
H. Georgesz	£ 120
HAMBANTOTTA.	
C. T. Hindle	£ 120
JAFFNA.	
J. M. Pieris	£ 100

Fiscal's Department.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

W. W. Hume Esq., Fiscal £800
Head Clerk—J. H. Pieris, Modliar 100
Supt. of the Gaol at Wellicadde, C. J. B. Duval Esq... ... 400

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

T. E. B. Skinner, Esq., Fiscal 600
W. H. J. de Saram, Esq., Deputy Fiscal ...
Head Clerk—Mr. J. B. De Hoedt 100
Gaoler—Mr. R. Cherrington 100

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Head Clerk & Deputy Fiscal—Mr. J. E. Kellar ... 120

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

R. S. Pargiter Esq., Deputy Fiscal 300
[In the other provinces the Agents are the Fiscals.]

Inspector-General of Prisons.

The Hon'ble J. T. Fitzmaurice, Comdr. R. N. ... 1000

Colonial Store.

COLOMBO.

Captain W. J. Gorman, Colonial Storekeeper 800
C. H. Layard, Esq. Asst. do 300
Head Clerk—J. Vangeyzel 160
2nd do—J. W. Gomes 100
3rd do—W. Mortier 100
Sub-Storekeeper—S. H. Fernando 120
(Branch Stations abolished.)

Registrar General's Department.

W. J. MacCarthy Esq., Registrar General, £800
Assistant and Head Clerk—B. E. Alwis Esq. £200
1st Clerk—H. L. Ohlmus £120

District Registrars.

Kandy—G. W. Edema ...	£400
Galle—J. F. Lorenz ...	300
Kurnegala—W. H. P. De Saram	250
Kaltura—H. N. Van Cuylenberg	120
Matura—W. L. W. Ludekens	120
Badulla—D. A. Wijeyesekere	120
Batticaloa—J. B. Meerwald	120
Negombo—D. J. Perera ...	100
Ratnapura—J. Massalamany	100
Jaffna—S. J. Speldewinde ...	100
Trincomalie—J. G. De Vos	250
Manaar—J. F. Hunter ...	20
Anuradhapura—H. C. Brechman	20
Chilaw—B. Crispeyn ...	20
Tangalle—D. Ekenaike ...	100

List of the Railway Contractor's Staff.

NAMES.	DESIGNATION.	POST TOWN.
W. F. Faviell,	Contractor,	England.
J. A. Kendrew,	Manager,	Colombo
W. R. Anderson,	Inspector of Way and Works,	do
W Pringle,	Cashier,	do
Thos. Edgington,	Foreman Platelayer	do
D. Everitt,	do	Ambepussa.
Jacob Mason,	do	Polgahawela.
J. Race,	do	Kaduganawa.
W. Anderson,	do	do

Ceylon Government Railway.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

	Salary.	Allowance.
G. L. Molesworth, Director General, of Railway and also of Public Works	£1,500	£300
E. G. Strong, Chief Resdt. and Locomotive Engineer,	1,000	
E. Robinson, Finance and Traffic Manager,	1,000	

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

S. McBean, In charge of Way & Works,	£600	£ 96
J. W. Andriesz, Chief Clerk,	120	

Digitized by Google

			Good service Prem.
A. Williamson, Locomotive Foreman,		300	72
H. Jacobs,	do	270	Acting. 54
J. Jackson,	do	300	24
W. Anderson,	do	300	24
H. Mitchell,	do	300	24
J. Mitchell, Asst.	do	240	48
			Good conduct Prem.
J. Watkins, Carriage Foreman		300	36
Jas. Aitkins, Engine Driver,		240	36
W. McEwan,	do	240	36
A. Cowan,	do	216	24
P. Muir,	do	192	24
W. Wilson,	do	192	24
M. Esson,	do	192	24
R. King,	do	192	24
E. Sewell,	do	192	24
W. Williams,	do	192	24
J. Lawson,	do	192	24
R. Pitts,	do	192	24
J. Parker,	do	192	24
J. Batton,	do	192	24
J. Chonbs	do	192	24
Jno. Aitkins,	do	192	24
J. Orson,	do	192	24
J. Hogg,	do	192	24
E. McLaughlin, Fireman,		96	
W. H. Pender,	do	96	
W. J. Smith,	do	96	
L. Whylands,	do	96	
H. J. Hills,	do	96	
F. Cowie,	do	96	
F. Sakeman,	do	96	
W. Lamb,	do	96	
E. Manning,	do	96	
C. Ross,	do	96	
C. Burt,	do	96	
D. McIldows,	do	96	
J. Giele, Coppersmith,		240	
J. Wilson, Carriage Inspector,		168	Good service Prem.
W. Cankall,	do	168	24
A. Byrne, Firewood Inspector,		120	

The Good Service Premium to Foremen, is £2 per month for the first, £4 per month for the second year, and £6 per month for the 3rd year.

To Enginemen, the Good Service Premium is £2 per month for the first, and £3 per month for the second year.

The salaries of Enginemen are £14 per month for the first, £16 for the second, and £18 for the third year.

FINANCE & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.	Allowance.
G. S. Dawes, Travelling Inspector,	£300	£100
E. A. Vanderstraaten, Chief Clerk,	120	Traffic.
W. Schumacher, do	120	Audit.
M. Loganayagen, Shroff,	110	

STATION MASTERS.

	Salary.
Colombo—M. L. Vanderstraaten	£250
Kelani—R. Elders	50
Mahara—T. J. De Silva	40
Heneratgoda—J. Coster	70
Veyangoda—T. de Niese	70
Ambepussa—D. Burby	800
Polgahawela—W. Arndt	100
Rambukan—J. S. Gomes	50
Kadugannawa—Jos: De Silva	70
Peradeniya—H. Mack	150
Kandy—J. C. Hollinsworth	300
Relieving Station Master, T. L. Hoffman	200
Asst. do J. Jansz	60
Colombo—Jos: Swan—Chief Clerk	120
Peradeniya—L. P. Christoffelsz, Chief Clerk	120
Kandy—F. Joseph, Chief Clerk	120
do—J. Stainton, Warehouseman	120

GUARDS.

		Salary.
J. Terry	Head Guard	£120
W. Rankine	do	120
J. Jones	do	100
J. H. Garland,	Under Guard	75
H. Robinson	do	75
G. Hyde	do	75
S. Spencer,	Relieving Guard	75
H. Elliott,	Head Breaksman	100
F. Wotton	do	85
J. Modder	do	75
J. Whiteside	do	75
J. Maloney	do	75
Thos. Sutcliffe,	Under Breaksman	75

Digitized by Google

E. Olson	Under Breaksman	75
W. T. Dahl	do	75
M. Mareira	do	75
J. H. Physick,	Bank Rider	100
R. J. James	do	100
W. M. Davies	do	100

		Allow.
W. Mitchell,	Storekeeper	£340 £60

From the 1st January, 1868, the Railway Stores have been transferred to the Colonial Storekeeper.

Government Telegraph Department, India and Ceylon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, R. E.—Director General (on leave)—Salary £3,600.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Glover, R. E., Officiating Director General.
Major Murray, R. A., Deputy Director General—Salary £1,920.
F. G. Teale, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Director General—On leave.
A. J. Cappell £1,200 (Officiating) Personal Assist. to D. G.
Captain Mallock, R. A., Storekeeper—Salary £1260.
W. Palmer, Esq., Compiler of Accounts—Salary £720.
T. MacKelvey, Esq., in charge, Complaint Office—Salary £420.

Bengal Division,	Superintendent, J. H. Lane, Esq.,	Salary £1080	Assam	„ J. H. Nowell „	£900
Bombay	„ W. R. Brooke „	780	Central India	W. K. D. Bignell	854
Madras	„ B. C. Bailey „	1350	Ajmere	„ B. F. Ffinch „	705
East Coast	J. T. Blissett „	1200	Scinde	„ T. R. M. Bence „	1020
Pegu	„ G. O'Donnel „	1260	Dacca	„ R. B. Flindell „	840
Indore	„ G. J. Moberly „	1080	Punjaub	„ J. S. Hains „	840
Ceylon	„ W. H. St. Albin	1020	Western Coast	H. E. Thompson (offg) „	645
Bangalore	„ H. Wickham „	1020			

Superintendents Gordon and Teale on leave.

Ceylon Establishment.

E. Hurley, Assistant Superintendent—Salary £400.
G. Simpson, Inspector, Northern Division—Salary £300.
T. Harber, Inspector, Southern Division—Salary £300.

OFFICES.

Galle,	Telegraph Master, Mr. H. M. Anthonisz,	Salary £ 312	Trincomalie	V. W. VanDort	£ 144
			Dambulla	„ E. A. Wim	„ 108
Colombo,	„ F. A. Jansz „	„ 240	Mannar,	„ F. De Jong	„ 168
Kandy,	„ J. E. Vallenhoeven	„ 216	Nuwera Eliya,	R. E. Anthonisz	„ 145

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Head Clerk,	Mr. J. W. Mottau	Salary £130	2nd Clerk,	A. W. Jansz	„ 100
			3rd do.	„ P. C. De Silva	„ 84

List of Headmen holding the honorary rank of Modliar of the Governor's Gate.

1 John Abraham Perera Wijeysekere Gonewardene, Maha Modliar.
2 Johannes Jacobus De Saram Wijeyesekere Abeyratne.
3 Arnasalem Ponamblem.
4 Nicholas Dias Abeysinghe Wejeywardene.
5 Manuel Abraham Rodrigo Muttukisne Deweuese.
6 Samuel Jayetilike.
7 Nicholas De Silva Wijesinghe.
8 James De Silva Wijesinhe.
9 Carolis Silva Wickremesekere.
10 Lodewyk Emmanuel Perera.

Digitized by Google

11 M. Wellopulle.
12 Sekady Markar Cassen Lebbe Markar.
13 Petrus Dias Abayasinhe Siriwardenea.
14 Don Joranemo Mariam Patcheko.
15 Sandrasegare Modliar Saverimuttu.
16 Louis de Zoysa Wijayasekhara Jayatilaka.
17 John Valentine David Abayasiriwardana Ilangakkon.
18 Don Bastian de Silva Jayasuria Gunawardana.

Municipality of Colombo.

Chairman: C. P. Layard, Esq.

Official Members.

H. Byrne, Esq.
J. J. Grinlinton, Esq.
R. Cayley, Esq.
Dr. Kriekenbeek.

Elected Members.

M. Comaraswamy, Esq.
C. L. Ferdinands, Esq.
C. A. Lorenz, Esq.
J. W. Venn, Esq.
J. Alwis, Esq.
H. D. Gabriel, Esq.
F. C. Loos, Esq.
J. W. Vengeyzel, Esq.
S. Tambyah, Esq.

Secretary—S. Grenier, Esq. £500.

Superintendent of Public Works—W. Ferguson, Esq. £750.

Head Clerk, H. D. Herft 180*l*; Second Clerk, A. Yusuf 60*l*; Assessment Clerk, J. C. Gomes 60*l*; Clerk to Bench of Magistrates, J. W. Ebert 120*l*; Interpreter, 90*l*; Storekeeper, N. de Silva 72*l*. Inspectors, of Nuisances:—A. de Silva 120*l*; J. Alexander 120*l*; A. Cramer 100*l*; D. de Alwis 100*l*; Superintendent of Scavenging, W. Rudd 150*l*.

Municipality of Kandy.

Court of the Bench of Magistrates and Offices, 103 Malabar Street.
Chairman and Treasurer—The Government Agent, P. W. Braybrooke, Esq.

MEMBERS.

H. A. Evatt, Esq.	Official Member.	
C. L. Vanderwall, Esq.	Ward No.	1
J. Van Langenberg, Esq.	„ „	2
Wm. Jayetilleke, Esq.	„ „	3
Captain Byrde,	„ „	4

ESTABLISHMENT.

Secretary	Mr. W. S. Le Feuvre	£300
Supt. of Works	„ Wm. Lappen	200
Chief Clerk	„ E. Poulier	100
Judcl & 2nd Clerk	„ B. Grebe	100
3rd Clerk	„ F. A. Jonklaas	84
Interpreter	„ H. Perera	120
Chief Inspector	„ C. Vandort	150
Asst. do.	„ L. D. Cruz	100
do. do.	„ J. Frank	100

A meeting of the Council is held on the 1st Saturday of each month.

The Court of the Bench of Magistrates is held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Saturday of each month.

The office is open from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and from 10 a. m. till 2 p. m. on Saturday.

Police Assessment 5 per cent. on the annual Rent value of all lands and buildings occupied or not occupied.

Tax on Carriages 10s; Carts or Hackeries 6s; Horses, Ponies, or Mules 5s; Bullocks or Asses 2s.

Digitized by Google

Municipality of Galle.

The Acting Government Agent (J. Parsons, Esq.) *Ex Officio*, Chairman.
OFFICIAL Members :—J. F. Churchill, Esq., and Dr. Anthonisz.
UNOFFICIAL „ Mr. F. W. de Vos, Mr. Robert Karunaratne, Mr. J. Ludovici, Mr. Ahamado Bawa, Mr. D. C. A Goonewardene.
SECRETARY :—Mr. E. Ludovici 300*l*; Mr. Martin Ludowyke, Chief Clerk 72*l*.
Head Inspector :—Mr. George Austin 84*l*;—Sub-Inspector 72*l*; Mr. C. Saibo, 3rd Inspector 60*l*.

CONSULS IN CEYLON.

Theodore Kramer, Consul at Colombo for His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.
J. S. Armitage, Consul at Colombo for the King of the Belgians.
J. S. Armitage, Italian Consular Agent at Colombo.
J. T. Molison, Swedish and Norwegian Consul in Ceylon.
A, Wise, Prussian Consul at Colombo.
M. Hussen, Lebbe Marcair, Turkish Consul at Colombo.
R. Dawson, Vice-Commercial Agent for the United States at Colombo.
Adolfho Rivadeneyra, Spanish Consul, at Colombo.
Mons. Auber, French Consular Agent at Point de Galle.
F. Bayley, do do
J. L. Vanderspar, Consul at Galle for the King of Italy.
J. L. Vanderspar, Consul at Galle for the King of Prussia.
H. R. Vanderspar, Consul at Galle for the King of the Netherlands.
J. M. Vanderspar, Belgian Consul at Galle.
G. W. Prescott, Commercial Agent for the United States at Galle.

General Mercantile and Trade List for Ceylon.

LIST OF COLOMBO MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

FIRMS.	PARTNERS, PRINCIPAL EMPLOYEES, AND AGENCIES.	PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.
Alstons, Scott and Co. ...	Hector Cross Buchanan, & Matthew Henry Thomas; Agents for the Standard Life Assurance Company (*See Advertisement page* xxx) and London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Coy.	Alstons, Scott & Co. Kandy: E. H. Lawder *per pro.* Campbell Rivers and Co. Glasgow; Alston, Hamilton and Co., London. Alstons & Co., Mangalore.
Armitage Brothers ...	Benjamin Armitage, J. S. Armitage, H. T. Armitage, George Armitage & Francis Newman. Agents Imperial Fire Assurance Company; Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Coy.; Triton Insurance Coy. Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance & Co.; [*See Advertisements pages* xxxvii] The National Bank of India limited.	Matheson and Co. London [J. S. Armitage, Italian and Belgian Consular Agent, Colombo.]

Digitized by Google

FIRMS.	PARTNERS, PRINCIPAL EMPLOYEES, AND AGENCIES.	PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.
Brodie, W. C. & Co. ...	W. C. Brodie, Jas. Brodie *per pro.*	Grant, Brodie and Co., London.
Cheape & Co....	W. Rogers, and J. H. Cheape. John Scott, *per pro.*	W. Rogers and Co. London.
Carson, and Co.	R. B. Carson & Thomas Wright	Agents London Assurance Corporation (*Advertisement page* xxvi)
Ceylon Company Limited ...	C. B. Smith, Manager; C. Bischoff, Sub-Manager (*Advertisement page* xxii	Ceylon Co. Limited, London [C. B. Smith, M. L. C.]
Cowasjie Eduljie...	Cowasjie Eduljie: Agents Bombay Insurance Company	Rennie, Clowes & Co. Liverpool; Shand & Co., London; Rennie Scovell & Co., Bombay; Cowasjie Eduljie, Bombay; Nanabboy Ruyorjie and Co., Rangoon; C. P. Lalla & Co., Singapore.
Crowe and Co., A. & R. ...	Alex. Crowe and Robert Crowe. John Crowe and C. B. Dowden *per pro.* Agents for the London Chartered Bank of Australia: (*Advertisement page* xiii); Agents to Lloyds.	Alexander Crowe and Co., London. A. & R. Crowe & Co., Tuticoreen.
Darley, Butler and Co. ...	E. J. Darley, Saml. Butler, and W. W. Mitchell; R. E. Lewis *per pro.*	Matheson and Co., and Darley and Butler, London. Aspinwall and Co., Cochin.
Dawson, Robert and Co...	Robert Dawson, (Vice Commercial Agent for the United States of America); Agents Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company.	N. Holt and Co., London. Stenhouse, Buchanan & Co., London.
Duncan, Symons & Co....	John Duncan and Charles Hood Symons.—Agents Guardian Fire and Life Assurance & Co., and Life Association of Scotland. [*See Advertisements pages* xxxviii and li.]	John Anderson and Co., London.
Fowlie, Richmond and Co...	J. C. Fowlie & S. T. Richmond. Wm. Law *per pro*: Lewis Brown. Agents Queen Insurance Company and Church of England Life and Fire Insurance Company (*Advertisement page* xxviii) and Commercial Union Coy. (*Advertisement page* xxxii.)	C. P. Henderson and Co., Manchester; Nicol, Duckworth and Co. Liverpool; W. Nicol and Co. Bombay; Smith, Fleming and Co. London.
Framjie, Bhikajie and Co...	Framjie Bhikajie, Denshjie Bhikajie, Dossaboy Merwanjie and Merwanjie Muncherjie.	Rennie, Clowes and Co., Liverpool.
Fryer, Schultze and Co....	A. H. Fryer N. D. Schultze; and W. D. Schultze. Agents, Sun Fire Office; (*Advertisement page* xxxv), Royal Bank of India, and International Lloyds.	Nathaniel Alexander, Sons and Co., London; the Merchant Banking Coy. of London, Limited.

Digitized by Google

FIRMS.	PARTNERS, PRINCIPAL EMPLOYEES, AND AGENCIES.	PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.
Green and Co., J. P. ...	John Philip Green and Staniforth Green; L. L. Green, *per pro.*	Price and Boustead; Philip Green and Co., and W. Rogers & Co., London.
John, G. ...	G. John	Bill-Broker &c.
Joseph & Co., L. ...	L. Joseph and H. Joseph (*see Advertisement page* xlv.)	do
Lee, Hedges and Co. ...	W. D. Lee & J. R. Hedges, G. Hedges and D. Mackenzie *per pro.*	Price and Boustead. London.
Leechman and Co. ...	Geo. B. Leechman.	Frith, Sands & Co., London.
		Geo Dunlop & Co., do.
Leechman, G. and W. ...	Geo. B., and W. C. Leechman. Hultsdorf Cocoanut Oil and Coffee Mills.	George Crabbe, do.
		Antony Gibbs and Son London.
Mackwoods and Co. ...	W. Mackwood, F. Mackwood and Francis Smith. J. S. F. Cowell, *per pro.*	Samuel Jeggins and Co.; W. H. Tindall, London.
MacLachlan, Mackenzie & Co	Theodore Mackenzie. Agents for Royal Insurance Coy. (*Advertisement page* xxxiii.) & European Assurance Society. (*Advertisement page l.*)	Geo. Dunlop, and James Wiseman and Co., London; I. and J. Wiseman and Co. Manchester and Glasgow; and Wiseman, Snead & Co., Calcutta.
Nannytamby, E. ...	E. Nannytamby.	
Robertson and Co., J. M...	J. M. Robertson, George Christian, J. T. White, and D. MacDonald. H. Bois, *per pro.*	Baring Brothers and Co., London. Robt. Benson & Co.; & John Rankin and Co., London.
Rudd Brothers ...	H. and G. W. Rudd.	Price & Boustead London.
Scott & Co., Alex. & Binny	B. Scott and J. T. Molison. F. W. Bois, *per pro.* J. T. Molison, Consul for Sweden and Norway.	B. Scott; Baring Brothers and Co.; W. H. Tindall, London—Agents to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Imperial Fire Insurance Company; British India Steam Navigation Company; London, and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company; Registro Italiano.
Shand and Co., C. ...	Chas. and Alex. Shand, R. A. Robinson, R. C. Walker & T. Helmer; W. Donnan, *per pro.* Agents, Northern Assurance Coy.; Home and Colonial Marine Assurance Coy.; Universal Marine Insurance Co.; Southern Insurance Coy. (limited); Pacific Marine Insurance Coy. of Sydney. (*See Advertisements pages* xxiv, xxv, xxxvi.)	Shand and Co., London and Liverpool; C. Shand and Co., Madras and Galle.

Digitized by Google

FIRMS	PARTNERS, PRINCIPAL EMPLOYEES AND AGENCIES.	PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.
Steuart and Co., Geo.	Geo. A. Mackenzie, A. Wise and J. L. Gordon. Agents Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Insurance Coy. (*Advertisement page* xxii.) A. Wise, Prussian Consul, & M.L.C.	Arbuthnot, Latham & Co Price and Boustead, London.
Strachan and Co., J. I.	Thomas Hudson and Wm. Hudson. George Hudson *per pro.*	Somes, Mullens and Co London.
Tatham, C.	C. Tatham.	Messrs. S. Dobree & Son, & Messrs. Cotesworth, & Powell, London
Thomson, J. Gibson, and Co	John Gibson Thomson, & John Bourke Curtayne. Agents, North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Coy.; British and Foreign Marine Insurance Coy.; Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance and Coy.; Smith Elder & Co., London; Drummonds, London; Grindlay & Co., Calcutta; Grindlay, Groom & Co. Bombay, Jas. MacMeikan & Co. Flemington Bone Mills, Melbourne. (*See Advertisements page* xxvii, xxxviii & Liii lvi)	J. Gibson Thomson and Co, Galle. Thomson Grindrod & Co. and Gladstone and Co., Liverpool. James Wyllie and Co., London. Hart MacFarlane & Co., Glasgow; Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., Calcutta Rangoon. Pierce, Leslie & Co., Cochin. F. W. Prell & Co. Melbourne; and Henry Moore, Sydney.
Volkart Brothers	Theodore Kramer, *per pro.* Consul for the King of the Netherlands at Colombo. Agents for the Tinnevelly Press Coy. Limited.	Fred. Huth and Co, & H. W. Ferd Niemann, London; Volkart Brothers, Winterthur, Bombay, Cochin, and Kurrachee.
Wall and Co., Geo.	George Wall and William Rose. Agents for the Ceylon Plantation Company; Ceylon Coffee Estates Coy.; Rajawella Estate Coy.; Ouvah Coffee Coy.; Vicarton Estates Company. Albert Life Assurance Company. (*See Advertisement page* xlix)	J. A. Hadden and Co.; Geo. Crabbe; A. G. Milne & Co.; Harvey, Brand & Co. Alex. Crowe & Co. London. Geo. Wall and Co., Kandy.

BANKS IN COLOMBO.

ORIENTAL BANK,—R. V. Dunlop, Acting Manager (*See Advertisement. page* viii *et seq*).

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK,—Jas. Robertson, Manager (*See Advertisement page* xi).

BANK OF MADRAS—J. D. Robinson, Agent (*See Advertisement page* xlviii.)

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA,—Agents, Messrs. A. & R. Crowe & Co. (*See Advertisement page* xiii)

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, A. & B. Scott, Agents.

MESSRS. SOYZA & J. PERIES (Bankers and Bill Discounters), Pettah.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA—Agents, Messrs. Fryer, Schultze & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, Armitage Brothers, Agents.

Digitized by Google

ASIATIC BANK CORPORATION,—Winding-up: W. M. Leake, Attorney for Liquidators.
BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA & JAPAN,—Winding-up: F. W. Lemarchand, Arthur C. Hoare, Attorneys for Liquidators.

CEYLON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[ESTABLISHED 25th MARCH, 1839.]

S. T. Richmond, Esq. *Chairman.*—Alfred Wise, Esq. *Treasurer.*
W. W. Mitchell, Esq.—*Hon. Secretary.*

COMMITTEE.

Geo. Wall, Esq.
F. Mackwood, Esq.
F. Newman, Esq.
C. J. Nasymth, Esq.
G. B. Leechman, Esq.
W. W. Mitchell, Esq.

FIRMS REPRESENTED IN THE CHAMBER.

Messrs. Alstons, Scott, & Co.
" Armitage Brothers.
" A. & R. Crowe & Co.
" Geo. Steuart & Co.
" Darley, Butler & Co.
" Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
" Leechman & Co.
" Mackwoods & Co.
" MacLachlan, Mackenzie & Co.
" Lee, Hedges & Co.
" J. M. Robertson & Co.
Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
" J. I. Strachan & Co.
" J. Gibson Thomson & Co.
" J. J. Vanderspar & Co.
" Volkart Brothers.
" Geo. Wall & Co.
Ceylon Company Limited.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bank of Madras.

Clerk,—Mr. C. H. De Jong. ROOMS:—No. 18½ Queen Street, Fort.

NEWSPAPERS IN CEYLON.

NAMES.	EDITORS AND STAFF.	AGENTS, &c., IN LONDON.
OBSERVER*—(*Established* 1834.)	A. M. Ferguson (and Proprietor); Jno. Ferguson; H. T. Gardiner.—E. H. Vanderwert, Chief Clerk. J. Hieler, Head Printer.	J. Haddon & Co., 3 Bouverie Street; and Geo. Street, 30 Cornhill.
TIMES*--(*Established* 1846)	K. Jones. R. B. Caspersz, Head Clerk; T. De Leema, Head Printer.	F. Algar, 11, Clement lane, Lombard Street.
EXAMINER*—(*Established* 1846.)	C. A. Lorenz (and Proprietor conjointly with some other Lawyers); F. Beven; L. Ludovici. P. Kaul, Head Clerk; C. D'Silva, Head Printer.	Geo. Thorpe, 1 Riches Court, Lime Street.
KANDY HERALD (*Established* 1868.)	Dr. Baylis, Editor and nominal Proprietor; printed at the 'Ceylon Times' Office, and generally under the same management.	
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE	(Official Organ) W. Skeen, Government Printer; W. H. Herbert, Assistant Printer.	

* *Overland Summaries* published fortnightly, for despatch by the Overland Mails. The ordinary Local issues are nominally bi-weekly; but numerous *Supplements* are given and *Extras* on the arrival of Mails. For further information see Advertisements of *Observer* on pages ii to vii.

Digitized by Google

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS:

Published in the Island generally.

NAME.	EDITORS OR PUBLISHERS.	PLACE OF PUBLICATION.
MORNING STAR (Tamil)...	American Missionaries ...	Jaffna (Weekly)
JAFFNA FREEMAN (English)	Johnpulle	do. do.
LAKMINI PAHANE (Singhalese)	Batowan To-dawe	[temporarily stopped]
LAKRIVIKIRANA (Singhalese)	W. P. Ranesinghe, Proctor; D. C. Weerackody.	Colombo (Weekly)
NYANARTHE PRADEEPAYE, (Singhalese)	Juan Fernando, Catholic Press	Colombo (Weekly)
CHURCH MISSIONARY RECORD (English)	Church Missionaries ...	Colombo (Quarterly)
THE GOLDEN GARLAND (Singhalese)	J. de Silva and A. Mendis, Wesleyan Mission Press, Colombo	Kandy (Monthly)
WESLEYAN INTELLIGENCER (Singhalese)	Wesleyan Mission Press...	Colombo (Monthly)
CHILDREN'S LAMP (Singhalese)	Rev. D. de Silva; Christian Vernacular Education Society	Colombo (Monthly)

COLOMBO TRADE LIST.

RETAILERS.

Cargill & Co. [J. Kydd; R. Kydd *per pro.*] Merchants and Retailers, Fort.
Nicholls, Geo., & Co. [Geo. Nicholls; & W. J. Nicholls *per pro,*] Merchants & Retailers, Fort. (*See Advertisement page* XLV)
J. R. Bell; John Mouat *per pro.* Wine Merchants, Fort.
Wm. Bolam, Tailor & Clothier, Fort.
S. Slinn & Co. Photographers, &c., Fort. [*See Advertisement page* XXXIX.]
Park Brothers, Photographers, Baillie St.
Gomes, Jeweller, Fort.
E. H. Peterson, Printer & Stationer, Fort.
F. Fonseka, Printer, Fort.
B. Pintoe, Shopkeeper, Pettah.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND RETAILERS.

Ledward & Co., Fort.
Venn & Co., do.
J. B. Daniel, do.
H. D. Gabriel, do.
J. W. Vandort, do.
Kwesius & Son, Chatham Street, Fort.
C. F. Fernando, Auctioneer, &c., Pettah.
R. F. Vanderstraaten, do., Silversmith Street.
Thomas Askey, do. Marandahn.
J. A. Rode, do. Keyzer Street, Pettah.
E. L. Hughes, do. 4th Cross Street do.
H. B. Stevenson, do. Dam Street.

DRUGGISTS APOTHECARIES. &c.

J. Maitland & Co. (late d'Esterre & Co.) [G. M. Bissett, *per pro.*] Fort.
O'Halloran Brothers, Fort.
John Wright, Pettah.
John Garvin, Pettah.
J. W. VanGeyzel, Pettah.
Jno. Nugara, Pettah.
Anthoney Appoo (Native Practitioner,) Pettah.
D. S. Carolies Appoo (Native Dispensary) No. 126, Colpetty.
J. W. Heyser, Pettah.
J. J. Gomes, do.

Digitized by Google

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES.

Galle Face Boarding House ; A. Andree Proprietor ; H. C. Martensz, Manager.
Royal Hotel ; A. Andree Proprietor ; J. Fonseka, Manager, Fort.
Hotel and Lodging House Queen's Street. Fort. W. H. Bastiansz, Proprietor.
Do., Chatham Street Fort,; A. Fernando, Dubash, Proprietor.
Traveller's Rest, Norris Road, W. Doyle.

WATCHMAKERS.

Slinn and Co., Chatham Street, Fort.
J. F. Vanderwert, do. do.
H. E. Leyman, do. do.
W. Perera, Keyzer Street, Pettah.
J. A. Overlunda, 1st Cross St. do.

FURNITURE DEALERS, CARPENTERS, &c.

Andris Appoo, Fort Street, Pettah.
Aaron Appoo, Prince Street do.
Carolis Appoo, Keyzer St. do.
Samuel Appoo, do. do.
Thedis Appoo, do. do.
T. Perera, No. 126, Colpetty.

COACH BUILDERS.

W. M. Kroos, Wolfendahl.
Brower, Pettah.
Sambrook, Fort
H. Fernando, Norris Road.
Neydorf, do.
Jansz, Pettah.
J. A. Perera, Wolfendahl.
J. W. Kaule, No. 206, Colpetty.

SADDLERS AND CARRIAGE LINERS.

A. Hakel, Fort.
B. Hakel, Dam Street.
G. Walles, 4th Cross Street, Pettah.
J. Peris, Keyzer Street do.
M. A. Jansz, Sea Street.
M. Neydorf, Norris Road.
Gregoris Perera, Prince Street, Pettah.
F. Pieters, 4th Cross Street, do.
M. A. Neydorf, Slave Island.

PAINTERS.

Adrian Perera, Norris Road.
Sardiel Appoo, Sea Street.
Matheys Appoo, Norris Road.
Abraham Perera, do.

FARRIERS.

A. Pate, Fort.
Mrs. Fredrick, Pettah.
T. Wilson, Fort.
Geo. Harding, Slave Island.
G. Monroe, do.
T. Goulding, Slave Island.

BLACKSMITHS.

J. Silva, Norris Road.
Wm. De Fry, do.

SINGHALESE TRADERS, COFFEE DEALERS, &c.

Philip Perera, Pettah.
Steven de Zilva do.
L. A. de Zilva, (S. A. Fernando, Manager,) Pettah.
Anthony Fernando, do.

TAILORS.

Wm. Bolam, Tailor and Clothier, Baillie Street, Fort.
Wm. Pate, Fort.
Almeda, do:
T. Joseph, Maliban Steeet.
J. Peris, Maliban St., (Govt. Contractor.)
T. Abram, Cotchikadde.

SHOEMAKERS.

A. Cronenburg, 2nd Cross Street.
J. Cronenburg, Maliban Street.
L. Arnolda. do.
J. Perera, 1st Cross Street.
Willick, Fort.
J. Adams, Fort.

FACTORIES.

George Middleton and Co., Iron Founders, Engineers, &c., Slave Island, [*See Advertisement page* xliii.]
J. W. Home, Saw Mill, New Road, Hultsdorf. [*See Advertisement page* LXII]
[Besides these, the principal Mercantile Firms have each their Coffee-preparing Mills, and some have extensive Oil Mills, as well as Bone-crushing Machinery.—See particulars under the head of "Manufactures" in the body of, and Supplement to this Book,]

List of the Principal Chetty Firms in Colombo.

Annamaley Chetty, M A K
Do R M M
Do Y R M
Anrassalem Chetty, A R M
Do N M A K
Do R M S
Do S A
Aroomogam Chetty, C R M
Andyappa Chetty, C M P R
Allagappa Chetty, R M A R
Do V R R M V R
Carpen Chetty, C M S
Do S O
Do A O

Digitized by Google

Comarappa Chetty, C M C R
Cannappa Chetty, C P C N S
Chittyappa Chetty, S O S
Colandavalen Chetty, C V R S A R
Mayandy Chetty, C R N E
Muttoo Carpen Chetty, O R M M
Muttoo Carpen Chetty, S O
Muttoo Ramen Chetty, C R P R
Muttayah Chetty, C R M C
Nagappa Chetty, V M
Do A M R
Natchuappa Chetty, M R M V
Petchappa Chetty, P L
Pallaniappa Chetty, M R M M
Do P R A
Do A M R R M
Do S P M R
Do N C Y
Do S A
Do S P S
Do A Y S
Do S C
Do C P
Pallaniappa Chetty, A A T
Do O S
Do M V
Do V R
Parichyappa Chetty, Y R M
Periannan Chetty, M C M
Do M P M
Pareatamby Chetty, S S A
Pareacarpen Chetty, S M
Pathychey Chetty, N C Y
Raman Chetty, A L S
Do M A R
Do A R L
Do C R P R
Do V S N
Supramanian Chetty, M C
Do S C
Sinnaya Chetty, C Y
Do V A R
Sewaraman Chetty, V R M
Sockkalingam Chetty, A T
Sockkappan Chetty, S A M
Sedunberan Chetty, T S T
Sellappa Chetty, M N C A
Senthamaney Chetty, C L C
Sewogan Chetty, R M P A
Thawarayen Chetty, C R S
Veyrawan Chetty, R M P R M
Do C R R M
Do A L V
Vallayan Chetty, N C P R
Vallayan Chetty, A R M
Veerappa Chetty, M P R V
Do A C M R
Do A R S
Walleyappa Chetty, M T P L

List of the Principal Moorish Traders and Shopkeepers of Colombo:

PRINCIPALLY IN MAIN STREET, PETTAH.

M. C. Abdul Raheman
J. L. Ibraham Lebbe
K. O. L. Awoo Lebbe Markar
R. O. S. Sego Lebbe
Casee Lebbe Noordeen
Ahamado Lebbe Tamby
P. T. Sinne Lebbe Markar
S. L. Mamoona Lebbe
Isboe Lebbe Odoman Canny
J. L. Assana Markar
M. B. Colanda Markar
J. L. Ahamado Lebbe Markar
C. M. Awoo Lebbe Markar
Sinne Lebbe Saibo
O. L. Odoma Lebbe Markar
M. L. M. Slema Lebbe
M. T. Assena Lebbe
J. L. Idroos Lebbe Markar
C. C. Casim Lebbe Markar
Mohamado Tamby
Waneappa
H. A. Abdul Kahdar
M. T. Nania Marikar
M. C. Mahomed Usof Baboo
O. L. M. Saltan Markar
S. Mera Lebbe Markar
C. R. Madoona Markar
T. R. Mahomed Lebbe Markar
A. L. M. Meer Lebbe Markar
O. L. Odoma Lebbe Markar
J. L. Sinne Lebbe Markar
M. C. Abdul Caffar
Wapoo Lebbe
Sego Lebbe Hadjie Markar
S. M. Moulana
S. P. Ismail Lebbe Markar
Ossen Lebbe Markar (late No. 42)
(Consul for the Sublime Porte.)
Tamby Noorie
Sesma Lebbe Tamby
C. L. Wapoo Marikar
N. L. Casim Bawa
C. L. M. Ahmed L. Marikar
M. L. Basa Marikar
S. C. Hadjee do.
Pakier Bawa & Co.
J. L. M. Lebbe Markar
S. L. M. Sesma Lebbe
J. T. L. Aboobaker Lebbe Markar
Abdul Noorie

Digitized by Google

LIST OF KANDY BANKERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, &c.

MERCHANTS.

Firms.	*Partners, Employees and Agencies.*	*Correspondents & Agents.*
Byrde & Co. ...	Captain H. Byrde. F. Byrde *per pro*: Agent Albert Life Assurance Company. (*See Advertisement page xlix.*)	Lee Hedges & Co., Colombo.
Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	G. Denis B. Harrison, W. Martin Leake, A. T. Anderson & I. A. D. Clarke. Agents for Standard Life Assurance Company; Sun Fire Office.—G. Macgregor ; G. Maitland, Visiting Agent. (*See Advertisements pages xxx & xxxv.*)	Baring Bros & Co., London. Frith, Sands & Co., London. A. G. Milne & Co., do Redfern, Alexander & Co. Thomas Duncan & Co., do Duncan, Symons & Co., Colombo.
Geo. Wall & Co. ...	Dr. Shipton, R. B. Downall, Visiting Agents, J. Munton.	Geo. Wall & Co., Colombo.
Alex. Brown, ...	Alex. Brown; Agent for Northern Assurance Co.(*See Advertisement page xxiv.*)	
Alstons, Scott & Co. ...	E. H. Lawder, *per pro.* ...	Alstons, Scott & Co.. do.
Lee, Hedges & Co.	A. Sinclair, *per pro.* A. Fraser.	Lee, Hedges & Co., do.
H. and W. B. Smith. ...	H. & W. Smith ; J. Hope Mackenzie *per pro*:	
W. G. Proctor ...	W. G. Proctor	
J. R. Grant ...	J. R. Grant, Agent for the Royal Insurance Co. (*Advertisement, page xxxiii.*)	
Soese Soysa ...	Harmanis Soysa ...	

BANKERS.

Firm.	*Agents or Managers.*	*Residence.*
Oriental Bank (*See Advertisement page viii*)	H. J. W. Dick, *Acting Manager.*	New Road:
Mercantile Bank (*See Advertisement page xi*)	A. H. Heycock, *Agent*....	do.
Harmanis Soysa ...	Harmanis Soysa ...	King Street.

SHOPKEEPERS AND AUCTIONEERS, &c.

Firm.	*Agents or Managers.*	*Residence.*
Cargill & Co. Merchants and Retailers ...	A. M. Galloway & Wm. MacBryde ...	New Road
Miller & Co. ...	W. C. Miller; Jas. Smith *per pro.* A. K. Whyte	Trincomalie Street
W. A. Archbald ...	W. A. Archbald ...	Trincomalie Street
Kwesius & Son ...	J. A. Kwesius ...	Trincomalie Street
J.Lawton(Photographer&c) *See Advert. page* xli ...	J. Lawton ...	Castle Hill Street
Le Tourneux & Co. ...	(Photographers)	*See Advertisement page* XL
L. A. Beurteaux ...	(Dentist) ...	*Do do* XL
P. A. Silva ...	S. A. Silva ...	Castle Street
Saulus Perera ...	P. Perera ...	Colombo Street
Ahamat Sabar ...	Ahamat Sabar ...	Colombo Street

Digitized by Google

KANDY—(*Continued.*)

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

d'Esterre & Co. (*See Advertisement page xliv.*) ...	J.N.d'Esterre; F.W.Neate, *per pro.*	New Road
R. Trowell ...	R. Trowell ...	Church Street
C. B. Rowlands ...	C. B. Rowlands ...	Trincomalie Street

SODA AND LEMONADE MANUFACTURERS.

Martinus Perera ...	M. Perera ...	Brownrigg Street
Dingoroo ...	Dingoroo ...	Trincomalie Street

HOTELS.

Queen's Hotel ...	F. Hudson ...	Trincomalie Street
Pavilion Hotel (*See Advertisement page lxi.*)	Mrs. Stainton ...	Hill Street

FACTORIES.

J. Walker & Co. ...	J. Walker ...	Bogambra Mills, Bogambra
Gordon, Massey & Co. ...	John Massey; A. S. Massey *per pro.*	Fairfield Works, New Road
Jacob Craner ...	Jacob Craner ...	Brownrigg Street
P. Lodewyeke ...	P. Lodewyeke ...	Katukelle
W. H. Newman (*See Advertisement page xlvii.*)	W. H. Newman ...	Cross Street
White, Wright & Co. ...	H. Wright ...	Trincomalie Street
J. Hakel ...	J. Hakel ...	Brownrigg Street

TRADERS.

Abram Saibo and Co.	Esoop Saibo	Colombo Street
D. A. de Silva and Co.	D. E. De Silva	do.
Don Dingooroo	Don Dingooroo	do.
Hadjie Maricar Slema Lebbe	Hadjie Maricar Slema Lebbe	Colombo Street
Ismael Lebbe	Ismael Lebbe	do.
Jaid Abdool	Jaid Abdool	do.
Juanis Appoo	Juanis Appoo	Trincomalie Street
Kaithan Soris	Sinne Tamby Soris	do.
K. Sayedoo Mohammadoo	K. S. Mohammadoo	Colombo Street
L. A. Silva & Co.	S. C. Fernando	do.
Merasah	Merasah	do.
Meera Saibo	Kader Saibo	do.
Ibrahim Saibo	Ibrahim Saibo	do.
Mohammadoo Lebbe	Mohammadoo Lebbe	Trincomalie Street
Sinne Maricar & Co.	Sinne Maricar	Colombo Street
Saibo Mapulle	Saibo Mapulle	do.
Samse Lebbe Marcar	S. L. Marcar	Trincomalie Street
Werechenedegey David Fernando	Timber Merchant	do.
Tamby Cando	Tamby Cando	do.
Tamby Rasa	Tamby Rasa	do.
Arwaddy Kader Saibo	Arwaddy	King Street
M. J. Noorie	M. J. Noorie	Colombo Street

COACHES.

Kandy and Gampola—Proprietor: Mr. James Peris. Office: Brownrigg Street, Kandy.

Kandy and Matelle—Proprietors: Messrs. F. VanLangenberg and R. A. Ferdinands. Office: Cross Street, Kandy.

Digitized by Google

KANDY—(*Continued.*)

Two Coaches start from Kandy daily [Sundays excepted] for Matelle—the first at 8 a. m. and the other at 4 p. m.; and from Matelle at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m.—Fares for Europeans 8s per seat; for Natives 5s.

The Gampolla Coaches start from Kandy at 7 o'clock every morning, and at 3 every afternoon (Sundays excepted, when a Coach only leaves in the morning, returning on the same day.) Fares for Europeans 4s per seat.

PRINCIPAL CHETTY FIRMS IN KANDY.

A. R. L. Mutappa Chetty; L. W. Awitche Chetty; N. Mutappa Chetty; W. K. S. Kanappa Chetty; K. N. S. Kanappa Chetty; S. Palleneappa Chetty; M. I. Kannappa Chetty; A. R. R. M. Carpen Chetty; S. Rakapper Chetty; S. P. Annamalle Chetty.

NATIVE COFFEE DEALERS.

L. A. Silva & Co., Martin Ambrose, M. A. C. Meyapulle, Pedroe Perera Abram Saram, Santa Appo, Juanis Perera Appooham), Tamby Cando, K. S Mohammado, Magris Perera.

LIST OF MERCHANTS, AGENTS, SHOPKEEPERS, TRADERS HOTEL-KEEPERS, JEWELLERS, &c., IN THE FORT OF GALLE.

MERCHANTS.

Firms.	*Partners and Agencies.*	*Principal Correspondents.*
John Black ...	John Black & J. H. Morell.	Matheson & Co. London.
Delmege, Reid and Co. ...	E. Delmege & James Reid Agents for the Standard Life Assurance Company; (*See Advertisement*). British India Steam Navigation Company.	Reid, Scott & Co., London, Sinclair, Hamilton & Co. do, & P. C. Don & Co. do
J. Gibson Thomson & Co.	John Gibson Thomson; P. G. Spence; & Thos. Clark. Agents for the Albert Life Assurance Company, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co., London & Westminster Bank, Agra Bank, Reuter's Telegram Co. (*See Advertisements.*)	Thomson Grindrod & Co. Liverpool. Gladstone & Co. do Jas. Wyllie & Co. London Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. Calcutta and Rangoon. Pierce, Leslie & Co. Cochin J. Gibson Thomson & Co. Colombo.
C. Shand & Co. ...	Robt. Pace *per pro.* Agents for Lloyds.	C. Shand & Co., Colombo.
J. J. Vanderspar & Co. ...	John Louis Vanderspar Henry Richard do. John Matthew do. Agents for Netherlands Sea & Fire Insurance Co. [*See Advertisement page* xxxii]; Albion Shipping Co. Glasgow; Bombay & Bengal S. N. Co.	Crawford, Colvin & Co. London.
Benjamin Austin ...	Benjamin Austin.	Geo. Thorpe, London.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

GALLE—(*Continued.*)

BANKS.

Names.	*Agents.*	*Street.*
Oriental Bank ...	S. C. Higgs ...	Church Street
Mercantile Bank ...	W. R. Robertson ...	Middle Street

AGENTS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Firms.	*Partners.*	*Streets, &c.*
C. Piters ...	Himself ...	Middle Street
Mohidin Bawa & Co ..	I. S. M. Mohidin Bawa, & L. I. S. Markar ...	Pedlar Street
A. L. M. Abdul Cader ...	Himself ...	do
A. L. M. Mahomet ...	do ...	do
W. G. de Zilva (Auctneer.)	do	Church Cross St.
A. Ephraums & Co. (Auctioneers)	Angelo and Reginald Ephraums ...	Pedlar Street
Tudor Company	J. B. Clitz, Agent.	Lynbaan Street
M. B. Mahomed Ismail	Himself	Church Cross Street
S. M. Casim	do	Pedlar Street
B. M. Armstrong	Auctioneer	Mader Booy Street
W. A. Eaton	do	Lighthouse Street
A. W. Andree (*See Advertisement page* xlii)	(Photographer)	Pedlar Street.

TRADERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS (WITHIN THE FORT.)

A. L. M. M. L. Markar...	Himself ...	Lynbaan Street
A. L. M. C. L. Markar ...	do ...	do
Palenjie Pestonjie ...	do ...	do

HOTELS.

New Mansion House ...	Mrs. G. Bogaars; M. Armstrong, Manager ...	Middle Street
Eglinton Hotel ...	C. B. Bogaars ...	Hospital Street
Loret's Hotel ...	Eugene Loret ...	Middle Street
Sea View Hotel ...	A. & R. Ephraums ...	Church Street
Royal Hotel ...	H. Barton ...	Lighthouse Street
Pavilion Hotel ... (*See Advertisement page* xiiii)	Mrs. Braybrooke	Facing the Ramparts.
Oriental Coy's Hotel ...	T. M. Barker, Manager...	Church Street.

DISPENSARIES.

F Piters (Auctioneer)	Himself ...	Middle Street
Medical Hall ...	A. Ephraums & Co. ...	Pedlar Street

JEWELLERS.

Don Simon & Co. ...	Don Simon ...	Middle Street.
Don Elias & Co. ...	Don Elias ...	Pedler Street
M. C. Ismael & Co. ...	Sinne Lebbe Markar	Church Street.
M. C. Junoos ...	Himself ...	Middle Street.
C. Cornelis & Co. ...	Cornelis ...	do
Mohomet Boory ...	Himself ...	do
A. L. M. Mahomet ...	do	do
S. S. Wappoo ...	do	Church Street.

Digitized by Google

GALLE—(*Continued.*)

Steam Navigation Companies.

P. & O Company ... (*See advertisement page* xvii *et seq. for full particulars.*)	F. Bayley, *Agent.* J. D. Barnes, *Asst Agent*	Office—Upstairs on the right hand side entrance to the Fort.
Messageries Imperiales Coy. [*See advertisement page* xxi]	H. Auber, *Agent*; C. Ruinart (Acting).	Office — Upstairs two doors adjoining the Ice House, Lyn Baan Street.
Union Royal Mail S.N.Coy.	Delmege, Reid & Co., *Agents.*	
British India S. N. Company ...	Delmege, Reid & Co., *Agents.*	
Bombay & Bengal S. Company ...	J. J. Vanderspar & Co., *Agents.*	
Bombay C. & R. S. N. Coy.	Do. do.	

List of BRANCH BANKS, STORES &c., at Outstations.

Alphabetically arranged according to Stations.

Ambegamowa:—Stephen Mendis.

Badulla:—Oriental Bank Agency; J. Maclaren; A. C. New; A. H. Perera; Simon Perera; Lebbe Markar; Agonis Peris (Dickwella);—John Walker & Co. (Jas. Wilson, Manager) Engineers.

Ballangodde:—J. Capper & Co.

Caltura:—D. C. Fernando.

Gampola:—Oriental Bank Agency; James Pieris (Hotel-keeper); J. Peddie & Co. (and Engineer) *See advertisement page* xliii.); R. Trowell (and Apothecary—E. W. R. Baker Manager); J. W. Davidson (Apothecary); T. W. Patterson (Farrier); D. Kershaw (Factory.)

Do. *Native Dealers*:—Abram Saibo; Slema Lebbe; A. C. Marikar; and C. Norris. *Chetties; Rice dealers &c*:—1, Sana Rawanna Mana Suna Sup...manien Chetty; 2, Chana Ramen Chetty; 3, Thana Nawanna Narainen Chetty; 4, Veanna Rana Carpen Chetty; 5, Pana Rena Sallappen Chetty; 6, Rawanna Mana Pariya Carpen; 7, Vena Paryanne Chetty; 8, Nana Ramen Chetty; 9, Nana Nagappa Chetty; 10, Mowan Pana Pariaumen Chetty.

Haldumulle:—Capper & Co.; Andrady Brothers.

Hambantotte:—W. D. De Zilva.

Happootelle:—Sultan Marikar; W. C. De Mell.

Jaffna:—Oriental Bank; R. J. Dunlop; Anderson; F. Toussaint; C. H. Patterson.

Kaigalle:—William Perera.

Kornegalle:—J. A. Stouter; Manuel Rodrigo; Edmund Felsinger; John Felsinger (Auctioneer and Commission Agent); Solomon Perera; Mrs. Hogan & Mrs. Sansoni (Milliners.)

Kotmalie:—S. Fernando; M. E. S. Moreira; T. Bastian De Silva.

Madoolkelle:—G. S. Don.

Madoolseme: (Badulla)—A. S. Kariapper.

Matelle:—Mercantile Bank; P. E Ferdinands; Thos. Morando; J. W. De Bond; B. C. Jacobsz; Austin Fernando (Apothecary).

Matura:—Mrs. Amadoor; W. M. Bastiansz; James Barton (Apothecary); F. A A ten lorff (Proprietor Victoria Hotel).

Nahoola:(Happootella)—A. R. Sinna Tamby; Sinne Marikar.

Navelepitia:—Jas. Pieris; Leon De Silva.

Negombo:—Don Paulo Appoohamy; S. De Croos.

Newera Ellia:—Oriental Bank; W White & Co.; W. Kellow; William Perera; Shaw & Co; C. H. De Soyza (Hotel-keeper).

Ootdankande:—D. Cowen (Pondapay.)

Pusilawa:—Ibrahim Saib & Co.

Ratnapoora:—Lucius C. Glenny; J. G. Gears.

Rattotte:—J. W. De Bond.

Trincomalie:—Gibson & Son; W. H. Buttery; J. Wright.

Digitized by Google

Institutions.

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION:—KANDY.

Chairman:—GEO. WALL.

Secretary:—W. M. LEAKE.

COMMITTEE FOR YEAR 1868-9:

PUSILAWA.....	W. Sabonadiere	R. J. Corbet
KOTMALIE.....	G. H. D. Elphinstone	J. F. McLeod
AMBEGAMOA	W. Bissett	J. L. Hampton
DOLOSBAGIE	J. A. Bell	W. Rollo
GAMPOLLA & KADUGANAWA	G. Anderson	A. F. Harper
KORNEGALLE.....	C. Caulfeild	C. F. Blacklaw
MATELLE	W. A. Swan	P. MOIR
HUNASGERIA.....	W. Greenwood	W. C. Duncan
KNUCKLES.....	J. S. Martin	A. Adam
DOOMBERA.....	R. B. Tytler	E. Mortimer
MATURATTA	M. Towgood	D. Rose
HEWAHETTE	W. C. Buchanan	E. H. Cameron
HANTANNE.....	W. D. Gibbon	A. Brown
BADULLA	A. H. Baillie	G. A. Cruwell

KANDY ... ...The Chairman, Capt. Byrde, W. G. Proctor, H. B. Smith, W. B. Smith, A. T. Anderson, J. Walker, J. Shipton, G. Maitland, D. D. Graham, J. Newton, G. Hudson, and the Secretary.

OUVAH PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairman:—E. C. BYERS.

Secretary:—H. DON.

COMMITTEE.

F. H. Kelson,	J. Harper,
Wm. Linton,	J. Fraser,
G. P. Drummond,	

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(*Established 17th November*, 1866.)

Has for its objects, the promotion of Agriculture in Ceylon, and especially the collection of information on all matters connected with grain culture, to be submitted for the information of Government, and the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed for the same purpose. All persons feeling an interest in the objects of this Society may be admitted members thereof on application to the Central Committee, composed of the following:—

Henry Dias, Esq., Advocate—*Chairman*.

C. A. Lorenz, Esq	Alfd. D'Levera, Esq	G. H. K. Thwaites,	J. L. Perera, Esq.
M. Cumaraswamy, Esquire	C. L. Ferdinands, Esq.	Esq., F. L. S.	D. D'Alwis, Esq.
J. A. Perera, Esq	Rev. B. Boake	J. G. C. Pieris, Esq	Louis Alwis, Esq.
Maha Modliar	J. Ferguson, Esq.	Dr. F. Willisford	J. Peris, Esq
		Dr. J. Asserappa	

James D'Alwis—*Secretary*.

Digitized by Google

The following are the Sub-Committees in different Outstations :—

WESTERN PROVINCE

Morottu.

Mr. James de Silva	Mr. C. Soyza
,, L. D'Saram	,, S. Soyza
,, Joronis Pieris	,, Rebera Mohandiram
Rev. A. Mendis	,, C. F. W. Karunaratna—*Secretary*

Callura.

C. A. Lorenz, Esq	E. Poulier, Esq
F. S. Thomasz, Esq	C. W. Vanderwall, Esquire
Geo. B. Alwis, Esq	

Negombo.

H. Ball, Esq	J. L. Pereira, Esq Modl.
J. Dassnayaka, Esq	C. B. Dirckze, Esq
J. Mendis, Esq Modl.	

Kaigalle.

N. Austin, Esq	J. H. Barber, Esq
T. James Alwis, Esquire	Dr. Hollowell.
P. Perera, Esquire Modl.	

Ratnapoora.

W. Stewart, Esq	Mahawalatenne Ratemahatmeya
Iddemalgodde Basnaika Nillame	J. O. Oorloff, Esq
Eknelegoda Ratemahatmeya	K. M. C. Uduma Lebbe Markar, Esq
Eknelegoda Korala	Modliar

THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle.

F. W. De Vos, Esq	A. Bawa, Esq
N. Dias Esq. Modliar	Thomas Livera Esq
J. W Ludovici Esq	Modliar
N. D. S. Wijesinha Esq. Attapattoo Modliar	D. W. Perera, Esq, Modliar
H. D. Jansz, Esq	G. A. Dissanaika Esq. Modliar
A. R. Karunaratna Esq.	Cornelis Dias, Esq Modliar

Matura.

J. D. Keuneman, Esq.	A. F. Obeyasakara Esq. Modliar
J. Buultjens, Esq	A. B. Wikremeratna Esq., Modliar
A. P. Tilakaratna Esq., Modliar	The Rev. A. Dias.
J. D. Illankoon, Esq Modliar	Chas. Bandarnaika Esq
J. D. Silva, Wijesinha Esq. Modliar.	A. W. Kemps, Esq
	C. Altendorff Esq
W. B Ratnaika, Esq. Modliar.	Jonathan Silva Esq

Tangalle.

J. D. S. Kandanbi Esq. Modliar	D. Ekanaika Esq Modliar
M. Baba Hawkim, Esq. Modliar	A. D. S. Wijesinha Esq Modliar
A. W. Claessen Esq	D. Obeyasakara Esq

THE CENTRAL PROVINCE

Kandy.

C. Vanderwall, Esq	Kobbekaduwe Basnaike Nilame
J. H. Eaton, Esq	Don Domingo Wijesinha Esq. Modl.
Dr. Dickman	W. Gunatileka Esq.
W. Jayetilleke Esq	M. Gunatileka Esq.
Kuda Bandar Esq	Cutcherry Modliar.
Deva Nilame	Rambukwelle Bandar Esq.
E J. Dehigama Esq	
Panabokka Ratemahatmeya	

Badulla.

P. J. Ondatjie Esq	H. Van Cuylenburg Esq
Rambukpota Ratemahatmeya	E. T Gerlitsz Esq
W. Henry D'Alwis Esq	

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kornegalle.

J. G. Jayatileke, Esquire	J. Rebeira Esq
S. Jayatileke Esq	D C Amarasekera Esquire
J. H Tennekoon Esquire	Wilmot De Saram Esquire
J Munamale Esq	
Rambuwatawana Ratemahatmeya	

Chilaw.

N. Cooke Esq	D. J. Abeyratne Esq Modliar (Tambarawila)
C E Corea Esq	
Cornelis Jayawardana Esq	N. J. Pieris Esq
P Jayawardana Esquire	

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna.

Sinnetamby Esq	Sinnakutty Esq.
C. Strantenberg	Wytalingam Esq

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Batticaloa.

P. Muttukista Esq	T Roclofsz Esq.
Jonathan Crowther Esq	

Digitized by Google

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, COLOMBO.

Patron,—His Excellency the Governor.
Chairman,—C. P. Layard, Esq., Govt. Agent of Western Province.
Honorary Treasurer,—S. Green, Esq.,
„ *Secretary*,—Wm. Ferguson, Esq.,

COMMITTEE:

Dr. Cowen.	Hon'ble R. F. Morgan.
H. Dias, Esq.	C. B. Smith, Esq., M. L. C.
Colonel Layard, C. R. R.	J. T. White, Esq.
J. A. Martensz, Esq. M. L. C.	M. Comaraswamy, Esq.

CEYLON BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY.

President.—C. P. Layard, Esq.
Vice President.—The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Colombo.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

Rev. B. Boake,	Rev. T. Roberts,
A. M. Ferguson, Esq.	Rev. W. E. Rowlands,
C. L. Ferdinands, Esq.	Rev. C. Senanayake,
Rev. C. Jayesinghe,	Rev. D. De Silva,
Rev. J. I. Jones,	Rev. J. Thurstan,
G. B. Leechman, Esq.	Rev. A. Young,
Rev. J. C. Mill,	Geo. Wall, Esq.
G. L. Molesworth, Esq.	

Treasurer.—R. Tatham, Esq.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

Rev. G. Baugh,	Rev. H. R. Pigott,
„ G. E. Goonewardene,	„ T. Roberts,
„ E. T. Higgens,	„ J. Scott,
„ C. Jayesinghe,	„ D. De Silva,
J. Murdoch Esq.	„ J. Silva,
Rev. J. Nicholson,	„ James Silva,
„ W. Oakley,	„ F. D. Waldock.

Secretaries:—Rev. J. Scott & John Murdoch, Esq.

The *primary* objects of the Society are the following:—

1. The Training of Teachers for Vernacular Schools.
2. The Supply of School Books and other useful Publications. In 1866 there were printed for the Society:

		Copies	Total Pages
SCHOOL BOOKS	(Singhalese)	21,000	1,130,000
BOOKS	do	4,000	280,000
PERIODICALS	do	33,300	363,300
TRACTS	do	30,000	140,000
		88,300	1,913,300

Subscriptions and Donations are received at Colombo by the officers of the Society; at Kandy, by the Rev. W. Oakley; at Galle, by the Rev. G. E. Goonawardene; and at Matura by the Rev. Z. Nathaniels.

Applications for Tracts, &c., to be addressed to the
REV. J. SCOTT, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

COLOMBO AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

[INSTITUTED 1812.]

Patron—Right Revd. The Bishop of Colombo.
President—The Hon'ble W. C. Gibson. Colonial Secretary.
Vice-President—The Hon'ble Justice Temple.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. Brooke H. Bailey,	Rev. J. C. Mill,
„ B. Boake,	„ T. Roberts,
„ D. D'Silva,	R. Tatham, Esq.,
A. M. Ferguson, Esq.,	Rev. J. Thurstan,
Rev. C. Jayesinghe,	Dr. Willisford,
Rev. J. I. Jones,	Rev. A. Young,

Treasurer.—C. P. Layard, Esq.
Secretaries—Rev. W. E. Rowlands and J. Scott

Depository.—The Vernacular Educational Society's Depot, Pettah, opposite the Cutcherry.

Christian Ministers of all Denominations, subscribing Ten shillings and six-pence annually to the Funds of the Society, have the right to be present at all meetings of the Committee, and to vote on the subjects brought before it.

JAFFNA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1835.]

Rev. L. Spaulding—President.	Rev. —Secretary,
Rev. E. P. Hastings—Treasurer.	Rev. —Depositary,

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

C. W. Catheravalupulle, Esq.,	Henry Pole, Esq.
S. F. Green, Esq., M. D.	Rev. James Quick.
Rev. W. W. Howland,	„ M. D. Sanders.
Rev. John Kilner,	„ J. C Smith.
Rev. John Philips,	

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Rev. L. Spaulding.—Rev. J. Kilner.

JAFFNA RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

[INSTITUTED 1825.]

Rev. J. Kilner, President,
Rev. J. Quick, Secretary,
Rev. E. P. Hastings, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. M. D. Sanders,	Rev. L. Spaulding,
„ J. C. Smith,	S. F. Green, M. D.
„ W. W. Howland,	

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Rev. L. Spaulding.—Rev. J. Kilner.
Depositary—Rev.———

Digitized by Google

SCOTTISH LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(*Under the Superintendence of the General Assembly's Committee on Foreign Missions.*)

Honorary Secretary,—Rev. James Sheriff, Findhorn Place, Grange, Edinburgh
Acting Secretary,—Miss Sanders, 132 George Street, Edinburgh.
Treasurer,—A. T. Niven Esq., W. S., 12 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

BRANCH ASSOCIATION: CEYLON.

Ladies Committee:—

Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Green,
Mrs. Merson, Mrs. Forlong, Mrs. Young.

Treasurer,—Rev. A. Young.
Secretary,—Rev. A. Young.

FEMALE ORPHANAGE, SLAVE ISLAND.

Matron and English Teacher,—Mrs. E. Ludekens.
Singhalese Teacher,—Miss Ederesinghe.

FEMALE SCHOOL, MOROTTOO.

Teacher,—Mr. Joseph De Pieris.
Female Teachers:—Mrs. De Pieris. Dona Isabella Ferdinando.

CONSISTORY OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, COLOMBO.

President—Revd. A. Young, M. A., *Colonial Chaplain.*
Elders:—Messrs. P. E. Vanderstraaten; H. J. Pompeus; C. Dickman; H. B. De Vos.
Deacons:—Messrs. H. A. Kriekenbeek; J. L. K. VanDort; H. De Boer; C. VanDort; R. A. Brohier; J. H. Ebell.
Catechists:—Messrs. E. Ludekens, and J. P. Claessen.
Organist—Mr. F. Prins. *Sexton*—Mr. J. Sieket.

KANDY SCOTS' KIRK.

Elders.	*Trustees.*
F. P. VanHouten, Esq.	F. P. VanHouten, Esq.
R. P. Jansz, Esq.	H. C. Jonklaas, Esq.
G. Wambeek, Esq.	J. Walker, Esq.
W. V. Woutersz, Esq.	

BUONA VISTA CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

Established 1866.

Patrons:—The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Colombo; The Ven. Archdeacon Mooyart.
President—The Rev. Philip Marks.
Vice President—The Rev. F. D. Edrisinghe.
Hon. Secy.—(Vacant)

Digitized by Google

COLOMBO FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

Patron.—His Excellency the Governor.

Officers:

The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Colombo, President.
N. D. Schultze, Esq., Treasurer.
Rev. B. Boake, Secretary.
Messrs. J. N. Keith, Senr. and J. L. Siebel, Assistant Secretaries.

Committee—not Visitors.

Hon'ble R. F. Morgan
Major T. Skinner
Colonel W. T. Layard
Rev. S. D. J. Ondaatje
Lieut. J. Robertson
F. Mackwood, Esq.
F. Smith, Esq.
F. M. Mackwood, Esq.
J. Swan, Esq.
G. B. Leechman, Esq.
W. C. Leechman, Esq.
R. Dawson, Esq.
Rev. A. P. Lovekin
W. Mitchell, Esq.
C. A. Kriekenbeek, Esq.
A. Wise, Esq.
Rev. A. Young
" J. Scott
W. N. Rajapakse, Esq.
W. C. Ondaatje, Esq.
G. W. R. Campbell, Esq.

Visitors.

Mr. G. H. Anthonisz
Rev. W. E. Rowlands
C. Dickman, Esq.
Mr. J. L. Siebel
" H. de Boer
" H. VanDort
" C. A. Mack
Rev. T. Roberts
Mr. M. Perera
" E. Ludekens
Rev. S. Nicholas
Mr. A. R. Ginger
J. N. Keith, Esq., Junior
Mr. A. Mills
" Casie Lebbe Markair, Modliar
" J. de Silva
" C. S. Keith
" J. G. Andriesen
" W. J. Ondaatje, Modliar
" J. N. Keith, Senior
" J. E. Vanderstraaten
" F. Alvis
Rev. D. de Silva

KANDY FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor.
President—The Government Agent.
Vice President—The Commandant.

Committee.

Major Tranchell,
Revd. G. H. Gomes
Revd. F. D. Waldock
Ven Arch. Mooyaart
John Walker, Esq.
F. Solomons, Esq.
J. B. Siebel, Esq.
J. Hill, Esq.
T. Steele, Esq.
Dr. Dickman
F. C. Solomons, Esq.
Dr. Morgan
W. Auwardt, Esq.

Visitors.

Rev. G. H. Gomes
F. Solomons, Esq.
Hony. Secretary—Rev. J. Watt.
F. C. Solomons, Esq.
W. Auwardt, Esq.
Hony. Treasurer—Capt. H. Byrde.

Digitized by Google

GALLE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

Rev. J. Nicholson,—Hony. Secy.
J. E. Anthonisz, Esq - Treasurer.

COMMITTEE:

Rev. J. K. Clarke,
Rev. P. Marks,
Dr. P. D. Anthonisz,
H. Vanderspar, Esq.
P. Balkuysen, Esq
L. F. Lee, Esq.
J. W. W. Birch, Esq.

TRINCOMALIE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

(*Instituted* 23*rd March* 1840.)

OFFICERS:

H. S. O. Russell, Esq.—President.
J. A. Gibson, Esq.—Treasurer.
W. F. Williams, Esq.—Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, AND VISITORS.

A. H. Roosmalecocq Esq.
J. Crabb, Esq.
J. A. Gibson, Esq
The Chief Modliar.
The Modliar of the Court.
Mr. W. F. Williams.
„ W. F. Redlich.
„ G. E. Colomb.
„ B. Crispeyn.
„ W. H. Buttery.

JAFFNA FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

[*Instituted* 1841]

P. A. Dyke, Esq.—President.
G. W. Templer, Esq.—Treasurer.
Rev. J. Kilner.—Secretary.

PECUNIARY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Rev. E. C. Labrooy.
Mr. P. Joseph.
S. Savoorymuttoo, Modliar,
H. F. Muttukisna, Esq.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT.

(*Established* 1852.)

H. F. Muttukisna, Esq.
S. Savoorymuttoo, Modliar.
T. Ragunather, Modliar.
S. Manickawasager, Esq.
The Magistrate of Jaffna.
Rev. E. C. Labrooy.
Tillinayagam Modliar.

Medical Superintendent...Dr. Loos.
Dispenser..... Mr. Danforth.
Second ditto..... Mr. Macfarlane

Digitized by Google

CEYLON BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

(Instituted 7th Feb., 1845—Incorporated 7th Feb., 1846.)

Patron:—His Excellency the Governor.
Vice-Patrons:— Hon'ble the Major-General—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
President:—(Vacant.)
The Rev. B. Boake—Vice President.
H. Neville, Esq. and W. Skeen, Esq.—Secretaries.
A. Primrose, Esq.—Treasurer.
W. Boake, Esq.—Curator.
L. de Soyza, Esq.—Librarian.

Committee:

C. P. Layard, Esq.
J. Capper, Esq.
J. Alwis, Esq.
W. Ferguson, Esq., F. L. S.
R. Dawson, Esq.
W. C. Ondatjee.
Revd. B. Bailey, M. A.

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

The Rev. B. Boake.
E. W. Holdsworth, Esq.
L. de Soyza, Esq.
Rev. J. Mill,
C. Woodward, Esq. R. E.

CEYLON UNITED SERVICE LIBRARY.

Patron.—His Excellency The Governor.

Vice Patron—Major General S. J. Hodgson, Commanding the Forces.

Committee.

Hon. R. J. Callander
Col. Layard, C. R. E.
Captain Fyers, R. E.
Col. Hamilton, C. B.
Col. Young
W. D. Wright, Esq.
Asst: Com: Gen: Crookshank
Rev. J. B. H. Bailey.
Dr. Charsley.
R. Tatham, Esq.,

C. Woodward, Esq., R. E.,—Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Mr. E. Rusbridge—Librarian.

MILITARY MEDICAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

PRESIDENT:

Dr. Innes, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals & Principal Medical Officer.
D. W. Williams Esq.—Secretary.

COLONIAL MEDICAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

PATRON:

The Principal Civil Medical Officer.
W. C. Ondatjee, Esq. Col. Asst. Surgeon,—Secretary.
Mr. H. Vandort, Librarian.

Digitized by Google

COLOMBO PETTAH LIBRARY.

(Established 29th June 1829.—Re-organized 1st. September 1836.)
Patron—His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson.
Secretary & Librarian,—C. Dickman, Esq.
Treasurer.—C. Johnson, Esq.
Under Librarian,—Mr. P. E. Vanderstraaten.

COMMITTEE.

Revd. A. Young.
Revd. S. D. Ondatje.
C. A. Lorenz, Esq.
M. E. Vanderstraaten, Esq.
B. E. Alvis, Esq.
E. Weinman, Esq.
Mr. O. Mack.
„ H. De Boer.
„ H. Misso.
„ V. Vangeyzel.
Dr. Garvin.

KANDY UNITED SERVICE LIBRARY.

COMMITTEE.

P. W. Braybrooke, Esq.
Major Tranchell, C. R. E.
Ven. Archdeacon Mooyart.
Capt. Hawthorn, R. E.
W. M. Leake, Esq.
C. S. Hay, Esq.
W. Hay Wodehouse, Esq.
Capt. Helsham.

H. J. W. Dick, Honorary Treasurer.
T. Steele, Esq., Honorary Secretary.
Mr. T. White, Librarian.

CENTRAL TOWN LIBRARY.

Established 1840.

COMMITTEE.

J. B. Blaze, Esq.
C. Vanderwall. Esq.
W. Auwardt, Esq.
G. H. Perkins, Esq.
F. Solomons, Esq.
Sidde Lebbe, Esq.
A. C. Ambrose, Esq.
J. G. Paulisz, Esq.
T. De Waas, Esq.
M. Ambrose, Esq.
C. J. Muttukisna, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—J. H. Eaton, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—F. C. Solomons, Esq.
Honorary Treasurer—W. V. Woutersz, Esq.

KANDY YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)
President:—T. Steele, Esq.
Vice-Presidents:

W. E. Sharpe, Esq.
Capt. H. Byrde.
Alex. Brown, Esq.
C. S. Hay, Esq.
Rev. G. Gomes,
Sidde Lebbe, Esq.

Secretary:—Mr. F. C. Solomons.
Treasurer and Librarian,—Mr. T. De Waas

GALLE CLUB.

A. C. Hoare, Esq. *Honorary Secretary*.

COMMITTEE.

Capt. F. Bayley.
Capt. Rutherford.
S. C. Higgs Esq.
J. W. Blyth Esq.
H. Vanderspar Esq.
R. W. D Moir Esq

Digitized by Google

JAFFNA LIBRARY.

COMMITTEE.

H A. Lembruggen, Esq. | J. H. Toussaint, Esq.
J. T. Anderson, Esq. | P. Bastiampully, Esq.
—— Treasurer.—E Nolan, Esq., Secretary.
Librarian,—M. C. Nicholas.

TRINCOMALIE PETTAH LIBRARY.

(*Instituted 5th November* 1835)

Mr. Colomb—President.
Mr C. J. Buttery—Treasurer.
Mr. W. F. Williams—Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

The Rev. S. O. Glenie, M. A. | Mr. W. F Williams, Librarian.
A. P. Cooper, Esq.

ASSOCIATED BAR OF CEYLON.

(*Established on the 21st February*, 1865.)

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

President—The Queen's Advocate,
Secretary—Mr. S. Grenier,
Treasurer—Mr. F. C. Loos.

MEMBERS:

The D. Q. Advocate | Mr. H. C. Prins
Mr. Lorenz | „ J. Martensz
„ Ferdinands | „ J. de Livera
„ Alwis | „ J. F. Prins
| „ F. L. Dassenaike.

The following is the Annual Subscription payable by Members of the Association :—

Subscription of an Advocate	....	£2	2	0
do do Proctor Supreme Court	.....	1	1	0
do do do District Court	...	0	10	6

MASONIC LODGES.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, KANDY.

No. 454, *E C.*

W. Bro. L. A White..... W. M.
„ „ C S. Hay } ..... P. M.'s
„ „ J. W. Venn }
„ „ E Jeffries }
Bro W. A. Archbald .....S. W.
„ J. N. d'Esterre .....J. W
„ Rev. Somervale .....Chaplain
„ R. B. Johnston .....Treasurer
„ C. S Hay.....Secretary
„ W. McBryde .....S. D.
„ A. Galloway .....J. D.
„ A. Arniel .....I. G
„ J. Laing .....D. C
„ —— .....Tyler

Established A. D. 1838. *Meets first Thursday in every month at* 8 *o'clock p. m.*

KANDY NEWERA CHAPTER.

(*Attached to St. John's Lodge, No.* 454. *E. C.*)

Comp C S Hay... .....Z
„ J W Venn .....H
„ E. Jeffries ... . J
„ H. Byrde ... . Scribe E
„ W. A. Archbald..... ...Scribe N
„ J. Maitland ....Principal S.
„ D. L. Soutter .... Senior S
„ A. Galloway..... ..... Junior S,
„ —— ....Janitor

Established 1866. *Meets first Friday in February, May, August and November, at* 8 *o'clock p. m.*

Digitized by Google

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, KANDY.

(*No. S. C.*)

Captain Byrde..... ....W. M.

THE SPHINX LODGE, COLOMBO.

(*No.* 107 *I. C.*)

W. Bro. C. E. Symonds .....W. M.
„ H. Thompson
„ H. Maydwell
„ B. Grindrod
„ C. A. Lorenz
„ J. Maitland ..... P. M.'s
„ W. J. Gorman
„ C. L. Ferdinands
„ R. Scriven
Br. H. St. Albin ....S. W.
„ Skeen ....J. W.
W. Bro. C. A. Lorenz .....Treasurer
Bro. F. G. Thompson .....Secretary
„ Guthrie ....S. D.
„ J. Krickenbeek ....J. D.
„ Mack ....I. G.
W. Bro. Maitland ..... D. C.
Bro. Shanklin... ....Tyler

[Dr. Krickenbeek has just (May 1868) been elected W. M. of the Sphinx Lodge, and a new set of Officers will be appointed next month.]

Established A. D. 1861.—*Meets on the first Saturday of every month at half-past* 8 *o'clock p. m.*

THE LANKA ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

(*Attached to the Sphinx Lodge, No.* 107 *I. C.*

M. E. Comp. Lorenz .....M. E. K.
E. Comp. Ferdinands..... E. H. P.
„ Williams .....E. C. S.
Comp. J. Krickenbeek ..... C. H.
„ Grenier ....S. T.
„ Nicholls..... .....R. A. C.
„ Skeen.....Registrar
„ Monat .... C. S. N.
Comp. Ledward..... ....C. P. V.
„ A. Andree..... ..... C. B. V.
„ (vacant.)..... .....Janitor.

Established A. D. 1865, *meets on the First Wednesday in the months of February, May, August and November.*

THE LANKA MARK MASTER MASONS' LODGE.

(*Attached to the Sphinx Lodge, No.* 107, *I. C.*)

The Three Principals of the R. A. Chapter are, respectively, R. W. M., W. S. W. and W. J. W.

Bro. Skeen ..... S. O
„ A. Andree .....J. O
„ Nicholls .....S. D
„ C. H. Ledward..... ..... J. D
„ Ludekens... .....I. G
„ O'Halloran..... .....Secretary
„ do. .....Treasurer
„ (vacant.).....Tyler

Established A. D. 1866. *Meets on the 3rd Wednesday in every month.*

THE SERENDIB LODGE, COLOMBO.

(*No.* 112 *I. C.*)

Established A. D. 1865. *Meets on the Second Wednesday in every month, at half-past* 8 *o'clock p. m. and has a Mark Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter attached to it.*

COLOMBO ROWING CLUB.

SIR EDWARD S. CREASY, KT.—*President.*

F. W. BOIS, Esq.—*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*

COMMITTEE.

CAPT. CARWITHEN, 2-25th
W. G. THOMAS, Esq. 2-25th
W. M. HUDSON, Esq.
F. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq.
RICHARD CAYLEY, Esq.
G. RUDD, Esq.
HENRY BOIS, Esq.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

FERGUSON'S
MAP OF
INDIA,
showing the various
Railways and Railway Stations, Tramways, TELEGRAPH LINES, DAKS, AND INLAND NAVIGATION

COLOMBO:
PUBLISHED BY A.M. FERGUSON, OBSERVER OFFICE.
AND BY
J. HADDON, 3, BOUVERIE STREET, LONDON.
PUBLISHED SEPARATELY PRICE 3/- COLORED, OR MOUNTED ON ROLLERS & VARNISHED 6/-

REFERENCES.
Railways in operation
Dº in progress
Dack Stations
Telegraph Stations
Inland Navigation Stats names underlined
Roads

British Miles 0 50 100 150 200

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA, Showing the Railway Stations
Scale 8 Statute = 1 Mile
RIVER HOOGLY
SULKEAH
HOWRAH
SEEBPOOR
FORT WILLIAM
Race Ground
BALLYGUNJE
ENTALLY
SEALDAH
BAHAR SIMLEAH
COMMARPARRAH
CIRCULAR CANAL
CIRCULAR ROAD
CHOWRINGHEE
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAYS
CALCUTTA SOUTH EASTN RAILWAY AND RAIL TERMS
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

PLAN OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY, showing the Railway Stations and Goods Depôt.
BACK BAY
GIRGAON
COLABA STATION
DADUR STATION
GRANT ROAD STATION
BYCULLA STATION
GOODS STATION
TEMPORARY STATION
Fort George
Old Woman's Island
Gross I.
Sion
Mahim
Matoonga
Worlee
Parel
Sewree Fort
Chorundevi
Mazagaon
Walkeshwar
Mahalakshmi
Low Grove
Mudchee Pakaree
Shumboo Mahadeo Pakaree
The Beehive
British Miles

Longitude East 80 from Greenwich

Digitized by Google

P. MEAGHER,

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS MANUFACTURER,
21, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.
Highest Award for Great Excellence of Apparatus.—See Report of Jury, Page 9, Class 14.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, 1863. PRIZE MEDAL.

BERLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865. PRIZE MEDAL.

NORTH LONDON EXHIBITION OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES, 1865. PRIZE MEDAL.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.
Highest Award for Excellence of Tourist Cameras.

P. M. has the gratification to announce that he has received the only Medal awarded for Apparatus by the Photographic Society of Scotland for his Binocular Camera.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE PRIZE AWARD COMMITTEE. (Vide *Photographic Journal*, May 15, 1863.)

"* * * But the only Camera possessing peculiar merit is that by Mr. Meagher, the Binocular Camera, which comprises in itself all the best features of other Cameras, and is suitable either for Stereoscopic Pictures, Cartes de Visite Portraits, or for Views the whole size of the plate (7½ by 5.) For this Camera the Committee would recommend that Mr. Meagher receive a Medal."

MEAGHER'S NEW BINOCULAR CAMERA, with Swing Back, focussing from 3½ to 10 inches, bellows body, with a movable extending partition: can be used for Stereoscopic Views, Cartes de Visite, or single Pictures, on the full size plate, *i.e.*, 7½×5. P. M. is indebted to Mr. Simpson for this suggestion. Weight, with one single and one double back, and extra front for Single Lens, 5lbs. For description, see PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS, Oct. 31, or ALMANAC for 1862

"I like your new Camera very much: it is very perfect and complete."—Extract of a letter from Mr. H. P. ROBINSON, Leamington.

MEAGHER'S IMPROVED KINNEAR'S CAMERA is the same in principle as that invented by Mr. Kinnear, and first manufactured in Edinburgh in 1857. For the Special Improvements introduced in this Camera, by P. M., whereby without additional weight or cost, all the advantages of a swing back are obtained, see PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS, October 19, 1860.

"This is one of the best folding Cameras we have seen."—(Vide PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS ALMANAC, 1861.)

The limits of an Advertisement prevent me from publishing the number of Testimonials I have received from the principal Amateur and Professional Photographers.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. C. Kinnear, the inventor of the Camera:—"I duly received the Camera, which is everything that I could wish. I have always recommended my friends to adopt this form of Camera, and now I can also confidently recommend them to get those made by you, as being perfect in workmanship; and I shall have great pleasure in doing this."

CAMERAS AND CAMERA BACKS, DIES, AND PRESSES FOR THE NEW DIAMOND CAMEO PORTRAITS.

ENLARGING CAMERAS.

IMPROVED CARTE DE VISITE CAMERAS FOR ONE OR MORE PICTURES.

CAMERAS FOR COPYING.

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE CAMERAS OF THE BEST CONSTRUCTION.

Improved Camera Stands for the Studio and Field, Printing Frames, Glass and Ebonite Baths, and all other Photographic Requisites kept in Stock, or made to Order, of the best quality only.

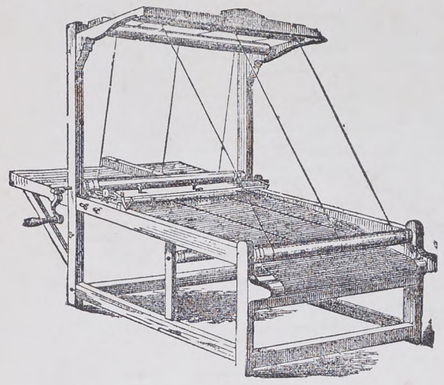
Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

MANUFACTORY:
12 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

HAMPSON AND BETTRIDGE,

RULING MACHINE,
BOOKBINDERS' PRESS AND TOOL MANUFACTURERS,

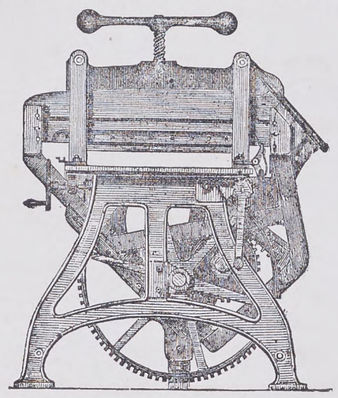
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND TOOLS.



ROLLS, LETTERS, BRASS TYPE, &c. ALWAYS ON STOCK.

Agent for Sharp, Stewart, & Co., Wilson's Patent
VERTICAL & DIAGONAL CUTTING MACHINES,

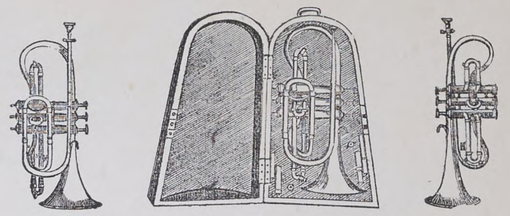
METAL BEDS, AND WOOD SQUARES TO CUT UPON KNIVES, &c.



NUMBERING MACHINES, TO PRINT CONSECUTIVE, ALTERNATE, & DUPLICATE.

47, & 48, OLD BAILEY LONDON.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



BUTLER'S

CORNETS, SAXHORNS, CIRCULAR VIBRATING HORNS, DRUMS, FLUTES,
Clarionets, Flageolets, Violins, Concertinas,
HARMONIUMS, PIANOFORTES, &c.,
ARE IN
USE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
GIVING
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Every Instrument guaranteed first class, at prices much below those usually charged.

MANUFACTORY:
HAYMARKET, LONDON.

Illustrated Catalogues, with prices, post free.

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS SUPPLIED.

TRADE MARK.

ALEXANDER, AUSTIN, & POOLE,

(YORKSHIRE BOTTLE COMPANY,)

VICTORIA WHARF
EARL STREET, UPPER THAMES ST., BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES IN ORDINARY USE.
COMPRISING THOSE OF

Druggists, Surgeons, &c., Ale, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Soda Water, Lemonade, Seltzer and other Aerated Water Manufacturers, Perfumers' and Confectioners' Bottles, Jars, &c., &c.

Paticular care is given to the prompt execution and Packing of all Orders confided to them, which, if given direct, must be accompanied by a draft on a London Banker or Merchant.

This space is insufficient to enumerate in detail the various kinds of Bottles, &c., they deal in, or to quote Prices; but Lists will be furnished on application, which will be found as advantageous as those of any established House of respectability.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, FEVER, AGUE, &c.

THE RIGHT. HON. EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H.B.M.'S Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Caution.—Chlorodyne.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated, by affidavit in Court, that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is extensively used in hospitals at home and abroad, and is affirmed by medical testimonials, accompanying each bottle, to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaints, Nervousness, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

From J. D. H. (*Times*, Aug. 30, 1865).—"I have found in cholera no remedy more efficacious than Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, now so extensively used abroad, especially in India."

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris.—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian cholera."

From Dr. Millman, of New Galway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other medicines had failed."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

Sold only in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the sole Agent and Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, or sent Carriage free on receipt of Stamps or Post-office Orders and with Professional Testimonials enclosed. None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government Stamp.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS.

Agent,—J. MAITLAND & Co., Columbo.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGE. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGE a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the Medicine.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent),

MORSON'S KREOSOTE

And every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

*** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.

Orders to be made payable in London.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla, Budgett & Hughes, Kurrachee & Kotree.

AGENTS FOR MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE—

PUNJAB TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow, and Simla.

'EXCELSIOR!' 'EXCELSIOR!'

Family Sewing & Embroidering Machines,

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, ARE THE
BEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST;

PRICE, FROM £6 6s. — LISTS FREE.

Are easy to operate, simple to learn, and not liable to derangement. They tuck, hem, fell, gather, cord, quilt, braid; and embroider the most elaborate designs with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY.

Sew with equal ease on any thickness of material, from two ordinary reels; require no re-winding; and the seam if cut at every inch will not rip

Specially Adapted for Hot Climates

WHIGHT & MANN,
143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON. E.C.
MANUFACTORY—GIPPING WORKS, IPSWICH.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED
"FOR EXCELLENCE AND CHEAPNESS."
TO
SAMUEL HIGHLEY, MANUFACTURER
OF
Achromatic Microscopes, Telescopes, Field Glasses,
IMPROVED MAGIC LANTERNS,
For Showing Photographs of Scenery, Educational Objects, &c.,
As well as Dissolving Views, Comic Stories, Mechanical Slides, &c.
BEST MADE SPECTACLE FRAMES,
With complete Series of Sights, to fit the same, so as to meet the requirements of those residing abroad.
Eye Glasses, Eye Douches, Stereoscopes, Barometers Thermometers, Medical Galvanic Apparatus, &c.

Descriptive Illustrated Catalogues, post free, 4 Stamps.

18, GREEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.

MRS. JOHNSON'S

AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR

CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, which has been held in such high estimation for so many years, for relieving Children when suffering from painful Detention, still continues to be prepared according to Mrs. Johnson's Original Recipe, and with the same success, by BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, whose Name and Address are engraved on the Stamp. Full directions are enclosed with each bottle.

AGENTS:

SCOTT, THOMSON, & Co., Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., & ROGERS & Co., Bombay.
PEAKE, ALLEN, & Co., at Umballah, Lahore, Delhi, and Lucknow.

Be sure to ask for

MRS. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Digitized by Google

P. MEAGHER,

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS MANUFACTURER,
21, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.
Highest Award for Great Excellence of Apparatus.—See Report of Jury, Page 9, Class 14.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, 1863. PRIZE MEDAL.

BERLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865. PRIZE MEDAL.

NORTH LONDON EXHIBITION OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES, 1865. PRIZE MEDAL.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.
Highest Award for Excellence of Tourist Cameras.

P. M. has the gratification to announce that he has received the only Medal awarded for Apparatus by the Photographic Society of Scotland for his Binocular Camera.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE PRIZE AWARD COMMITTEE. (Vide *Photographic Journal*, May 15, 1863.)

"* * * But the only Camera possessing peculiar merit is that by Mr. Meagher, the Binocular Camera, which comprises in itself all the best features of other Cameras, and is suitable either for Stereoscopic Pictures, Cartes de Visite Portraits, or for Views the whole size of the plate (7½ by 5.) For this Camera the Committee would recommend that Mr. Meagher receive a Medal."

MEAGHER'S NEW BINOCULAR CAMERA, with Swing Back, focussing from 3½ to 10 inches, bellows body, with a movable extending partition: can be used for Stereoscopic Views, Cartes de Visite, or single Pictures, on the full size plate, *i.e.*, 7½×5. P. M. is indebted to Mr. Simpson for this suggestion. Weight, with one single and one double back, and extra front for Single Lens, 5lbs. For description, see PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS, Oct. 31, or ALMANAC for 1862

"I like your new Camera very much: it is very perfect and complete."—Extract of a letter from Mr. H. P. ROBINSON, Leamington.

MEAGHER'S IMPROVED KINNEAR'S CAMERA is the same in principle as that invented by Mr. Kinnear, and first manufactured in Edinburgh in 1857. For the Special Improvements introduced in this Camera, by P. M., whereby without additional weight or cost, all the advantages of a swing back are obtained, see PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS, October 19, 1860.

"This is one of the best folding Cameras we have seen."—(Vide PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS ALMANAC, 1861.)

The limits of an Advertisement prevent me from publishing the number of Testimonials I have received from the principal Amateur and Professional Photographers.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. C. Kinnear, the inventor of the Camera:—"I duly received the Camera, which is everything that I could wish. I have always recommended my friends to adopt this form of Camera, and now I can also confidently recommend them to get those made by you, as being perfect in workmanship; and I shall have great pleasure in doing this."

CAMERAS AND CAMERA BACKS, DIES, AND PRESSES FOR THE NEW DIAMOND CAMEO PORTRAITS.

ENLARGING CAMERAS.

IMPROVED CARTE DE VISITE CAMERAS FOR ONE OR MORE PICTURES.

CAMERAS FOR COPYING.

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE CAMERAS OF THE BEST CONSTRUCTION.

Improved Camera Stands for the Studio and Field, Printing Frames, Glass and Ebonite Baths, and all other Photographic Requisites kept in Stock, or made to Order, of the best quality only.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

MANUFACTORY:
12 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

HAMPSON AND BETTRIDGE,

RULING MACHINE,
BOOKBINDERS' PRESS AND TOOL MANUFACTURERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND TOOLS.

ROLLS, LETTERS, BRASS TYPE, &c. ALWAYS ON STOCK.

Agent for Sharp, Stewart, & Co., Wilson's Patent
VERTICAL & DIAGONAL CUTTING MACHINES,

METAL BEDS, AND WOOD SQUARES TO CUT UPON KNIVES, &c.

NUMBERING MACHINES, TO PRINT CONSECUTIVE, ALTERNATE, & DUPLICATE.

47, & 48, OLD BAILEY LONDON.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUTLER'S

CORNETS, SAXHORNS, CIRCULAR VIBRATING HORNS, DRUMS, FLUTES,
Clarionets, Flageolets, Violins, Concertinas,
HARMONIUMS, PIANOFORTES, &c.,
ARE IN
USE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
GIVING
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Every Instrument guaranteed first class, at prices much below those usually charged.

MANUFACTORY:
HAYMARKET, LONDON.

Illustrated Catalogues, with prices, post free.

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS SUPPLIED.

TRADE MARK.

ALEXANDER, AUSTIN, & POOLE,

(YORKSHIRE BOTTLE COMPANY,)

VICTORIA WHARF
EARL STREET, UPPER THAMES ST., BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES IN ORDINARY USE.
COMPRISING THOSE OF

Druggists, Surgeons, &c., Ale, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Soda Water, Lemonade, Seltzer and other Aerated Water Manufacturers, Perfumers' and Confectioners' Bottles, Jars, &c., &c.

Paticular care is given to the prompt execution and Packing of all Orders confided to them, which, if given direct, must be accompanied by a draft on a London Banker or Merchant.

This space is insufficient to enumerate in detail the various kinds of Bottles, &c., they deal in, or to quote Prices; but Lists will be furnished on application, which will be found as advantageous as those of any established House of respectability.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, FEVER, AGUE, &c.

THE RIGHT. HON. EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H.B.M.'S Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Caution.—Chlorodyne.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated, by affidavit in Court, that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is extensively used in hospitals at home and abroad, and is affirmed by medical testimonials, accompanying each bottle, to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaints, Nervousness, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

From J. D. H. (*Times*, Aug. 30, 1865).—"I have found in cholera no remedy more efficacious than Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, now so extensively used abroad, especially in India."

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris.—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian cholera."

From Dr. Millman, of New Galway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other medicines had failed."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

Sold only in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the sole Agent and Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, or sent Carriage free on receipt of Stamps or Post-office Orders and with Professional Testimonials enclosed. None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government Stamp.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS.

Agent,—J. MAITLAND & Co., Columbo.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGE. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGE a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the Medicine.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent),

MORSON'S KREOSOTE

And every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

*** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.

Orders to be made payable in London.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla, Budgett & Hughes, Kurrachee & Kotree.

AGENTS FOR MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE—

PUNJAB TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow, and Simla.

'EXCELSIOR!' 'EXCELSIOR!'

Family Sewing & Embroidering Machines,

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, ARE THE
BEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST;

PRICE, FROM £6 6s. — LISTS FREE.

Are easy to operate, simple to learn, and not liable to derangement. They tuck, hem, fell, gather, cord, quilt, braid; and embroider the most elaborate designs with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY.

Sew with equal ease on any thickness of material, from two ordinary reels; require no re-winding; and the seam if cut at every inch will not rip

Specially Adapted for Hot Climates

WHIGHT & MANN,
143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON. E.C.
MANUFACTORY—GIPPING WORKS, IPSWICH.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED
"FOR EXCELLENCE AND CHEAPNESS."
TO
SAMUEL HIGHLEY, MANUFACTURER
OF
Achromatic Microscopes, Telescopes, Field Glasses,
IMPROVED MAGIC LANTERNS,
For Showing Photographs of Scenery, Educational Objects, &c.,
As well as Dissolving Views, Comic Stories, Mechanical Slides, &c.
BEST MADE SPECTACLE FRAMES,
With complete Series of Sights, to fit the same, so as to meet the requirements of those residing abroad.
Eye Glasses, Eye Douches, Stereoscopes, Barometers Thermometers, Medical Galvanic Apparatus, &c.

Descriptive Illustrated Catalogues, post free, 4 Stamps.

18, GREEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.

MRS. JOHNSON'S

AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR

CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, which has been held in such high estimation for so many years, for relieving Children when suffering from painful Detention, still continues to be prepared according to Mrs. Johnson's Original Recipe, and with the same success, by BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, whose Name and Address are engraved on the Stamp. Full directions are enclosed with each bottle.

AGENTS:

SCOTT, THOMSON, & Co., Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., & ROGERS & Co., Bombay.
PEAKE, ALLEN, & Co., at Umballah, Lahore, Delhi, and Lucknow.

Be sure to ask for

MRS. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

P. MEAGHER,

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS MANUFACTURER,
21, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.
Highest Award for Great Excellence of Apparatus.—See Report of Jury, Page 9, Class 14.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, 1863. PRIZE MEDAL.

BERLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865. PRIZE MEDAL.

NORTH LONDON EXHIBITION OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES, 1865. PRIZE MEDAL.

DUBLIN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1865.
Highest Award for Excellence of Tourist Cameras.

P. M. has the gratification to announce that he has received the only Medal awarded for Apparatus by the Photographic Society of Scotland for his Binocular Camera.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE PRIZE AWARD COMMITTEE. (Vide *Photographic Journal*, May 15, 1863.)

"* * * But the only Camera possessing peculiar merit is that by Mr. Meagher, the Binocular Camera, which comprises in itself all the best features of other Cameras, and is suitable either for Stereoscopic Pictures, Cartes de Visite Portraits, or for Views the whole size of the plate (7½ by 5.) For this Camera the Committee would recommend that Mr. Meagher receive a Medal."

MEAGHER'S NEW BINOCULAR CAMERA, with Swing Back, focussing from 3½ to 10 inches, bellows body, with a movable extending partition: can be used for Stereoscopic Views, Cartes de Visite, or single Pictures, on the full size plate, *i.e.*, 7½×5. P. M. is indebted to Mr. Simpson for this suggestion. Weight, with one single and one double back, and extra front for Single Lens, 5lbs. For description, see PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS, Oct. 31, or ALMANAC for 1862

"I like your new Camera very much: it is very perfect and complete."—Extract of a letter from Mr. H. P. ROBINSON, Leamington.

MEAGHER'S IMPROVED KINNEAR'S CAMERA is the same in principle as that invented by Mr. Kinnear, and first manufactured in Edinburgh in 1857. For the Special Improvements introduced in this Camera, by P. M., whereby without additional weight or cost, all the advantages of a swing back are obtained, see PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS, October 19, 1860.

"This is one of the best folding Cameras we have seen."—(Vide PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS ALMANAC, 1861.)

The limits of an Advertisement prevent me from publishing the number of Testimonials I have received from the principal Amateur and Professional Photographers.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. C. Kinnear, the inventor of the Camera:—"I duly received the Camera, which is everything that I could wish. I have always recommended my friends to adopt this form of Camera, and now I can also confidently recommend them to get those made by you, as being perfect in workmanship; and I shall have great pleasure in doing this."

CAMERAS AND CAMERA BACKS, DIES, AND PRESSES FOR THE NEW DIAMOND CAMEO PORTRAITS.

ENLARGING CAMERAS.

IMPROVED CARTE DE VISITE CAMERAS FOR ONE OR MORE PICTURES.

CAMERAS FOR COPYING.

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE CAMERAS OF THE BEST CONSTRUCTION.

Improved Camera Stands for the Studio and Field, Printing Frames, Glass and Ebonite Baths, and all other Photographic Requisites kept in Stock, or made to Order, of the best quality only.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

MANUFACTORY:
12 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

HAMPSON AND BETTRIDGE,

RULING MACHINE,
BOOKBINDERS' PRESS AND TOOL MANUFACTURERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND TOOLS.

ROLLS, LETTERS, BRASS TYPE, &c. ALWAYS ON STOCK.

Agent for Sharp, Stewart, & Co., Wilson's Patent
VERTICAL & DIAGONAL CUTTING MACHINES,

METAL BEDS, AND WOOD SQUARES TO CUT UPON KNIVES, &c.

NUMBERING MACHINES, TO PRINT CONSECUTIVE, ALTERNATE, & DUPLICATE.

47, & 48, OLD BAILEY LONDON.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUTLER'S

CORNETS, SAXHORNS, CIRCULAR VIBRATING HORNS, DRUMS, FLUTES,
Clarionets, Flageolets, Violins, Concertinas,
HARMONIUMS, PIANOFORTES, &c.,
ARE IN
USE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
GIVING
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Every Instrument guaranteed first class, at prices much below those usually charged.

MANUFACTORY:
HAYMARKET, LONDON.

Illustrated Catalogues, with prices, post free.

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS SUPPLIED.

TRADE MARK.

ALEXANDER, AUSTIN, & POOLE,

(YORKSHIRE BOTTLE COMPANY,)

VICTORIA WHARF
EARL STREET, UPPER THAMES ST., BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES IN ORDINARY USE.
COMPRISING THOSE OF

Druggists, Surgeons, &c., Ale, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Soda Water, Lemonade, Seltzer and other Aerated Water Manufacturers, Perfumers' and Confectioners' Bottles, Jars, &c., &c.

Paticular care is given to the prompt execution and Packing of all Orders confided to them, which, if given direct, must be accompanied by a draft on a London Banker or Merchant.

This space is insufficient to enumerate in detail the various kinds of Bottles, &c., they deal in, or to quote Prices; but Lists will be furnished on application, which will be found as advantageous as those of any established House of respectability.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, FEVER, AGUE, &c.

THE RIGHT. HON. EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H.B.M.'S Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Caution.—Chlorodyne.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated, by affidavit in Court, that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is extensively used in hospitals at home and abroad, and is affirmed by medical testimonials, accompanying each bottle, to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Diphtheria, Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaints, Nervousness, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

From J. D. H. (*Times*, Aug. 30, 1865).—"I have found in cholera no remedy more efficacious than Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, now so extensively used abroad, especially in India."

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris.—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian cholera."

From Dr. Millman, of New Galway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering and when all other medicines had failed."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

Sold only in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the sole Agent and Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, or sent Carriage free on receipt of Stamps or Post-office Orders and with Professional Testimonials enclosed. None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government Stamp.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS.

Agent,—J. MAITLAND & Co., Columbo.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGE. The POWDER is PURE, the WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGE a NEW, AGREEABLE, and convenient manner of taking the Medicine.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (Morson's Patent),

MORSON'S KREOSOTE

And every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

*** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.

Orders to be made payable in London.

Agents—Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla, Budgett & Hughes, Kurrachee & Kotree.

AGENTS FOR MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE—

PUNJAB TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow, and Simla.

'EXCELSIOR!' 'EXCELSIOR!'

Family Sewing & Embroidering Machines,

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, ARE THE
BEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST;

PRICE, FROM £6 6s. — LISTS FREE.

Are easy to operate, simple to learn, and not liable to derangement. They tuck, hem, fell, gather, cord, quilt, braid; and embroider the most elaborate designs with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY.

Sew with equal ease on any thickness of material, from two ordinary reels; require no re-winding; and the seam if cut at every inch will not rip

Specially Adapted for Hot Climates

WHIGHT & MANN,
143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON. E.C.
MANUFACTORY—GIPPING WORKS, IPSWICH.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED
"FOR EXCELLENCE AND CHEAPNESS."
TO
SAMUEL HIGHLEY, MANUFACTURER
OF
Achromatic Microscopes, Telescopes, Field Glasses,
IMPROVED MAGIC LANTERNS,
For Showing Photographs of Scenery, Educational Objects, &c.,
As well as Dissolving Views, Comic Stories, Mechanical Slides, &c.
BEST MADE SPECTACLE FRAMES,
With complete Series of Sights, to fit the same, so as to meet the requirements of those residing abroad.
Eye Glasses, Eye Douches, Stereoscopes, Barometers Thermometers, Medical Galvanic Apparatus, &c.

Descriptive Illustrated Catalogues, post free, 4 Stamps.

18, GREEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.

MRS. JOHNSON'S

AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR

CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, which has been held in such high estimation for so many years, for relieving Children when suffering from painful Detention, still continues to be prepared according to Mrs. Johnson's Original Recipe, and with the same success, by BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, whose Name and Address are engraved on the Stamp. Full directions are enclosed with each bottle.

AGENTS:

SCOTT, THOMSON, & Co., Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., & ROGERS & Co., Bombay.
PEAKE, ALLEN, & Co., at Umballah, Lahore, Delhi, and Lucknow.

Be sure to ask for

MRS. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

P.

CEYLON RAILWAY,

Map of the Railway from Colombo to Kandy,

SHEWING THE VARIOUS ROUTES PROPOSED AS WELL AS THE ONE FINALLY ADOPTED.

WITH THE POSITION OF PROPOSED STATIONS.

SHEWING ALSO

THE PROBABLE ROUTES OF FUTURE EXTENSIONS TOWARDS KORNEGALLE, GAMPOLA, & MATELLA.

WITH THE PRINCIPAL & MINOR ROADS; THE RIVERS & CANALS; & THE ALTITUDES OF SOME OF THE TRICONOMETRICAL STATIONS, IN THE SECTION OF COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THIS RAILWAY.

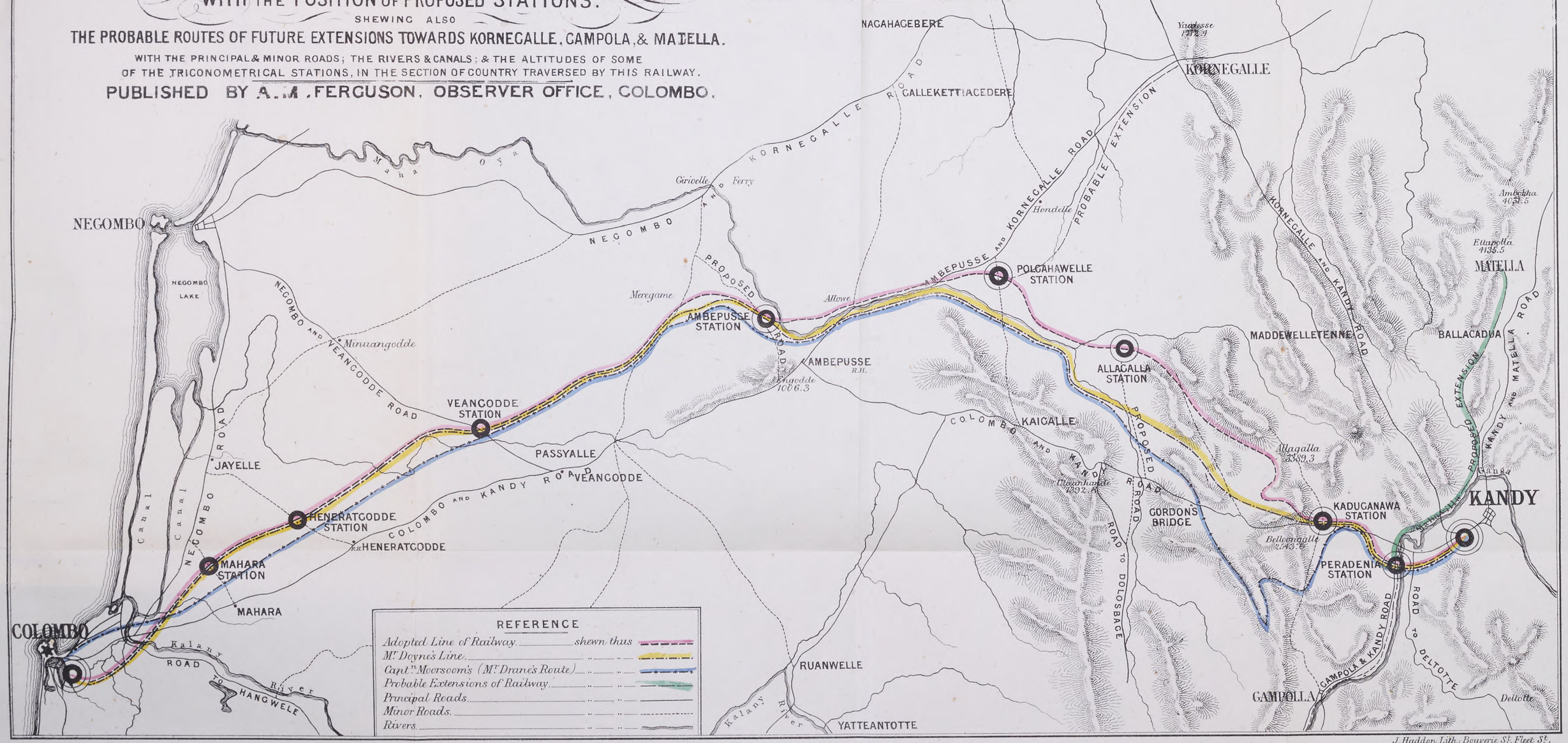
PUBLISHED BY A. M. FERGUSON, OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

SINCE THIS MAP was printed some corrections have become necessary :—

Insert "Kelani Station" just on the opposite side of the Kalany Ganga from Colombo. Change "Allagalla Station" into RAMBOOKAN,—the Rambookan Oya being the stream crossed by the Railway before reaching this station. Yategama (district's name) can be inserted half way on the Railway Line between Polgahawelle and Rambookan; Meeangalla about half a mile to the left of "Allagalla mountain," and Dekande about a quarter of an inch to the right.

In the section below, insert beyond Colombo "Kelani Station; 3¼ miles, 20 feet." Correct Veangodde into 22¾ miles; and Polgahawelle into 45½ and 243. Change Allagalla into Rambookan and correct the figures into 52¼ and 310. Write on Incline :—

Length of Incline 12 miles.
Inclination..... 1 in 45.
Total rise... ... ... 1388 feet.
Correct figures as follows :—
Kaduganava 64¾ and 1701.
Peradenia... 70¾.



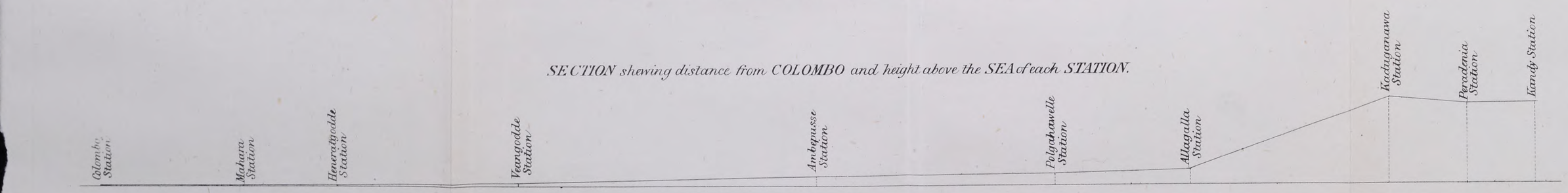
Sketched by GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH, Esq: CHIEF RESIDENT ENGINEER.

Scale 4 Miles to 1 Inch

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10

J. Haddon, Lith: Bouverie St., Fleet St. LONDON.

SECTION shewing distance from COLOMBO and height above the SEA of each STATION.

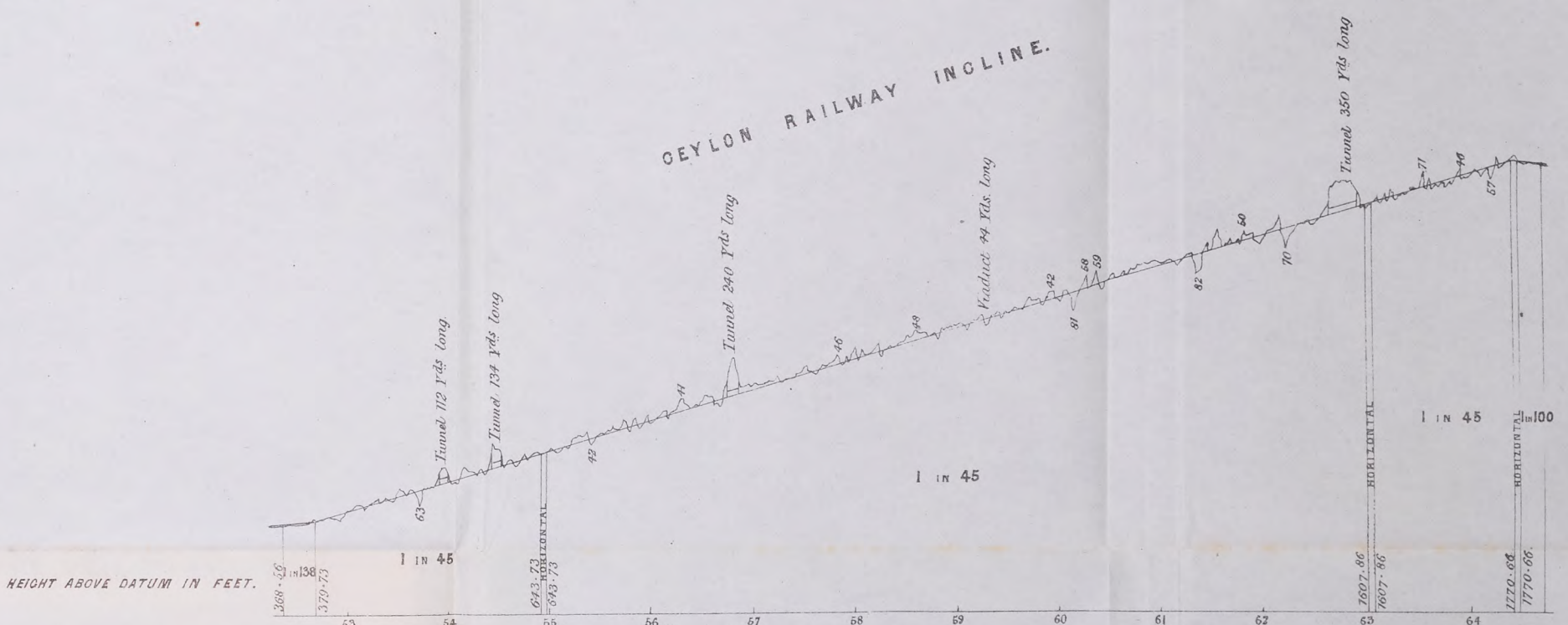


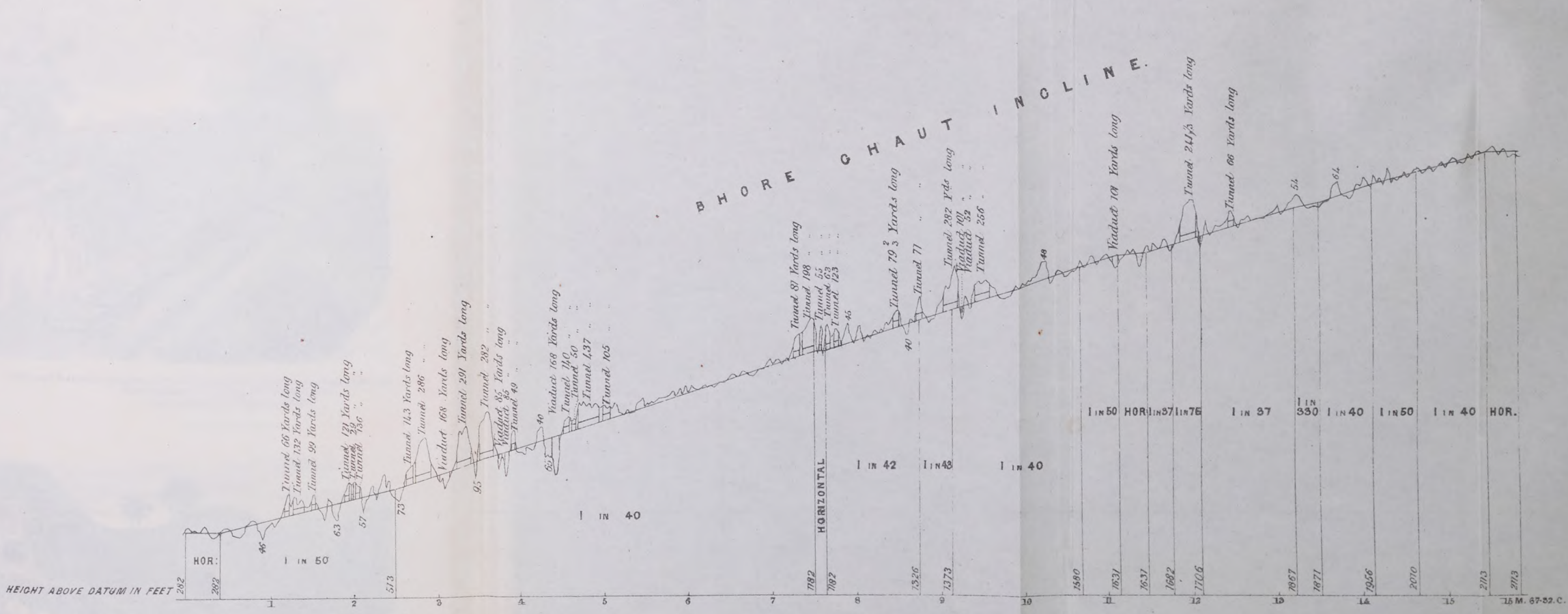
Distance from Colombo	9 Miles	16½ Miles	22½ Miles	34½ Miles	45 Miles	52 Miles	64½ Miles	71 Miles	74½ Miles
Height above the Sea 13 Feet	10 Feet	33 Feet	59 Feet	180 Feet	241 Feet	313 Feet	1698 Feet	1562 Feet	1602 Feet

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

COMPARATIVE SECTIONS OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE AND THE INCLINE ON THE CEYLON RAILWAY.





Feet: 100 0 500 1000 1500 2000 Feet.

Vertical Scale 600 Feet to an inch.

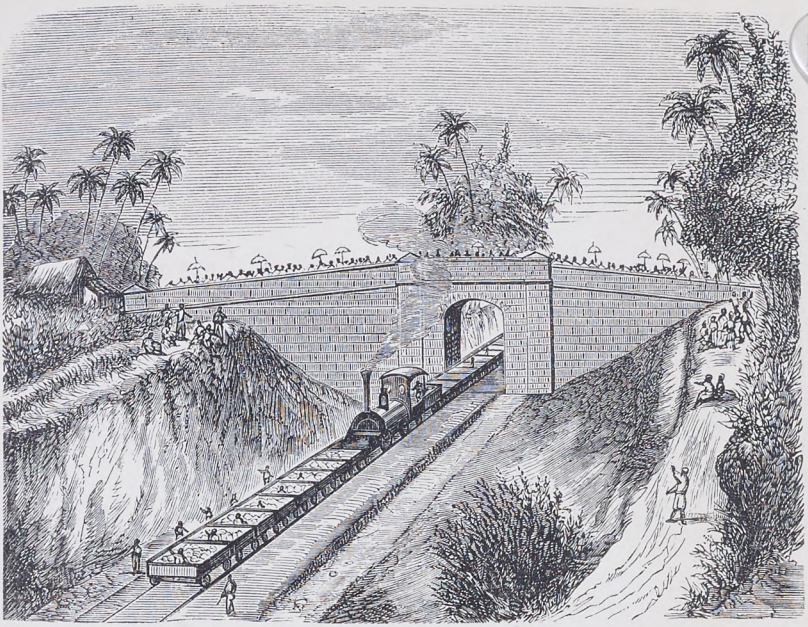
Chains 80 40 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles.

Horizontal Scale 2/3 inch = 1 Mile.

NOTE { The Figures over Gradient Line denote depth of Cuttings in feet.
Do under Do height of Banks in feet.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



The first RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE ever started in CEYLON passing under the BRIDGE at MARENDAHN, COLOMBO, March 9th, 1864.
[From a Sketch by M. Hypolite Silvaf.]

SCENERY AND RAILWAY OPERATIONS ON THE KADUGUNAVA PASS.
[Adapted from Photographs by Messrs. Slinn & Co., and drawn by M. Hypolite Silvaf.]

Digitized by Google

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Digitized by Google

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Ceylon Observer,

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, AND AGRICULTURAL RECORD.

The first Newspaper, independent of Government, ever published in Ceylon, having been commenced in February 1834,

Is published at No. 17 Baillie Street, FORT, COLOMBO, twice a week, with numerous SUPPLEMENTS and EXTRAS and contains the latest Telegraphic news through *Reuter*; by the Indo-European line, as well as from India; and also includes the latest intelligence on the arrival of the China, Australian, Mauritius and Cape, and English Mails.

Subscription 13s. per Quarter, without Postage. To OUTSTATIONS IN CEYLON 15s. a Quarter, or £2 16 for a year in advance. To INDIA by tappal or dawk £3 per annum in advance; £3 5s. credit. By Steamer to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, JAVA, STRAITS, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, MAURITIUS, CAPE, &c., with all telegraphic Extras posted separately as published, £3 14s. per annum in advance. To the UNITED KINGDOM via Southampton £3 14s. in advance; £4 in arrears.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE CEYLON OBSERVER:

Twelve Lines and under	£0	0	6	Per Line
Above twelve	0	0	5½	„
Above twenty-four	0	0	4½	„
Half a Column	£1	5	0	
A whole Column	2	0	0	

For the Second insertion two-thirds;—and the Third and every future insertion one-half of the above CHARGES if printed on SUCCEEDING days of publication. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted continuously under the head "New Advertisements" charged full rate each time. No ADVERTISEMENT, however short, will be inserted for less than two shillings; except DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES which are charged 1s. if for the local issue alone: 2s. if inserted in the "OVERLAND OBSERVER." ADVERTISEMENTS without written directions inserted till countermanded and charged accordingly. ORDERS for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and must be received by 3 P. M. on the evening previous to the day of PUBLICATION, otherwise they cannot be attended to for that issue. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the Office at latest by 10 A. M. on the day of PUBLICATION.

ADVERTISEMENTS in Singhalese and Tamil, double the above rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS referring parties to the EDITOR of this PAPER are charged DOUBLE RATE.—CONTRACT rates for standing Advertisements for six months or a longer period can be ascertained on application at the office.

Digitized by Google

The Overland Observer

AND

FORTNIGHTLY PRECIS OF CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

—o—

A GENERAL RESUME of the Bi-weekly "CEYLON OBSERVER" is published on the day upon which every Overland Mail is despatched, and contains an Epitome of occurrences in Ceylon; including Governmental, Civil, Military, Mercantile, Planting and Religious affairs; Domestic, Shipping and General Intelligence.

Copies may be had at the *Observer* Office, Baillie Street, on the day on which the Mails are despatched, or they will be forwarded to parties in Europe and elsewhere direct as may be ordered.

TERMS.

Subscriptions 18s per annum : postage extra,
Single copies 1s.

[The postage to England via Southampton is 2d on each No., annual subscription 22s.; via Marseilles 3d postage each No., annual subscription 24s.—By Steamer to India, China and Australia, the postage is 2d each copy, annual subscription 22s.]

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE OVERLAND OBSERVER:

TWELVE Lines and under.....	0	1	0d	per Line
Above 12 to 24.....	0	0	11d	,,
Above 24 to ½ column.....	0	0	9d	,,
Half a column.....	£ 1	15	0d	,,
A whole Column.....	3	0	0d	,,

For the SECOND insertion two-thirds :—and the THIRD and every future insertion one-half of the above charges, if printed on succeeding days of publication.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs John Haddon & Co., 3 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street; W. H. Baxter, 1 Sambrook Court, Basinghall Street; and G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

THE HOME NEWS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "CEYLON OBSERVER" can be supplied with the HOME NEWS direct from England, for the sum of £2 in advance. Non-Subscribers £2 10.—This includes the Postage.

Subscription commences with the first No. despatched from England direct to Subscribers in Ceylon.

Digitized by Google

Extra COPIES furnished in the mean-time must be paid for separately, and at the rate of 1s. to Subscribers to the "OBSERVER," and 1s.-6D. to Non-Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS will please to intimate receipt of the first copy from London direct, in order that the intermediate supply from this Office, may be discontinued.

THE CEYLON DIRECTORY.

CHARGES for Advertising in this volume (which forms a valuable Repertory of Information regarding the Colony and a General Handbook thereto, widely circulated not only in the Island, but throughout the British Empire) are as follows:—

One page (OCTAVO DEMY)	£2	0	0
One-half page	1	5	0
One-fourth page	0	15	0

HOME ADVERTISING IN CEYLON.

MR. GEO. STREET, 30 Cornhill; Messrs. JOHN HADDON & Co., 3 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street; or any other respectable Advertising Agent will receive Advertisements for the *Ceylon Observer* (Bi-weekly paper), *Overland Observer* (Bi-monthly), or the *Ceylon Directory*—as also Subsciptions to any of these publications, or other works published at the *Observer* Office.—For the benefit of Home Advertisers we append extracts from a Circular prepared for our Agents:—

"THE increased and increasing importance of the Colony of CEYLON is not generally known to the Manufacturers, Merchants and Tradesmen of the United Kingdom. This island so admirably placed, Geographically, for the centre of a large trade, as containing the great Steam Port of the East, GALLE,—has during the 70 years of British possession, increased in commercial importance at a rate excelled only by the Anglo-Saxon Australian Colonies. From a mere Military Station, with an insignificant Import and Export Trade of a few hundred thousand pounds, it has gone on until now the total Import and Export Trade approximates to £10,000,000 stg., of which Imports to the extent of 1½ millions come from the Mother Country, while 2½ millions of Exports are sent thither. The Revenue of Ceylon for 1866, was about £950,000, and this raised from a population of about 2½ millions. It will thus be seen that Ceylon is one of the wealthiest and most important Colonial appendages of the British Crown; and with the vast material improvements effected and now in progress in the shape of Roads, Railways, &c., every guarantee is afforded for the continuance and increase of this prosperity. With the presence of a considerable and increasing European population, and the increase of material wealth, European habits and modes of life are rapidly supplanting the old customs of the Dutch and Portuguese descendants, as well as those of the great body of Native Singhalese and Tamils. All manner of Western manufactures and staples find a ready market, and with the closer connection which is daily being effected, this desire for European

Digitized by Google

staples and luxuries will steadily increase. The Natives of the island are always on the alert for any novelty in their market; they are beginning fully to appreciate the value of improved Machinery as superseding hand labour; and to learn to value the comforts of an English home with all its many items which go to make up the whole of substantiality and comfort.

"The Press of the Island may be said to be made up of thre Newspapers published at the Capital, Colombo:—the "CEYLON OBSERVER," the "TIMES" and the "EXAMINER." There are one or two minor prints besides, but of no importance as media for advertising. The *Observer* (the first paper published independent of Government) was commenced in 1834. The *Times* and *Examiner* both date from 1846.

"The *Observer* is read, one way or other, by almost every English-speaking person in the Colony, and this comprises a large portion of the Natives. The position of the Journal is incontestably proved by the Return published in the Government Blue Book shewing the Circulation of different Publications. The figures given for 1865—the latest published,—shew the following results:—

OBSERVER.....	780 Subscribers.
TIMES.....	625 "
EXAMINER.....	(No return.)

"The *Examiner* would probably shew between 400 and 500. Since then the *Observer* at least has rapidly increased, until now (April 1867) the impression is 880; the *Times* probably about 670; the *Examiner* 480. It must be remembered in looking at these figures that in a tropical Colony, a Newspaper subscription list only shews tens, for hundreds or thousands among an Anglo-Saxon community. In Ceylon a great number read the papers at Reading-rooms scattered over the island in the towns and villages—so that the readers of the *Observer* probably number ten times the subscribers.

"From the figures given in the Postmaster General's Report for 1865, compared with those in our own books, we gather that of 155,000 Newspapers posted at the Colombo Post Office in 1865 (including Singhalese Newspapers as well as those in English, and British Papers received here and re-posted) the proportion despatched from our Office was, as nearly as possible, one-half. So that the Postal circulation of the *Observer* (local and Overland Edition) is equal to that of all the other Papers, published at Colombo, English as well as Singhalese,—and of the latter, we imagine, a very considerable number is posted. Our circulation, therefore EXCEEDS *that of the two English Papers united.*"

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAPS, &c.

PUBLISHED OR TO BE OBTAINED AT THE *Observer* OFFICE.

[A complete list of these with full particulars may be obtained at the *Observer* Office.—Orders for WORKS will be received and transmitted home on behalf of subscribers or of other parties when prepayment is made.] The following may be enumerated as among those published or on hand:—

WORKS ON COFFEE AND TEA PLANTING IN CEYLON AND INDIA.

LOCAL REPORTS.

[Military Commission; Sanitary Commission; Wesleyan Jubilee Memorials; Gardening in Ceylon; Pamphlet on, and Maps of, Railway; Labour Laws of Ceylon; &c. &c.]

Digitized by Google

TAMIL HAND BOOKS & DICTIONARIES.

[For intending Coffee Planters, and others wishing to learn Tamil.]

BOOKS ON & MAPS OF INDIA.

OF BOOKS VALUABLE FOR REFERENCE AND SUITABLE FOR GIFTS,

A large selection is on hand as per lists; also of GLOBES AND MAPS.

PRINTING

BOOK WORK IN NEW TYPES.

ESTATE FORMS.

Circulars of every description.

INVITATION AND VISITING CARDS NEATLY PRINTED.

Hand-Bills expeditiously prepared.

Proctor's Proxies.

Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Custom House Entries, Cart Receipts and Boat Notes, Military Forms of all sorts, &c, &c. done to order,

AT THE "OBSERVER" PRESS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING,

Parties possessing Copper Plates may have Visiting Cards printed from them

AT THE "OBSERVER" PRESS.

Bills for posting up, printed in large wood types.

ESTATE FORMS STEREOTYPED, and of which a supply can be always obtained at the "Observer" Office:—

CHECK ROLLS—A new and much approved form, bound in Books of from 200 to 50 leaves, and generally adopted by Planters; also in loose sheets.

MONTHLY REPORTS—a very complete form—in Books and loose sheets on strong, and thin Overland paper.

WEEKLY REPORTS on fine paper in sheets.

CART NOTE FORMS in triplicate, perforated in Books and loose forms (very complete.)

RICE AND PAY ORDER BOOKS—in duplicate with flexible backs.

Digitized by Google

Summary of Information regarding Ceylon:

ITS NATURAL FEATURES, CLIMATE, POPULATION, RELIGION, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.

With a neat Miniature Map of the Island

COMPILED BY

A. M. FERGUSON.

Editor of the "Colombo Observer."

"MULTUM IN PARVO."

A few copies of the above useful compendium have been received, printed in London on a handsome Sheet to be hung on the wall of the study or counting-house for convenient reference. The value and beauty of this Sheet are greatly enhanced by the addition to it of two Maps (used by permission of Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT,) one of Ceylon as known to the Greeks and Romans, the other of the Island as described by the Sanscrit, Pali and Singhalese authorities. So that at the top are three maps :—Classical, Hindoo, and Modern : the latter, though on a small scale, shewing the Railway routes and stations. At the foot of the printed matter are three neat Engravings :—A Coffee Estate–flanked by the Pavilion, Kandy; and Queen's House, Colombo.

Cloth mounted on rollers and varnished with three

Maps [Ceylon Modern, Classical and Hindoo] and engravings (3) colored, 10s. Cash 8s.

Do. Do. folded in Case for the pocket, 10s. Cash 8s.

A Supply of the above, printed in London, in good clear types and on fine paper, has arrived by the Steamer and copies in Pamphlet form (Map of Ceylon and description) are available. This pamphlet which embodies a vast mass of information in a condensed form regarding the Island can be sent as a Book Packet to Europe via Southampton, for a postage of 4d.; to India, Australia, the Straits and China, &c.—for 3d. Price 2s.; by post 2s 1d.

A Supply on fine Overland Paper with additional sheet for letter, both enclosed in an envelope, and the whole under ½ oz so as to go via Marseilles for 10d, or via Southampton for 6d.,—has just been received by Steamer, price per packet of twelve 4s;each copy 6d.

By post 4s. 1d.; and 7d.

Agents in Kandy, d'ESTERRE & Co.
do do Galle, A. EPHRAUMS & Co.

"OBSERVER" OFF

PICTURE HEADED NOTE PAPER

SEE A NEW ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE LIX.

Digitized by Google

Oriental Bank Corporation

[INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
30TH AUGUST, 1851.]

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000—RESERVED FUND £444,000.

HEAD OFFICE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

oo

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

[redacted].

JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
DUNCAN JAMES KAY, Esq.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq.
LESTOCK ROBERT REID, Esq.
JAMES WALKER, Esq.

CHARLES J. F. STUART, CHIEF MANAGER.
PATRICK CAMPBELL, SUB-MANAGER.

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND. | UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Agents in Scotland

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND | NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

R. DUNDAS CAY, 23, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Agents in Ireland:

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
THE NATIONAL BANK.

BANKS, BRANCH BANKS, AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	KURRACHEE.	NEGAPATAM.
CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.	PONDICHERRY.
CEYLON.	MAURITIUS.	SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG.	MELBOURNE.	SINGHAPORE.

SYDNEY. YOKOHAMA.

Digitized by Google

CEYLON BRANCH.

OFFICES:—COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, JAFFNA, BADULLA, AND NUWARA ELIYA.

COLOMBO:

GEORGE S. DUFF—MANAGER, (on Furlough.)
R. V. DUNLOP—ACTING do.
J. B. MORPHEW—ACTING ACCOUNTANT.
G. ROSS do. Sub. do.
J. H. RANKEN—ASSISTANT do.
W. G. INGLIS do. do.
JAS. CAMPBELL do. do.

Kandy:—H. J. W. DICK, *Acting Manager.*
A. CARMICHAEL, & F. J. W. GORDON *Assistant Accountants.*
Galle:—S. C. HIGGS *Agent.*
Jaffna:—C. MORRISON Do.
Badulla:—G. F. PATER *Acting* Do.
Nuwara Eliya:—A. FRASER. Do. Do.

PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS, AS ADAPTED TO CEYLON.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation will receive money in deposit at Interest in sums not under £20 in four Classes, viz:—

1.—"FIXED DEPOSITS," bearing Interest at *Three* per cent. per annum to the date of payment and not withdrawable without thirty days' notice.

2.—"FIXED DEPOSITS," bearing Interest at *Four* per cent. per annum to the date of repayment and not withdrawable without sixty day' notice.

3.—"FIXED DEPOSITS," bearing Interest at *Six* per cent. per annum to the date of repayment and not repayable without six months' notice.

N. B.—**Receipts** are issued when the money is deposited, and the interest can only be paid, or the deposit withdrawn, on their production, duly endorsed. Interest will cease with expiry of notice.

4.—"CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS," bearing Interest at *Two* per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly balance, if the balance has not been below £100, during six months to be operated upon by Cheques at the convenience of the customer. This Interest is credited in the account on 30th June and 31st December in each year. Should the Balance during the half year have been below £50 a commission of 10 per cent. will be charged.

No account allowed to be overdrawn.

No account opened for a less sum than £50, and should the Balance average less than £50, a charge of 10 per cent. will be made half yearly.

No subsequent deposit of a less amount than £2 received.

No Cheque to be drawn for a less sum than £2.

Cheques on which any erasures or alterations are made will not be paid—and all entries in Pass Books will be made at the Bank.

Continued over.

Digitized by Google

ADVANCES.

The Corporation will lend money either in Cash Credit Account, or fixed Loans not exceeding 4 months on the following securities:

Class 1st.—Deposit of Government Securities, Bullion, or Shares in approved Public Companies.

Class 2nd.—On Goods not of a perishable nature, protected by Fire Insurance; on Goods shipped for importation into Ceylon. Joint Bonds with two approved Securities—and Acceptances and Promissory Notes bearing two approved names, and representing bona fide transactions

The Corporation will discount private Bills and Notes for customers, bearing at least two approved names (unconnected with each other in general partnership,) and not having more than four months to run, but they must be left at the several Offices of the Corporation one clear day for inspection.

The Corporation advances money in Cash Credit Bonds secured by the growing crop for bringing that crop to market.

AGENCY.

The Corporation will act as Agents for the purchase and sale of Investments in the Loans of the Indian Government and other Public Securities in India and elsewhere; and will collect and remit half pay for constituents free of charge.

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grants drafts, negotiates and collects Bills payable at the places mentioned above, on terms which may be obtained at any of the offices.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credits for the use of the Overland Route may be had at the Colombo Office.

Drafts cannot be issued on Mail days.

COMMISSION.

On collection of Local Bills ½ per cent.
On Remittances to Galle Agency, Par.
Do. to Kandy Branch, ½ per cent.
Do. to Jaffna 1½ per cent.
Do. to Nuwara Eliya 1½ per cent.
Do. to Badulla 2½ per cent.
On Purchase or Sale of Investments, Public Securities, &c., and on any other Special Acts of Agency..... } ½ per cent.

REMITTANCES.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge, for constituents at the current rates of exchange, and payable in any town in Great Britain, where there is a Bank or Banker. Arrangements may also be made for the periodical payment to *families* at home, by quarterly or half-yearly instalments of sums deposited or secured by Government Paper lodged at this office.

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 3. Saturdays 10 to 2.

R. V. DUNLOP,
Acting Manager.

COLOMBO: MAY, 1868.

Digitized by Google

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON. AND CHINA.

—o—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1867.

Paid-up Capital £750,000 (with power to increase to £1,500,000.)
Reserved Fund £145,902 14 8d.
Head Office, 65, Old Broad Street London, E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq.,—*Chairman.*

Sir FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEO. MAY, Esq.
JAS. MURRAY ROBERTSON Esq.
ELIS JAS. GILMAN, Esq.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq.
Ex-Officio.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.,—*Public Accountants.*
JAS. SMITH, Esq.
JAS. JOSEPH MACKENZIE, Esq.,

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, CHIEF MANAGER.
W. BEATTIE, ASSISTANT MANAGER.
WALTER ORMISTON, SECRETARY.
ROBT. CAMPBELL & WILLIAM JACKSON, INSPECTORS OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, & LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. CLARKE, SON, AND RAWLINS, Coleman Street.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY—EDWARD ARTHUR, Agent.
CALCUTTA—JOHN MAITLAND REID, Agent.
MADRAS—ROBT. FERGUSSON, Agent.
COLOMBO—JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager.
KANDY— ARTHUR HIPPISLEY HEYCOCK, Agent.
GALLE—WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON, Agent.
MATELLE—JAMES KENNEDY, Agent.
SINGAPORE—GEO. JOHN BUCHANAN, Manager.
PENANG—F. C. BISHOP, Manager.
HONGKONG— WILLIAM JACKSON, Manager.
SHANGHAE—RICHARD BECKWITH BAKER, Manager.
HANKOW—RICHARD MAXWELL, Agent.
YOKOHAMA—SEPTUMUS SHORT, Manager.
SCOTLAND—BANK OF SCOTLAND.
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY—128 George Street
CHAS. PEARSON, C. A. Agent.
IRELAND—NATIONAL BANK.
PARIS—MESSRS. MARCUARD, ANDREE & Co.
MANILLA—MESSRS. RUSSEL AND STURGIS.—
BATAVIA—THE BORNEO COMPANY.

Continued over.

Digitized by Google

BANKOK—The Borneo Company Limited.
AUSTRALIA—Bank of New South Wales.
Bank of Victoria.
Commercial Bank of Sydney.
Bank of Australasia.
National Bank of Australasia.
MAURITIUS—Messrs. Richardson & Co.

CEYLON BRANCHES.

Colombo.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager.
S. D. GRANT,
H. D. ANDREE, Sub-Accountant.
ALEX. KYDD, Assistant-Accountant.

Kandy.

A. H. HEYCOCK, Agent.

Galle.

W. R. ROBERTSON, Agent.

Matale.

JAMES S. KENNEDY, Agent.

TERMS OF BUSINESS:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST credited Half yearly on the minimum monthly balance, if the balance during the Half Year has not been less than £100 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Repayable at 3 months notice 4 per cent per annum
do 4 do 5 ,,
do 6 do 6 ,,
do 12 do ,,

The Bank negociates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Branches above mentioned, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of travellers by the Overland Route, terms of which can be ascertained at any of the Branches.

The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Government Securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other monies for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

OFFICE HOURS—from 10 A. M. to 3. 30 P. M.
Saturdays from 10 A M. to 2, P. M.
Colombo, May, 1868.

Digitized by Google

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital, £700,000.

CHAIRMAN:—WILLIAM FANE DE SALIS, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:—JAMES FRASER, Esq.

Agents in Ceylon:—
A. & R. CROWE & Co.

[*HOME ADVERTISEMENTS.*]

CONFECTIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING
Medicated Lozenges, Refined Liquorice, Jujubes, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, &c
MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER BY
J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co.,
(*J. C. formerly Senior Partner in the Firm of Smith & Co., Fell Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messina.*)
116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Successors to G. Moore & Co.
Manufacturing and Export Confectioners.
ESTABLISHED 1750. LONDON BANKERS—Messrs. ROBARTS & Co.

Indents and consignments received and promptly and carefully attended to.—C. & C. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage. Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods. Orders made payable by London Houses or by consignments.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.

OAKEY & SON'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
GENUINE EMERY CLOTHS,
CABINET GLASS PAPER,
GLASS CLOTH, GLUES,
BLACK LEAD, &c., &c.

WELLINGTON EMERY MILLS,
172 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE,
MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES,
MORSON'S PEPSINE POWDER,
MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES,

Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for week digestion.

The above Preparations, bearing their Name, but not otherwise, will be guaranteed to possess the full efficacy of the digestive principle.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. MORSON AND SON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DUGGISTS.

Sold in Bottles, 4, 8, and 16 ounces, and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PATENT GELATINE GRANULAR PREPARATIONS, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations

T. MORSON AND SON,

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row Russell Square, London.

*** Orders (payable in London) are most carefully shipped.
CHEMICAL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

DRUGS, &C.

Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Photographic Sundries,
Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines,
Shop Fittings, Drysalteries,
Perfumery, Dye Goods,
Drugs, Colors,
Paints, Lozenges,
Glass Ware, Chemicals,
Medicine Chests, Oilmen's Stores,
Storekeepers' Sundries, Veterinary Sundries.

Thirty thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of all charge, monthly, by

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & SQUIRE,

16, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

"ANY ONE CAN USE THEM."

A SIXPENNY Bottle of JUDSON'S Magenta Liquid will dye 20 yards of Bonnet Ribbon in TEN minutes, a basin of water being the only other requisite. The strength and beauty of "Judson's Simple Dyes" are truly marvellous, they should be in every domestic household. Besides Dying Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., they impart beautiful tints to Lace, Linen, Hemp, Fibres, Feathers, Hair, Wickerwork, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Paper, Seaweed, they also produce beautifully coloured waters, in fact, their use as a colouring agent is universal.

NAMES OF COLOURS--

Magenta,	**Blue,**	**Purple,**	**Cerise,**	**Canary,**
Mauve,	**Green,**	**Scarlet,**	**Orange,**	**Black.**
Violet,	**Pink,**	**Brown,**	**Crimson,**	

In Bottles 6d., 1s. 6d., and 5s. each.

May be Procured of most respectable Chemists throughout the world, wholesale of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19A, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

N. B.—Liberal discount to merchants and dealers.

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS.

(Best Quality only).

F. BRABY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & MERCHANTS.

Roofs supplied with or without Framework,

BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,

PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC,

IRON TANKS,

Wire Netting, Buckets, and all other Galvanized Goods.

FREDERICK BRABY & CO.,
Fitzroy Works,
Euston Road, London.

Digitized by Google

TABLE GLASS, LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS FOR INDIA.

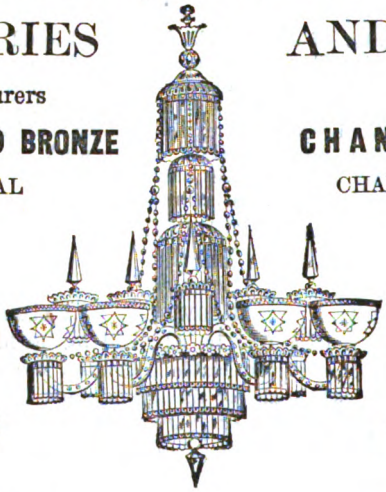
By Appointment to Her Majesty, and Contractors to Government.

J. DEFRIES AND SONS,

Manufacturers of

CRYSTAL AND BRONZE CHANDELIERS

CRYSTAL CHANDELIER.



FOR **GAS** OR **CANDLES**

FOR **INDIA** AND THE **COLONIES**

CHINA AND EARTHENWARE (NEWEST DESIGNS)

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders Promptly Executed.

Crests, Monograms, and Devices if required.

J. DEFRIES AND SONS,

WORKS:—LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 147, HOUNDSDITCH.

CONTRACTS taken, and experienced men sent out if required as for HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM, Secunderabad, India, the Sultan, and Viceroy of Egypt.

Estiamtes and Designs Free.

*** *Catalogues can be had on application at the Office of this DIRECTORY*

NEW LAMP.

J. DEFRIES & SONS, Manufacturers of the Patent ASTRA LAMP, for Mineral Oil, No. 1,271. ASTRA, PETROLEUM, AND KEROSINE LAMPS on SHOW, NEW DESIGNS. Estimates for Lighting Streets, Towns, Railways, and Manufactories with a LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS, at a much less cost.

Contractors to the Camp at Aldershot. &c.

☞ *Correction in*

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Since the following Advertisement (which extends over several Pages) passed through our Press, several changes have taken place in the arrangements of the traffic. To prevent confusion we append the alterations up to the present time, which readers will do well to note:—

Page XVII.—The dates for the Steamers leaving Point de Galle are materially altered in consequence of the new Mail arrangements. They with be found duly advertised in the local Newspapers, as they vary too much to be given here.—Strike out the line respecting Baggage for Native servants through Egypt, as it is not applicable now.

XVIII.—For £2 1 0 for horses (in uncovered trucks) in the rates for animals, read £2 1 0½.

XIX.—Read the corresponding paragraph on this page respecting *Parcels tariff* as follows:—"Parcels in excess of the above measurement are to be charged at the rates of 8*s* per foot (or a fraction of a foot) to ombay, Madras, Calcutta, Straits and Aden; 10*s* to Hongkong and Suez; 10*s* to East Coast of China, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australia; and 15*s* to Malta, Marseilles, Gibraltar andSouthampton.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM POINT DE GALLE.

Accommodation.	Southampton	Marseilles.	Suez.	Malta.	Gibraltar.	Aden.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	K. G. Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Penang.	Singapore.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
One berth in a General Cabin.....	85	80	65	75	80	35	16	10	24	30	40	40	20	30	54	74
Reserved Cabin for one person.....	170	160	130	150	160	70	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
do. for two persons.....	220	210	170	190	210	90	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Children over three and under 10 years....	43	40	33	38	40	18	8	5	12	15	20	20	10	15	27	37
do. under 3 years *	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Servants, European, and 2nd Class.....	50	48	38	45	48	20	10	6	13	20	25	25	12	16	27	37
do. Natives.....	25	24	19	23	24	10	5	3	7	10	13	13	6	8	14	19
Deck (exclusive of victualling).....	29	27	22	25	27	12	6	4	8	10	14	14	7	10	18	25

* Should more than one Child under 3 years of age be conveyed, one quarter of First Class Rates will be charged for each Child, exclusive of the one taken free.

The above rates are exclusive of the amount payable to the Egyptian Transit Administration, for conveyance of Passengers through Egypt, viz.,

For 1st Class Passengers.....£4 10 0	*Baggage allowed by the Company through Egypt.*
,, 2nd ,, ,, ... 2 5 0	For 1st Class Passengers.....336 lbs.
,, Children above 3 and under 10 years Half fare.	,, 2nd ,, ,, ...168 ,,
	,, Native Servants..... ..... 84 ,,

Continued Over.

Digitized by Google

P. & O. COMPANY.

EGYPTIAN TRANSIT TARIFF.

(*November* 1866.)

THE following are the present Rates for Conveyance of Cargo, Treasure, &c., through Egypt :—

Gold, Silver and Valuables, Merchandise ... ... Machinery	× 0 × ¼ per cent. £5 14/ per ton of 20 cwt.	By Accelerated Transit.
Cotton Manufactures, Outwards Raw Cotton, Homewards ...	£2 6/ per ton of 20 cwt.	By Unaccelerated Transit (6 days allowed.)
Machinery...	„ ...	„
P. & O. Co.'s Stores from Steamer	£3 per ton of 20 cwt.	By do. (3 days allowed.)
„ „ Machinery „ Shore	£2 „	
„ „ „ Steamer or Shore	£4 „	Ry Accelerated or Unaccelerated Transit (3 days allowed.)

Rates on Animals, &c.

	Piastres.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Asses and Oxen ... ... each	100	1	0	7
Buffaloes ... ... „	120	1	4	8¼
Calves ... ... „	30	0	6	2
Carriages (4 Wheels) ... ... „	700	7	3	8
„ (2 „) ... ... „	500	5	2	7½
Cows... ... ... „	60	0	12	4
Dogs ... ... „	20	0	4	1½
Fowls and other small Birds ... ... „	½	0	0	1½
Horses (in covered trucks with room for fodder and passage for a groom ... ...) „	400	4	2	0½
„ (in covered trucks only) ... ... „	300	3	1	7
„ (in uncovered trucks) ... ... „	200	2	1	0
Mules ... ... „	160	1	12	10
Pigs ... ... „	30	0	6	2
Sheep (P. & O. Co.'s Stores) ... ... „	16	0	3	4
„ or Goats (not Co.'s Stores) ... ... „	20	0	4	1½
Turkeys and other large Birds ... ... „	2	0	0	5

[*For Company's Rates of Freight from Galle, and other particulars, see the two following pages.*]

Digitized by Google

RATES OF FREIGHT FROM POINT DE GALLE.

Company's lower rates, at which Shippers take risks upon themselves.

GOODS.

DESCRIPTION.		Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Penang.	Singapore.	Hongkong.	E. Coast of China and Shanghai.	Yokohama.	K. G. Sound. Melbourne & Sydney.	Aden.	Suez.	Malta.	Marseilles.	Gibraltar.	Southampton.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carriage or Horse on deck...	each	10	8	14	14	14	40	50	50	50	30	60	70	70	70	70
Coffee.....	℔ ton cwt.	By special agreement.														
Dogs .....on deck	each	3	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Elephant's Teeth, loose.....	℔ ton 20 cwt.	4	3:5	6	3:5	4:10	5:10	7:15	8	...	6:10	13:5	...	...	...	...
,, ,, bundles ...	,,		4:10		4:10	5:10	6:10	8:15	9	...			...	...	...	...
,, ,, cases... ...	℔ ton 40 feet.		3:5		3:5	4:10	5:10	7:15	8	...			...	...	...	...
Jewellery, Shawls, &c.	ad valorem.	1 p.c.	1 p.c.	1¼p.c.	1 p.c.	1½p.c.	1½p.c.	2 p.c.	2½pc	2½pc	1½p.c.	1½p.c.	2pc.	2½pc	2¼pc	2pc.
Merchandise, Silk, Birds' Feathers and Nests	℔ ton of 10 cwt. or 40 feet	4	3	6	4:10	5:10	7:10	11	13	13	14:10	16:10	22	22	22	22
Metal, or Copper Cash	℔ ton of 20 cwt.	4	3	6	3:10	4:10	6:10	7:10	9:10	...	5:10	13	...	...	...	...
Treasure—Gold and Silver ...	ad valorem.	½ p.c.	½ p.c.	¾ p.c.	½ p. c.	¾ p. c.	1 p. c.	1½ p.c.	2pc.	2pc.	1 p. c.	1 p. c.	1½pc	2pc.	1¾pc	2pc.

Articles of bulk and small value taken by special agreement when the Steamer has room.

PARCELS.

Unless containing valuable articles in which case they will be subject to the ad valorem rates.

Measurement.	Bombay, Madras, Calcutta. Straits and Aden.	Hongkong and Suez.	East Coast of China, Shanghai, Yokohama and Australia	Malta, Marseilles, Gibraltar and Southampton.
3 inches	5/	7/	9/	11/
4 ,,	6/	8/	10/	12/
5 ,,	7/	9/	11/	13/
6 ,,	8/	10/	12/	14/
7 ,,	9/	11/	13/	15/
8 ,,	10/	12/	14/	16/
9 ,,	11/	13/	15/	17/
10 ,,	12/	14/	16/	18/
11 ,,	13/	15/	17/	19/
12 ,,	14/	16/	18/	£ 1-0-0

Parcels in excess of the above measurement are to be charged at the rates of 2/ per foot (or a fraction of a foot) to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Straits and Aden, 8/ to Hongkong and Suez, 9/ to East Coast of China, Shanghai, Yokohama and Australia, and 10/ to Malta, Marseilles, Gibraltar and Southampton.

Small parcels containing Specie or Jewellery under the value of £100 to be charged according to the discretion of the Company's Agent.

And a further charge for additional freight is made (at the Shippers' option) when the Company take insurable risks upon themselves under the value of £20, at the rate of 2½ per cent.—Exceeding that value, at the following rates :—

		Parcels.	Jewellery & Goods.	Treasure.
Straits, Aden Bombay, Madras and Calcutta	℔ c.	1¼	¾	⅝
E. Coast of China and Shanghai	,,	2	1½	¾
Yokohama	,,	2	1¾	1
Suez and Australia ...	,,	2	1	½
Malta, Marseilles, Gibraltar & Southampton	,,	2	1¾	⅝

Packages not tin-lined are free of particular average.
The Minimum-charge to all ports for additional freight is 2/6.

Digitized by Google

Remarks on Goods, Parcels, &c.

The several hand-bills issued by the Company will furnish full information as to the terms and conditions upon which Goods and Parcels are received. Particular attention is, however, called to the undermentioned Rules and Regulations.

The rates include the expense of Egyptian Transit (see other side) except on Animals and Birds.

The rates on Animals and Birds are exclusive of all risk, Egyptian Transit expenses, Food, Attendance, Horse Boxes, Fittings, &c. No Goods, &c. are to be received for delivery beyond Suez, excepting, those intended for shipment into the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers at Alexandria; all other Goods, &c. are to be retired at Suez, and the duty paid thereon by the consignee.

The above rule does not apply to Merchandise, Treasure, &c. intended for shipment at Alexandria into the Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's Company, but upon all such packages the transit expenses (as per tariff see other side) must be charged to the shipper in addition to the freight to Suez.

The rate on treasure to Southampton includes the expense of conveyance to the Bank of England, all other shipments are deliverable at Southampton.

Contents value must be declared at the time of booking.

The Company reserve to themselves the right of charging by value, weight, or measurement.

Treasure, Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables must be sealed over tape in counter-sunk holes and the boxes iron hooped—No set of Bills of Lading is to be signed for a less amount of freight than 21s.

The Company require all charges for Freight, &c. to be prepaid.

The port of delivery must be distinctly marked on every package.

Packages exceeding one cubic foot should be in wooden cases, iron-hooped at each end.

The weight of each package should, if possible, not exceed 100lbs.

Packages measuring more than 30 cubic feet are not to be received on board without special permission.

Should the weight of Parcels to Malta, Marseilles, Gibraltar and Southampton exceed 20lbs. to the cubic foot, an extra charge of 6d per lb. is made on the additional weight.

No parcel ticket form is to be granted at the Point de Galle Agency for India, China or Australia, but a single Bill of Lading on the red or black form [as the shippers may decide] and such document can be signed by the Agent—Should the red form be chosen, the rate of additional freight is to be charged the shipper in conformity with the Company's Tariff.

Parcels are to be applied for to the Company's Agents at the Port of delivery, and should not be given up without an order from the Consignee, or on production of the Parcel Ticket or Bill of Lading duly endorsed.

The higher rates of Freight at which the Company take all insurable risks are to be charged the shippers in conformity with the Tariff authorised by the Company.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will not receive on board of their vessels any Goods of a dangerous nature. If any such goods be shipped without notice, the shippers will not only be liable to the penalties imposed by statute, but also for all damage sustained in consequence of such shipment, and they must be required to sign a declaration that the packages they may offer for shipment do not contain Liquids, Oils, Spirits or any articles of a dangerous or damaging character and the attention of shippers and passengers is specially directed to the following clause in the Merchants Shipping Act 1854 Sec. 329; relative to articles of this description. "No person shall be entitled to carry in any ship, or to require the Master or Owner of any ship to carry therein any Aquafortis, Oil of Vitriol, Gunpowder, or any other Goods which in the judgment of such Master or Owner, are of a dangerous nature, and if any person carries or sends by any ship any goods of a dangerous nature without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, or otherwise giving notice in writing to the Master or Owner at or before the time of carrying or sending the same to be shipped he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding £100—and the Master or Owner of any ship may refuse to take on board any parcel, that he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require them to be opened to ascertain the fact."

By order of managing Directors,

JANUARY, 1867. F. BAYLEY.

Digitized by Google

SERVICES MARITIMES DES IMPERIALES:

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

India and China Lines:

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN SUEZ, CALCUTTA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One of the Mail Steamers leaves Galle on or about the following dates:—

For Suez..... the 10th of each month
„ China and Japan ..... 12th do. do.
„ Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta... 12th do. do.

Rates of Passage Money:

	Reserved Cabins.			
	Single Berths.	Double Berths.	Cabin.	Entrepont.
	£	£	£	£
To Marseilles.....	160	105	80	48
„ Messina.....	152	99	76	46
„ Suez.....	130	85	65	38
„ Aden.....	70	45	35	20
„ Pondicherry*			10	6
„ Madras			10	6
„ Calcutta			24	13
„ Singapore... ...			30	16
„ Batavia.....			42	20
„ Saigon			39	18
„ Hongkong.....			54	27
„ Shanghai			74	37
„ Yokohama.....			100	50

* For the voyage between Galle and India or China, Passengers may be admitted into reserved cabins by paying an Extra charge of 50 per cent.

Native Servants pay half-passage of the Entrepont.

Egyptian Transit.

First class Passengers.....£4 10 0 Extra
Second class do. .....£2 5 0 „

Digitized by Google

H. AUBER,
Agent in Galle.

THE CEYLON COMPANY LIMITED:—

UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS, VIZ.,

ADVANCES of money to OWNERS OF COFFEE ESTATES, on MORTGAGE of BLOCK, *upon condition* that the produce be consigned to the Company for Curing and for Sale.

ADVANCES of money on COFFEE CROPS growing and gathered, with the same conditions as above.

The AGENCY and GENERAL MANAGEMENT of Estates, and also the receiving and disposing in London or Ceylon of consignments of Coffee and other produce.

The PURCHASE of Landed Estates, both uncleared and under Coffee cultivation.

Applications to be made to the Manager, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

C. B. SMITH,
Manager.

OFFICES: 13 Queen Street, Fort,
Colombo, April 1867.

ALLIANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1824.)

CAPITAL: FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1867.

PRESIDENT,

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart F. R. S.
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq. (Alexander Fletcher & Co.) King's) Arms' Yard.
CHARLES GEORGE BARNETT Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys & Lloyd) Lombard Street.
GEORGE HENRY BARNETT Esq. Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER Esq. (Alexander Fletcher & Co.) King's Arm's Yard.
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar & Co.) Old Broad Street.
RIGHT HON. GEORGE JOACHIM GOSCHEN, Esq. M. P. for the City of London.

Continued up.

Digitized by Google

SAMUEL GURNEY Esq. M. P. for Penryn and Falmouth, Lombard Street.
JAMES HOLME Esq. Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Walthamstowe.
SAMPSON LUCAS Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.) New Broad Street.

ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN Esq. Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland 46 Eaton Square.
THOMAS MASTERMAN Esq. Collingwood House, Brighton.

JOSEPH MAYOR MONTEFIORE Esq. Director of the Bank of Ireland 4 Great Stanhope Street.
SIR ANTHONY De ROTHSCHILD, Bart., New Court.

BARON LIONEL NATHAN De ROTHSCHILD, M. P. for the City of London, New Court.
THOMAS CHARLES SMITH Esq., 25 Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON Bart, M. P. (Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co.) Brick Lane.
RICHARD HOARE, Esq. (Hoare, Miller & Co.)

HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq. of Hay's Wharf, Tooley Street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURYS & LLOYD, Lombard Street.

PHYSICIAN.—GEORGE OWEN REES, Esq., M. D., F. R. S.

SECRETARY.—ROBERT LEWIS, Esq.

The President and Directors invite attention to the Perfect Security which a Capital of Five Millions Sterling, and the personal Responsibility of upwards of one Thousand Proprietors, offer to the Policy Holders.

INSURERS in the ALLIANCE COMPANY receive all the advantages which Policy Holders must chiefly value, viz.:—

I—COMPLETE SECURITY.
II—MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
III—PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... £5,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS UPWARDS OF... ... ... £1,500,000.
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF... ... ... £300,000.

The Rates for FIRE INSURANCES IN COLOMBO will be found established on the lowest current Scale.

Further Particulars, on Application to

GEORGE STEUART & Co,
Agents.

Digitized by Google

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital £2,000,000.

Fully subscribed by upwards of Seven Hundred Shareholders, whose individual responsibility is unlimited.

Annual Revenue upwards of £200,000.

Head Offices.

ABERDEEN—3 King Street. | EDINBURGH—20 St. Andrew's Sqr
DUNDEE—16 St. Andrew's Place | GLASGOW—19 St. Vincent Place.
LONDON—1 Moorgate Street.

Life Department.

THE COMPANY have recently adopted a new scale of Premiums for the East Indies, considerably lower than those hitherto charged, but differing from the latter in respect that, by the *new scale*, no reduction takes place on the Insured returning to Europe or proceeding to any other part of the world, rated at a lower premium.

The following is a Table of the Rates for the Assurance of £100 for the whole of life according to both the old (or reducible) and new (or non-reducible) scales.

Age.	REDUCIBLE SCALE.						NON-REDUCIBLE SCALE.						Age.	REDUCIBLE SCALE.						NON-REDUCIBLE SCALE.					
	Without Profit.			With Profit.			Without Profit.			With Profit.				Without Profit.			With Profit.			Without Profit.			With Profit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	3	0	3	3	7	9	2	3	3	2	8	1	36	4	1	9	4	12	0	3	7	9	3	16	6
20	3	1	8	3	9	5	2	5	0	2	10	0	38	4	5	9	4	16	5	3	12	1	4	1	5
22	3	3	4	3	11	3	2	7	0	2	13	9	40	4	10	1	5	1	4	3	16	10	4	6	8
24	3	5	2	3	13	3	2	9	3	2	15	9	42	4	14	10	5	6	9	4	1	11	4	12	5
26	3	7	2	3	15	7	2	11	8	2	18	0	44	5	0	2	5	12	8	4	7	4	4	18	7
28	3	9	6	3	18	3	2	14	4	3	1	3	46	5	6	0	5	19	3	4	13	2	5	5	2
30	3	12	2	4	1	2	2	17	2	3	4	6	48	5	12	7	6	6	7	4	19	6	5	12	4
32	3	15	0	4	4	5	3	0	4	3	8	6	49	5	16	1	6	10	7	5	3	2	5	18	5
34	3	18	3	4	8	0	3	3	10	3	12	6	50	5	19	10	6	14	10	5	7	2	6	0	11

Military and Naval men pay an addition of ten shillings per cent—war risk excluded.

Continued up.

Digitized by Google

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances granted on most favorable terms on every description of property and produce in the Island, including Stores on Coffee Estates, not covered with thatch, also on Oil stored in open yards.

The following are the rates of premium for first-class risks:—

12 Mos.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.
7s. 6d. p. c.	5s. 6d. p. c.	3s. 6d. p. c.	2s. 2d. p. c.

5s. p. c. per year extra when there is a Steam Engine.

Every other information may be obtained from the undersigned who are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without further reference.

C. SHAND & Co.—COLOMBO AGENTS.
A. BROWN,—KANDY AGENT.

PACIFIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

AGENTS, C. SHAND & Co.
Colombo.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

AGENTS, C. SHAND & Co.
Colombo.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AGENTS, C. SHAND & Co.
Colombo.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AGENTS, C. SHAND & Co.
Colombo.

Digitized by Google

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS CORPORATION has granted ASSURANCES on Lives for a period exceeding

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS

having issued its first Policy an the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy-holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the SUM ASSURED, or as an immediate

CASH PAYMENT

The PREMIUMS have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are assured.

Annual Premiums to Assure £ 100 for the whole of a Single Life.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	WITH PROFITS. ANNUAL PREMIUM			WITHOUT PROFITS. ANNUAL PREMIUM			AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	WITH PROFITS. ANNUAL PREMIUM			WITHOUT PROFITS. ANNUAL PREMIUM		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20	3	17	5	3	9	8	36	4	8	7	3	19	9
21	3	17	6	3	9	9	37	4	10	8	4	1	7
22	3	17	6	3	9	9	38	4	12	10	4	3	7
23	3	17	7	3	9	10	39	4	15	3	4	5	9
24	3	17	8	3	9	11	40	4	17	9	4	8	0
25	3	17	10	3	10	1	41	5	0	5	4	10	5
26	3	18	1	3	10	3	42	5	3	3	4	12	11
27	3	18	4	3	10	6	43	5	6	4	4	15	8
28	3	18	8	3	10	10	44	5	9	4	4	18	5
29	3	19	3	3	11	6	45	5	12	5	5	1	2
30	4	0	0	3	12	0	46	5	15	7	5	4	0
31	4	0	11	3	12	10	47	5	18	7	5	6	9
32	4	2	2	3	14	0	48	6	1	7	5	9	5
33	4	3	6	3	15	2	49	6	4	10	6	12	4
34	4	5	0	3	16	6	50	6	8	3	5	15	5
35	4	6	8	3	18	0							

An extra charge of 10 shillings per cent. per annum on the sum assured is made to Military Officers and Civil Engineers engaged on Railways or other Public Works.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected at **MODERATE RATES** upon every description of property.

Terms and Prospectuses post free on Application to

CARSON, [illegible] & Co.

AGENTS FOR CEYLON.

Digitized by Google

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.
ACCUMULATED & INVESTED FUNDS £2,304,512.

Board of Directors in London.

CHAIRMAN.—JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—CHARLES MORRISON, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon & Co.)
ALEXANDER HENRY CAMPBELL, Esq., M. P., (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.
PHILIP CHAS. CAVAN, Esq., (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.)
PASCOE DU PRE GRENFELL, Esq., (Messrs. Pascoe Grenfell & Sons.)
ADOLPHUS KLOCKMANN, Esq., (Messrs. Klockmann & Fesser.)
JOHN MOLLETT, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN, Esq., (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., (Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.)
PETER P. RALLI, Esq., (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
JOHN HENRY WILLIAM SCHRODER, Esq., (Messrs. J. H. Schroder & Co.)
GEORGE YOUNG, Esq., (Messrs. Begbie, Young & Begbies)

Manager of Fire Department—GEORGE H. WHYTING | *Secretary*—F. W. LANCE.
Foreign Superintendent—G. H. BURNETT.

LONDON OFFICE:
61, Threadneedle Street.

Fire Department.

THE Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurance for Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £2,304,512 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned has been appointed the Company's Agent, and is empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Agents in Colombo,

Messrs. J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

Digitized by Google

FOR SALE AT THE WELIKADA JAIL.

Best Colored twilled MATTING @ 1/6 per square yard.	Plain DOOR MATS @ 4½d per ℔
„ Plain do @ 1/3 „	COIR BANDS from 9d. to 1/6 per yard
Plain Colored MATTING @ 1/ „	SPOUT MATTING from 3½d to 4d per yard
COFFEE MATTING @ 7d „	CARRIAGE MATS of sizes.
Best DOOR MATS Colored @ 6d per ℔	BEST FIBRE @ 3d per ℔.
Colored Bordered do. @ 5d per ℔	HORSE SCRUBBERS @ 1/ each.
	TATS @ 1½*d* per square foot (painted.)

Works of all description done in the following Departments:

1, CARPENTERS; 2, BASKETMAKERS; 3, SMITHS; 4, SHOEMAKERS; 5, STONECUTTERS.

Applications to be made direct to the Surperintendent of Welikada Jail.

All orders entrusted will meet prompt attention and despatch.

H. J. B. DUVAL,
Superintendent.

COLOMBO, April, 1867.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

5 LOTHBURY, LONDON.

—oo—

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. xcii.

Capital £1,000,000.

The whole Amount subscribed and a List of the Proprietors, periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

Chairman—CAPTAIN MACDOUGAL.

The security of Policy-holders in India is made complete by the responsibility of the whole body of Proprietors, both in England and in India, to the extent of the subscribed Capital.

The premiums may be paid either annually, half-yearly or quarterly.

The age will be admitted in all cases, where satisfactory evidence is furnished in regard to it previously to the Assurance being completed. Claims will become payable within 3 months after satisfactory proof of death.

(*Continued up.*)

Digitized by Google

CEYLON AGENCY.

Patron—The Right Revd. THE LORD BISHOP OF COLOMBO.
Committee :— J. LEWIS GORDON, ESQ.; D. E. DE SARAM, ESQ.; FRANK SMITH, ESQ.; J. S. ARMITAGE, ESQ.
Medical Adviser.—F. W. WILLISFORD, ESQ., M. D., Colombo;

Annual Premiums for Assurance of 1,000 *Rupees* (£100) *for whole term of life.*

CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
Age.	Prem. Rs.	Age.	Prem. Rs.	Age.	Prem. Rs.	Age.	Prem. Rs.	Age.	Prem. Rs.	Age.	Prem. Rs.
18	29	32	39	47	54	18	34	32	43	47	58
19	30	33	40	48	55	19	34	33	44	48	59
20	30	34	41	49	57	20	35	34	45	49	60
21	31	35	41	50	58	21	35	35	45	50	62
22	31	36	42	51	60	22	36	36	46	51	63
23	32	37	43	52	61	23	37	37	47	52	65
24	33	38	44	53	63	24	37	38	48	53	66
25	33	39	45	54	65	25	38	39	49	54	68
26	34	40	46	55	67	26	39	40	50	55	70
27	35	41	47	56	69	27	39	41	51	56	72
28	36	42	48	57	71	28	40	42	52	57	74
29	36	43	49	58	73	29	41	43	53	58	76
30	37	44	50	59	75	30	41	44	54	59	78
31	38	45	51	60	78	31	42	45	55	60	81
		46	53					46	56		

Terminating Rates of Premiums for an Assurance of 1,000 *Rupees for the whole term of life.*

CIVIL. Prems. ceasing after payments for					MILITARY. Prems. ceasing after payments for				
Age.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	10 yrs.	15 yrs.	Age.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	10 yrs.	15 yrs.	Age.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20	113	85	64	49	20	121	92	70	53	20
25	120	91	69	52	25	128	97	74	57	25
30	128	97	74	56	30	135	103	79	61	30
35	136	103	79	60	35	143	108	84	65	35
40	144	109	84	65	40	151	115	89	69	40
45	152	116	89	70	45	159	122	94	74	45
50	162	124	96	75	50	169	129	100	79	50
55	172	132	103	81	55	179	138	107	86	55

FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.,
Agents for Ceylon.

Digitized by Google

GLASS VENETIANS.

Plain Rolled Plate Glass	24 in.	⋈	4 in.	leaves	1/ each
	20 „	⋈	4	„	11d „
	18 „	⋈	4	„	10d „
	16 „	⋈	4	„	9d „
	18 „	⋈	3½	„	8d „
	16 „	⋈	3½	„	7d „
	14 „	⋈	3½	„	6d „
	12 „	⋈	3	„	5d „
Do. Florence Blue Glass	24 „	⋈	4	„	1/2 „
	20 „	⋈	4	„	1/1 „
	18 „	⋈	4	„	1/1 „
	18 „	⋈	4	„	11d „
	15 „	⋈	4	„	11d „
	18 „	⋈	3½	„	10d „
	16 „	⋈	3½	„	9d „
	14 „	⋈	3½	„	8d „
	12 „	⋈	3	„	7d „

White Metal Holders ... ...1/3 ℔ pair
Do. do Handles & Bolts ... ... 2/6 „

The object of these VENETIANS is to secure an agreeable subdued light when the Venetians are either wholly closed, or only partially opened—the glass leaves being so fitted in Metal holders, as to be easily and firmly fixed, and readily removed or replaced without disturbing the frame. The Venetian is opened or closed by means of Metal handles and can be fixed at any one of the angles of 90°, 67°, 45°, or 22°, and may be firmly locked when closed. Specimen may be seen and materials for their construction supplied.

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.—COLOMBO.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825

WITH WHICH IS UNITED

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—*Edinburgh.*

Governor—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

Actuary—W. T. THOMSON, Esq. *Secretary*—D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Esq.

Sums Assured.....£15,000,000.
Annual Revenue.....£660,000.
Accumulated Funds.....£3,600,000.

Moderate Rates charged for Residence in the Colonies, India and other places abroad. Profits divided every *five* years—Next during 1870.

CEYLON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. T. WHITE, Esq. of Messrs. J. M. ROBERTSON, & Co. Merchants.
RICHARD CAYLEY, Esq. Barrister-at-Law,
F. J. DE SARAM, Esq.
A. WISE, Esq. of Messrs. GEORGE STEUART, & Co. Merchants.
W. P. CHARSLEY, Esq. M. D., M. R. C. S., Principal Cvl. Mdl. Officer.

Medical Adviser—DR. F. W. WILLISFORD.

Agents & Secretaries of Board—ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.

SUB-AGENTS:

Messrs. KEIR, DUNDAS & Co.—*Kandy.*
„ E. T. DELMEGE Esq.—*Galle.*
„ R. J. DUNLOP, Esq.—*Jaffna.*

(*Continued up.*)

Digitized by Google

CEYLON RATES.

Rates for an Assurance of £100 with and without Profits.

Civil Risks.							Military. Risks.						
Age.	Annual Premium without Profits.			Annual Premium with Profits.			Age.	Annual Premium without Profits.			Annual Premium with Profits.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	3	0	7	3	6	4	18	3	6	6	3	15	2
19	3	0	10	3	7	1	19	3	7	4	3	16	0
20	3	3	0	3	8	1	20	3	11	3	3	16	11
21	3	3	11	3	9	1	21	3	12	2	3	17	11
22	3	4	11	3	10	2	22	3	13	2	3	19	3
23	3	6	0	3	11	3	23	3	14	3	4	0	1
24	3	7	1	3	12	6	24	3	15	4	4	1	5
25	3	8	4	3	13	9	25	3	16	7	4	2	8
26	3	9	7	3	15	1	26	3	17	10	4	4	0
27	3	10	10	3	16	6	27	3	19	2	4	5	6
28	3	12	3	3	18	0	28	4	0	6	4	7	0
29	3	13	8	3	19	6	29	4	1	11	4	8	6
30	3	15	1	4	1	1	30	4	3	4	4	10	1
31	3	16	8	4	2	9	31	4	4	11	4	11	9
32	3	18	3	4	4	6	32	4	6	6	4	13	5
33	3	19	10	4	6	3	33	4	8	1	4	15	2
34	4	1	7	4	8	1	34	4	9	10	4	17	0
35	4	3	5	4	10	1	35	4	11	8	4	19	0
36	4	5	3	4	12	0	36	4	13	6	5	1	0
37	4	7	2	4	14	3	37	4	15	5	5	3	1
38	4	9	3	4	16	5	38	4	17	6	5	5	3
39	4	11	4	4	18	8	39	4	19	7	5	7	7
40	4	13	6	5	1	0	40	5	1	9	5	9	11
41	4	15	10	5	3	6	41	5	4	1	5	12	5
42	4	18	3	5	6	1	42	5	6	6	5	15	0
43	5	0	9	5	8	10	43	5	9	0	5	17	9
44	5	3	5	5	11	8	44	5	11	8	6	0	7
45	5	6	2	5	14	7	45	5	14	5	6	3	6
46	5	9	0	5	17	9	46	5	17	3	6	6	8
47	5	12	2	6	1	1	47	6	0	5	6	10	0
48	5	15	4	6	4	7	48	6	3	7	6	13	6
49	5	18	10	6	8	3	49	6	7	1	6	17	3
50	6	2	5	6	12	3	50	6	10	9	7	1	1
51	6	6	4	6	16	5	51	6	14	7	7	5	4
52	6	10	5	7	0	10	52	6	18	8	7	9	9
53	6	14	10	7	5	7	53	7	3	1	7	14	6
54	6	19	5	7	10	6	54	7	7	8	7	19	6
55	7	4	4	7	15	10	55	7	12	7	8	4	9
56	7	9	6	8	1	6	56	7	17	9	8	10	4
57	7	15	0	8	7	5	57	8	3	3	8	16	3
58	8	0	10	8	13	8	58	8	9	1	9	2	7
59	8	7	0	9	0	5	59	8	15	3	9	9	3
60	8	13	7	9	7	6	60	9	1	11	9	16	4

ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries of Board.

Digitized by Google

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

19 & 20 CORNHILL LONDON

Capital £250,000

FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

DIRECTORS:

BOUSTEAD, John. (Price & Boustead.)
COLMAN, Jeremiah. (J. & J. Colman.)
GRIFFITHS, Nehemiah, Lee, Kent.
HANSON, Samuel. (Sam. Hanson & Son)
HARRIS, Frederick W. (Dixon and Harris.)
HARRISON, Smith. (Harrison and Crosfield.)
HART, David. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
HICKS, Francis. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
HODGSON, John. (Grant, Hodgson & Co)
HUMPHERY, John, New Hibernia Wharf.
LARKWORTHY, F. Bank of New Zealand.
LEAF, Charles J. (Leaf, Sons & Co.)
LEASK, William, 14, Eastcheap.
PEEK, Henry W. (Peek Brothers & Co.)
SIM, Alexander. (Churchill & Son.)
TROWER, Henry. (Trower & Lawson.)
WELCH, John Kemp. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
WOODHOUSE, James P. (J. C. & M. Woodhouse.)

BANKERS (FIRE AND LIFE.)—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
(MARINE)—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

MANAGER (Fire Department).—E. COSENS SMITH.
UNDERWRITER (Marine).—J. CARR SAUNDERS.
ACTUARY (Life Department.)—W. P. PATTISON.
SECRETARY.—ALEX. SUTHERLAND.

FOWLIE, RICHMOND & Co.,
Ayents for Ceylon.

NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are empowered to accept Risks and issue POLICIES on behalf of the above COMPANY.

J. J. VANDERSPAR & Co.,
Agents.

GALLE, 30th April, 1867.

Digitized by Google

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

One of the largest Insurance Companies in the world.

Capital £2,000,000.

Accumulated Funds in hand are nearly £1,500,000.

Annual Income exceeds £700,000.

TRUSTEES.

	John Shaw Leigh Esq.	John Naylor, Esq.	
Life. *Distinguished for its large Bonuses and Moderate Premiums.*	**Liverpool.** *Chairman.* Charles Turner Esq., *Deputy Chairmen.* Ralph Brocklebank Esq., Thomas Bouch Esq.,	**London.** *Chairman.* P. Wm. Wainwright, Esq., *Manager and Actuary* Percy M. Dove, Esq.,	**Fire.** *Distinguished for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements.*

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES GRANTED BY

The Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE.

Large participation in profits; undoubted security; exemption of assured from liability of partnership.

No charge for Policy stamps, and no Entrance money. Fees to medical references paid by the Company.

Forfeiture of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mis-statement.

BONUSES DECLARED 1855, 1860, and 1865.

Two per cent. per annum on the sum assured, the **Greatest Bonuses** ever continuously declared by any Company. Profits divided every five years to policies then in existence two entire years.

FIRE.

Moderate premiums; prompt and liberal settlement of losses; Losses by Fire from Lightning made good, also loss and damage by explosion of Gas.

Security for both branches—Two Millions sterling, and large Reserve Fund. Fire Premiums of 1865 upwards of £414,000. The following statement will exhibit the rapid growth and high position of the Company more clearly than any other that could be made:—

	Fire Branch.		Life Branch.—New Business.		
Year.	Net Premiums received for each year.	Year.	Net Sum Assured for each year.	Net New Premiums for each year.
1850	£44,027 10 0	1850	£95,650 9 11	£2,627 4 7
1855	130,060 11 11	1855	206,514 3 4	5,909 18 6
1860	262,977 19 11	1860	449,241 16 2	15,074 17 10
1865	414,733 13 0	1865	886,663 7 8	27,890 2 11

(*Continued over.*)

Digitized by Google

LIFE.

Table of annual and half-yearly Premiums for an Assurance of £100. For the whole term of life.

INDIAN CIVIL LIVES.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	With Profits. Half-Y'rly Premium.	Without Profits: Half-Y'rly Premium.	Without Profits: Annual Premium.	Age next Birthday.	Annual Premium.	Half-Y'rly Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 13 0	1 16 10	2 12 2	2 16 11	41	4 5 8	2 8 6
21	3 13 10	1 17 3	2 13 1	2 17 10	42	4 7 7	2 8 5
22	3 14 9	1 17 9	2 14 2	2 18 8	43	4 9 6	2 8 4
23	3 15 8	1 18 3	2 15 2	2 19 5	44	4 11 5	2 8 5
24	3 16 8	1 18 9	2 19 11	3 0 5	45	4 18 8	2 9 10
25	3 18 6	1 19 8	3 1 1	3 2 4	46	5 0 6	2 11 0
26	3 19 7	2 0 3	3 2 5	3 3 3	47	5 2 10	2 12 2
27	4 0 7	2 0 9	3 3 9	3 4 2	48	5 5 4	2 13 0
28	4 1 8	2 1 3	3 5 2	3 5 3	49	5 8 0	2 14 10
29	4 2 9	2 1 10	3 9 0	3 6 3	50	5 15 6	2 16 6
30	4 4 9	2 2 10	3 10 11	3 8 3	51	5 19 0	3 0 6
31	4 6 0	2 3 6	3 12 10	3 9 4	52	6 2 7	3 2 4
32	4 7 1	2 4 0	3 14 10	3 10 6	53	6 6 2	3 4 2
33	4 8 3	2 4 8	3 16 10	3 11 9	54	6 10 0	3 6 2
34	4 9 6	2 5 3	4 1 5	3 12 10	55	6 18 9	3 10 7
35	4 11 10	2 6 6	4 3 8	3 15 1	56	7 3 0	3 12 10
36	4 13 2	2 7 2	4 6 2	3 16 4	57	7 7 6	3 15 2
37	4 14 7	2 7 11	4 8 8	3 17 8	58	7 12 3	3 17 7
38	4 16 1	2 8 7	4 11 4	3 19 1	59	7 17 3	4 0 2
39	4 17 8	2 9 6	4 16 7	4 0 7	60	8 7 2	4 5 3
40	5 1 3	2 11 3		4 4 1			

Upon the Life assured returning to reside in Europe, the premium will be reduced to the ordinary rate payable on European lives; said reduction taking effect from the time the first renewal premium fails due after the return of the Life.

Lives Assured are allowed to voyage between India and Europe without any extra charge.

Apply to

J. RUSSELL GRANT, ESQ.,
Agent at Kandy.

J. L. VANDERSTRAATEN, ESQ.,
Agent at Galle.

MACLACHLAN, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents at Colombo.

Digitized by Google

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

Established—1710.

CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
Chairman and Treasurer.

SIDNEY J. FLETCHER, Esq.
Secretary.

MANAGERS:

Right Hon. William Beresford, M. P.
Philip Pleydell Bouverie, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.
Harvie Morton Farquhar Esq.
Capt. Henry G. Hamilton, R. N.
William John Hamilton, Esq.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.,
Sir James W. Hogg, Bart.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles R. Littledale, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
Frederick Henry Norman, Esq.
Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Sir Henry Rich, Bart.
Oswald Augustus Smith Esq.
Henry R. Tomkinson, Esq.,

INSURANCES EFFECTED UPON

Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Shops, Coffee Works, Estate Buildings and their Contents, at the Current Rate of Premiums.

Claims arranged by the Local Agents and paid with promptitude and liberality.

Ceylon Agents:

[illegible]YER, SCHULTZE & Co., *COLOMBO.*

KEIR, DUNDAS & Co., *KANDY.*

Digitized by Google

HULTSDORF MILLS, COLOMBO.

The following Goods are on sale at these Mills:—

Clear Cocoanut Oil,
Fresh Cattle Poonac,

MANURE POONAC,

Finely Ground Bone Dust,
Crushed Bones,

COMPOST COFFEE MANURE,

Coir Fibre loose, or packed in Ballots.

COIR MATTING FOR ESTATE PURPOSES.

FINE TWILLED COIR MATTING, BORDERED.

Scented Bath and Toilet Soap.

BROWN BAR SOAP.

G. & W. LEECHMAN.

FORT OFFICE: 3 Baillie Street, Colombo.

MATTACOOLY FARM, COLOMBO.

—oo—

Mauritius and Guinea Grass,

DELIVERED DAILY AT ANY PLACE WITHIN THE GRAVETS OF COLOMBO.

Application to be made to

ALEX. STEVENSON,
Manager.

FORT OFFICE: 3 Baillie Street, Colombo.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AGENTS, C. SHAND & Co.
COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

TRITON INSURACNE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
AGENTS TO THE COMPANY,
Are prepared to accept Marine risks at favourable rates.
ARMITAGE BROTHERS.
AGENTS IN LONDON,
MESSRS. MATHESON & Co.

NETHERLANDS INDIA, SEA AND FIRE INSURANGE COMPANY.

MARINE POLICIES
ISSUED BY
ARMITAGE BROTHERS.
Agents.
AGENTS IN LONDON.
MESSRS. BARING BROS. & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE INSURANCES
Are effected at moderate rates upon every description of property in the Island,
AND AT TUTICORIN.
ARMITAGE BROTHERS.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine risks accepted, and Policies issued by
ARMITAGE BROTHERS.
AGENTS IN LONDON.
MESSRS. BARING BROS. & Co.

Digitized by Google

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION, 1862.

JAMES MACMEIKAN & Co.,

Flemington Bone Mills,

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS IN CEYLON

for the above Mills, whose

BONE DUST

has for long enjoyed so high and extensive a reputation in the Island. Regular Consignments of this Bone Dust are received, and orders registered by,

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,

Sole Agents for Ceylon.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 sterling.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS UPWARDS OF.....£2,750,000.

ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF.....£320,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed *Agents* at Colombo, are prepared to issue Policies against FIRE on the usual Terms.

DUNCAN, SYMONS & Co.,

Colombo, 16th March, 1868.

Digitized by Google

PHOTOGRAPHY.

SLINN & CO.'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,

40, CHATHAM STREET, FORT.

CARTE DE VISITE, CABINET AND GROUP PORTRAITURE and EXTRA-SIZE PORTRAITS, up to 12 in. ⋈ 10 in.

Taken daily (Sundays excepted.)

Coloring, Framing, Copying, &c. &c., in the best style,
Residences Photographed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS,

of

COLOMBO, KANDY, KORNEGALLE, BADULLA, RAMBODDE,
POLLANARUA, GAMPOLA, PUSILAWA,
NEWERA ELLIA, &c., &c.

Comprising upwards of 500 Views of

Public Buildings and Picturesque Residences;
Panoramic Views of the Lake and Harbour;
Coffee Stores and Oil Mills;
Temples, Antiquities and Ruins;
Banyan Trees and Jungle Scenery;
Coffee Estates and Clearings;
ELEPHANT KRAALS;
Natives, Chiefs, Priests and Castes,
in Groups and Single Figures;
Rocks, Rivers, Waterfalls and Bridges,
Mountains and Valleys,

A SERIES OF RAILWAY VIEWS,

From Colombo Station to Peradenia Bridge,
Including all the most difficult Engineering Works
and Picturesque Prints on the Line;
on Plates,
12 ⋈ 10, 9 ⋈ 7, 7 ⋈ 4, Stereoscope and Carte Size.

	Unmounted.	Per dozen.	Mounted.	Per dozen.
Pictures from Plates 12 ⋈ 10, each	0 5 0	£2 10 0	£0 6 0	£3 0 0
Ditto 9 ⋈ 7 „	0 3 6	1 10 0	0 4 0	2 2 0
Ditto 7 ⋈ 4 „	0 2 6	1 4 0	0 3 0	1 16 0
Stereoscopic	0 2 0	1 4 0	0 2 6	1 10 0
Carte-de-Visite	0 1 4	0 15 0	0 2 0	1 1 0

COLOMBO, APRIL 6TH 1867.

Digitized by Google

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSIEURS LE TOURNEUX & Co.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

AT KANDY:

WHERE THE ART WILL BE PRACTISED WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

PORTRAITS

OF ALL KINDS:

BUILDINGS, TOMBS, VIEWS OF

COFFEE ESTATES,

TAKEN BY AGREEMENT.

COMPLETE ALBUM OF CEYLON

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ *LIST OF PRICES TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.*

DENTISTRY.

MONSIEUR L. A BEURTEAUX,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Six Years Established in Ceylon.

MAY BE CONSULTED IN ALL BRANCHES OF HIS PROFESSION AT KANDY.

N. B.—PERIODICAL VISITS TO COLOMBO & GALLE.

Digitized by Google

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. LAWTON

1, CASTLE HILL STREET, KANDY,

IS ALWAYS PREPARED TO TAKE

CARTES DE VISITE,

AND CABINET PORTRAITS

OF ALL KINDS IN THE FIRST STYLE, HAVING RECEIVED A FIRST-CLASS

LENS

FROM ENGLAND.

ESTATES, RESIDENCES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VIEWS OF THE RAILWAY,

KANDY, GAMPOLLA BRIDGE, RAMBODDE ROCK AND FALLS, NEWERA ELLIA,

SATINWOOD BRIDGE AT PERADENIA,

GROUPS OF PALMS IN THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS,

AND OF THE

MAHAWELLA GANGA,

(OR GREAT SAND RIVER) FROM GANGAROOWA,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ALSO GROUPS OF

CHIEFS, PRIESTS, NATIVE CHARACTERS,

&c. &c. &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Ceylon Observer.

"Mr. Lawton of Kandy has executed a photograph exhibiting in good proportion the Peradenia Railway Bridge, with the first train on it; a large-sized picture and giving a very excellent idea of the work, the river it spans and the scenery around. A small sized view has the disadvantage of showing the bridge rather contracted in size but the effect of reflected piers and scenery, in the water is wonderful. Mr. Lawton's view of the Satin Wood Bridge is also admirable. The lights being brighter, the details of the bridge come out more vividly than in Messrs. Slinn's beautiful picture: we have also a larger expanse of the river.

"One of the glories of the Gardens—a group of Palms with the magnificent Talipot as the central object—has just been exquisitely photographed by Lawton. If "a thing of beauty is a joy forever" then this picture will carry joy to all who have a keen sense of the beautiful.

"Mr. Lawton has sent us two very beautiful landscape photographs, representing scenes on the Mahawelliganga at Gangaroa,—a spot famous in Ceylon history for the desperate battle which here took place between the Kandians and the Portuguese, and as one of the earliest sites of systematic coffee culture in British times. The view looking up the river to Peradenia with the "Peacock" mountain at Pusilava in the distance, is especially beautiful: reed, bamboo, cocoanut and forest vegetation combining to add richness to the picture, while the still water is broken by the little islets scattered over its bosom. The second view, taken down the river, is also characteristic, the background being closed in by the Hantanne range with the numerous coffee plantations dotted over its sides."

Digitized by Google

A. W. ANDREE

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

32 Pedlar Street, Galle.

THE NEW CABINET PICTURES and every variety of CARD PORTRAITS and POSITIVES for cases, frames, lockets, brooches and rings, taken daily.

Views of Buildings etc. to order.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

of GALLE, MATURA, KANDY, GAMPOLLA, and RAMBODDE;
and of NATIVE CHARACTERS, in great variety.

☞ *An Inspection of the Specimens invited.*

NOTICE.

MANUFACTURED AT THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BORELLA.

The following can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, at Colombo:—

COIR MATTING for Coffee Estates.

Do. Do. with coloured stripes, in various patterns—for floors.

COIR TWILLED MATTING for floors, plain and coloured.

Coir Mat BAGS for Copperah.

DOOR MATS, plain and coloured.

COIR (DOUBLE) MATTING, plain and coloured,

GENUINE MARANTA ARROW-ROOT.

Tapioca, Cassawa Flour,
Horse-Keepers' Clothing,
&c., &c., &c.,

[N. B.—AT THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN COLOMBO LAST YEAR, THE ARROWROOT AND TAPIOCA FROM THE BORELLA ASYLUM WON THE PRIZE.]

C. A. KRIEKENBEEK,
Superintending Surgeon.

Digitized by Google

A GOOD FAMILY HOTEL:
PAVILION HOTEL
GALLE.

THIS HOTEL IS CONDUCTED BY
AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN, THE WIDOW OF AN OFFICER.

THE Situation of the HOTEL is a great recommendation as it faces the sea, and the rooms are very cool and airy, the bed-rooms especially so. The house is away from the noisy part of the Town, and is well adapted to families travelling, Gentlemen, and Invalids, who receive every attention from the Proprietress.

THIS HOUSE IS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST
WINES AND LIQUORS
THAT CAN BE OBTAINED.
THE TABLE D'HOTE IS UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.

GEO. MIDDLETON & Co.
ENGINEERS AND MILLWRIGHTS,
Iron and Brass Founders,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COFFEE, OIL, & COIR FIBRE MACHINERY OF THE MOST APPROVED CLASS.

☞ **Orders through any of the COLOMBO HOUSES punctually attended to.**

FAIRFIELD WORKS: SLAVE ISLAND, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1844.

KANDY MEDICAL HALL
AND
GENERAL EMPORIUM,
CEYLON.

d'Esterre & Co., PROPRIETORS.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

COMPOUNDING	DEPARTMENT.
PATENT MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUNDRIES	Do.
PERFUMERY	do
OILMANSTORES	do
GROCERIES	do
PRESERVED PROVISIONS	do
STATIONERY	do
JEWELLERY	do
FANCY GOODS	do
BOOKS	do
CUTLERY	do
BOOTS AND SHOES.	do
SADDLERY	do

WINES, BRANDIES, BEER, PORTER,
SODA WATER AND LEMONADE.
&c. &c. &c.

N.B.—The "Compounding" Department receives the first and most anxious attention of the Proprietors; they guarantee the purity of every preparation used, and the accuracy of every Prescription Compounded.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

10 per cent discount on goods paid for on day of purchase.
7½ per cent " " one month running account.
5 per cent " " three months " "
No Accounts to run over six months.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent will be charged on running quarterly accounts unless paid *within* one month after they are rendered.

d'Esterre & Co.,
KANDY MEDICAL HALL.

Digitized by Google

COLOMBO,
CEYLON.
NICHOLLS & CO,
MERCHANTS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

No. 19, *QUEEN'S STREET,*
Next the O. B. C.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS:

MILLINERY	FANCY STOCK
DRAPERY	PLATED WARE
JEWELLERY	GLASS Do.
PERFUMERY	CROCKERY
STATIONERY	LAMPS, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES	CUTLERY
ESTATE TOOLS	TIN WARE
SADDLERY	BRUSHES, &c.
CHINA & JAPAN GOODS	OILMANSTORES
IRONMONGERY.	WINES, BEER, &c.

SHIPS' STORES,

&c., &c., &c.

TO PLANTERS AND OTHERS.

WE beg to inform Proprietors and others connected with Coffee Estates that we undertake the sale of Crops on Commission.

Being intimately acquainted with the Colombo Market, we have every confidence in being able to Command the highest current rates.

L. JOSEPH & Co.,
Brokers,
BAILLIE STREET, COLOMBO.

MESSRS. L. JOSEPH & CO.

ARE now prepared to receive COFFEE and other Produce (at their Stores, Baillie Street, Fort), either privately, intended for their Weekly Sales, or to be disposed of

Digitized by Google

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES & GLOBULES,
The popular remedy for weak digestion, in bottles and boxes, from 2s.

PANCREATIC EMULSION in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,
Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children.

GELATINE AND CREOSOTE (Morson's).
CHLORODYNE, in bottles and globules (Morson's).
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.
*** See Name, Address and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.
Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.
Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1867.

E. BREFFIT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE AIRE & CALDER
GLASS BOTTLE COMPANIES' WORKS,
CASTLEFORD, near NORMANTON,
Yorkshire,
MANUFACTURE GLASS BOTTLES FOR

Wine, Spirit, and Beer Merchants, Distillers, Confectioners, Oilmen, Picklers, Fruit Bottlers, Sauce Makers, Perfumers, Chemists and Druggists, Patent Medicine Vendors, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,&c.
Soda Water Makers in India and the Colonies are supplied with Machines, Bottles, Corks, and every other article required in the trade.

The Cork-lined Necks and Glass Plugs, known as
PATENT STOPPERED BOTTLES,
Were introduced and made exclusively by THE AIRE AND CALDER GLASS BOTTLE COMPANY, and are now applied to bottles of nearly every class, and in many cases at reduced prices.

Bottles are supplied from the Works in neatly made cases with divisions for each bottle, which avoids the necessity to use straw, saves time in packing, and litter of unpacking straw-packed hampers.

The Machinery used for cutting Patent or Hollow Corks is available for the production of ordinary Corks and other useful applications of this material.

OFFICE IN LONDON,
83, UPPER THAMES STREET.

Digitized by Google

W. H. NEWMAN,

13, Cross Street,

KANDY.

LATE J. H HAMILTON.

Training of Horses,
Shoeing do
Treatment of do
COACH BUILDING &c.
Repairing Saddlery &c.

LIVERY STABLES.

Conveyances and Saddle-Horses on hire.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This ELEGANT and FRAGRANT Oil is universally in high repute for its unparalleled success during the last Sixty Years in promoting the *GROWTH, RESTORING, PRESERVING, and BEAUTIFYING the HUMAN HAIR,*

Price 3s. 6d., and 7s., 10s. 6d., (equal to four small), and 21s. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Oriental Botanical Preparation for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion and Skin.

This Royalty-patronized and Ladies'-esteemed specific exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates *Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discoloration,* and other *Cutaneous Visitations.* Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of ORIENTAL INGREDIENTS, is of inestimable value in **Preserving and Imparting a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS to the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums,** and in giving a PLEASING FRAGRANCE TO THE BREATH. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

These Articles are universally held in high estimation; and the fact of the distinguished Patronage they enjoy, their general use in all Countries, and the numerous Testimonials constantly received of their efficacy, sufficiently prove the value of the MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, and ODONTO.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. ☞ Ask for "**ROWLANDS,**"—Articles.

Digitized by Google

BANK OF MADRAS.

Incorporated by Charter of the Imperial Government (of India.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Rs. 56,25,000
RESERVE FUND.....5,62,500

Board of Directors:

The Hon'ble W. R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., President of the Board

Government Directors { F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Accountant General. / Col. J. CARPENDALE, Mint Master. / J. D. SIM, Esq., Board of Revenue.

Hon'ble J. C. LOCH, Esq., (of Messrs. PARRY & Co.)
PERCY GONGH, Esq., of Messrs. LECOT & Co.
T. H. ALLAN, Esq., of Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co.
WM. SCOTT, Esq., of Messrs. BINNY & Co.
W. B. LIDDELL, Esq. of Messrs. WALKER & Co.
LONDON BANKERS:—BANK OF ENGLAND.

Head Office.

MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—BANGALORE, BELLARY, BIMLIPATAM, CALICUT, COCONADA, COCHIN, COLOMBO, NEGAPATAM, OOTACAMUND, TUTICORIN, NEGAPATAM, TRICHINOPOLY, AND ALEPPY.

COLOMBO BRANCH.

Rules and Rates of Business:

The BANK will negociate Bills and issue Drafts drawn on demand on the above places, and on the Head Office and Branches of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay at rates to be ascertained at the office.

The Bank will also discount approved local Bills not having more than four months to run at current rates.

The Bank receives money from depositors on Current Account, upon which interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, provided the same has not fallen below £100 during the half year.

Fixed Deposits are also received, upon which interest is allowed as follows:

for 2 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 4 „ „ 4 do. do.
„ 6 „ „ 6 do. do.

The Bank receives for safe custody, Government Securities, Bank and Railway stock: purchases and disposes of the same, and realizes and remits the dividends, interest and proceeds of Sale, as constituents may direct, on the following terms:

On receiving charge of Securities or Shares—Nil.
Realizing interest or dividends on do. ¼ per cent
Buying or Selling do. ¼ do.
Returning to constituents do. ¼ do.

Hours of Business:
10 A. M. to 3½ P. M,
The Bank closes on Saturday at 1½ P. M.

J. D. ROBINSON,—*Agent.*

Digitized by Google

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, A. D. 1838.

CAPITAL HALF A MILLION STERLING.

REVENUE nearly £1,000 sterling per diem, and New Business progressing more rapidly in the East than that of any other Life Assurance Company.

Large investments in the hands of the Indian Management, Calcutta, an advantage only possessed to the same extent by one other Life Assurance Office.

Trustees in London:

William Beattie, Esq., M. D.
Lieut. Col. James Croudace.
Henry Peter Fuller, Esq.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M. P.
Charles Hopkinson, Esq.
The Hon'ble Richard Edward Howard, D. C. L.
Chas. Granville Mansel, Esq.
Frederick Boyd Marson, Esq.
Sir Thomas Philips, Q. C.
George Raymond, Esq.

MANAGER OF EASTERN BRANCHES:
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq., F. S. S.—Calcutta.

CEYLON BRANCH.

Managing Agents.—Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co.—Colombo.
Sub-Agents:—Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.—Galle.
Captain H. Byrde.—Kandy. David Todd, Esq.—Jaffna.
Medical Referee:—F. W. WILLISFORD, M. D., Colombo.

ADVANTAGES.

Minimum Rates of Premium.—Policies Indisputable.
Quinquennial Bonus Investigations.

POLICIES HELD BY PARTIES on their own lives indisputable on any ground whatever, except fraud or non-payment of the premiums, but subject to forfeiture during the period of twelve months from their date, in the event of the life assured dying by his own hands, or duelling, or by the hands of justice.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICIES recorded without charge, and from the date of such recording the Assurance not subject to forfeiture on any ground whatever, except fraud or non-payment of the due premiums.

AGE ADMITTED on the Policies in all cases where satisfactory proof is given.

ASSURANCE MAY BE REVIVED within six months of the date on which the premium became due, on satisfactory proof of health and payment of moderate fine.

POLICIES of 4 years' standing purchased at a fair value.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE ESTIMATED VALUE will be advanced on the security of Policies of four years standing.

CIVIL RATES CHARGED on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted) for the terms of such appointments.

IMMEDIATE REDUCTION to English rates on the assured proceeding to Europe or any other part of the world which the Directors may consider equally healthy, whether for a permanent or temporary residence.

There is no charge for Entry, Money, Policies or Stamps.

PREMIUMS may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly payments.

THIRTY DAYS OF GRACE allowed for payment of premiums and in the event of death taking place during the currency of these days; and before payment of the premium, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the premium deducted from the sum assured.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company.

Further particulars, Forms of Proposals, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained from any of the Company's Agents on application.

GEORGE WALL & Co.,
Managing Agents in Ceylon,

COLOMBO, July, 1867.

Digitized by Google

THE EUROPEAN

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICE: 316 REGENT STREET, LONDON, HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

With Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in India, Great Britain, and the Colonies.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:—**£500,000**

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K. H. F. R. S., CHAIRMAN.

With a large and influential Board in London.

Directors of Indian Branches.

ANDREW HAY, Esq., Bombay, Chairman.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq., Bombay.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.

Medical Referee, Dr. W. G. HUNTER.
SECRETARY IN INDIA,
J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.,

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

This Society has acquired the business of the Royal Naval, Military and East India Life Assurance Company, which was established in 1837, by the Express Desire and under the Patronage of His Majesty King William IV., and received also the Patronage of Queen Victoria, and Her Majesty has graciously consented to continue Her Royal Patronage to this Department of the Society.

Life Department.

1. **Life policies** upon the faithful representation of Assurers are indisputable.
2. **Three-fourths** of the **Profits** are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the 'Profit Scale of Premiums,' and afford, therefore, the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed Capital, the prudent employment of which gives a greater ratio of increase to business and to profits than a purely Mutual Society can achieve.
3. **Assurances** are granted for £5,000 (Rs. 50,000.)
4. **Premiums** may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
5. **Policies** on which five payments have been made are purchased by the Society.
6. **No charge for Life Policy Stamps.**

Digitized by Google

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is authorised by special Act of Parliament to Guarantee the fidelity of persons holding Government and other situations of trust.

The Premiums of this Society, are applicable to all ordinary class risks. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties, and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. **In every case where a Life Assurance is effected in connection with the Guarantee, a considerable reduction in the rate of Premium will be made.**

Security is provided by the Society, in approved cases, for Managers and other Officers of Banks and Railways, and for Secretaries and Assistants of Public Companies and Institutions; Cashiers, Book-keepers, and Clerks in Commercial and Professional Establishments, and for others holding Situations of trust; at rates commensurate with the risk and responsibility.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised to be accepted by the **Treasury, Poor Law Board** and other **Public Departments,** and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout Great Britain and the Colonies.

Holders of Life Policies on the profit scale, who may hereafter fill confidential situations and require to be guaranteed, may secure considerable reductions in their life premiums, by making their life policies contingent on the continuance of fidelity.

Proposed Forms and Information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India: and of

ARCHD. MACLACHLAN,
Agent.

Colombo, August, 1867.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

(Founded 1838.)

Annual Income Upwards of £225,000.
Accumulated Fund, at 5th April 1867, was £1,106,053.

Head Office: Edinburgh.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities, and has twice received the approval and sanction of the Authorities, in 1841, when Incorporated by Royal Charter; and in 1853, when further empowered by a Special Act of Parliament.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Rates of Premium payable by the Assured are the result of the most careful observations on human mortality. They are such as to secure the permanent stability and integrity of the Institution, and are, at the same time, equitably graduated, so as to place Entrants at different ages on the footing of *equality*; every Policy-holder being benefited in proportion to the amount of his payment.

(*Continued over.*)

Digitized by Google

NON-LIABILITY OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

The Policy-holders are entirely free from the risks of partnership, and their Sums Assured are guaranteed.

Assurers in the Association have the choice of two separate Schemes, each of which has its peculiar and distinctive advantages :—

Class A., ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE, namely, Life Assurance with some, at least, of the ordinary Conditions and Restrictions on Residence and Occupation. The Association's conditions are, however, much more liberal than those of many other Offices. The arrangements in this Class are eminently calculated to reduce the expense of Life Assurance to the lowest scale, and at an early stage of the Policy each Policy-holder's share of profit is annually allocated in the form of a return in money applied in reduction of his next premium. The annual payments by the policy-holders are thus considerably reduced at an early stage of the policies.

Class B., UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE, namely Life Assurance almost without any Conditions or Restrictions. In this class the profits are allocated every five years, and each Policy-holder's share is applied in a special system in providing unusually large contingent Bonus Additions to the Sum Assured, or an equivalent provision for his own personal benefit in after life.

REGULATION FOR FURTHER DIMINISHING THE OUTLAY FOR A LIFE ASSURANCE.

The mode in which the Profits are divided is well adapted for persons having fixed incomes, whose expenditure is likely, in a few years, to increase. It is also well suited to the Merchant, who although bound to protect his family by Assurance, yet should withdraw as little as possible for that purpose from his Business-capital. But,—

In order, still further, to meet the case of those who desire to withdraw from their present means the smallest sum for Life Assurance, the following Regulation was adopted :—

Until the time when the Premiums may be expected to be reduced by the application of profits, the Assured for £500 or upwards may leave unpaid a considerable portion (One-third or One-fourth) of the Premiums necessary to keep the policy in force. The unpaid part of the Premiums is allowed to remain in the hands of the Assured as long as he pleases, and he is not asked to pay interest thereon ; but the amount, with accumulated interest at five per cent., will be deducted from the sum assured at death, if not previously liquidated.

By this Arrangement (called the CREDIT SYSTEM), new Entrants at once commence with payments considerably below the Tabular rates, and continue to make such reduced payments for six years, when they become entitled to reduction of the premiums by the application of profits. The Assured at the same time receive the same benefits and the same share of profits as if the full Premiums had been paid from the commencement.

The advantages to be secured by effecting Assurances with this Company are

Moderate rates of Premium ;

Large Bonuses ;

Large accumulated funds adding greatly to the stability of the Company ;

Great advantages to be derived from the "Credit System."

Further particulars, forms of proposals, Prospectuses &c., may be obtained from the Undersigned.

MEDICAL OFFICER—W. CARDEN ROE, Esq., L. K. Q. C. P. and L. R. C. S. I.

DUNCAN, SYMONS & Co.,
Agents in Ceylon.

COLOMBO, May 1868.

Digitized by Google

THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

—oo—

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

—oo—

FREIGHT AND CARGO.

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON:

THOMAS CHILTON, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL STITT. } *Deputy*
FRANCIS A. CLINT. } *Chair-men.*
FRANCIS C. BRAUN.
GEORGE COCKBURN.
JOHN P. DUFF.
P. GEO. HEYWORTH.
THOMAS HARRISON.
CHARLES HOLLAND.
EDWARD LAWRENCE.
C. O. LEDWARD.
ROBERT MAXWELL.
DAVID STUART.
H. T. WILSON.
T. WILKINSON TETLEY.

AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

Lisbon.....GARLAND, LAIDLEY & Co.
Malta.....SMITH & Co.
Genoa.....OGTROP & Co.
Constantinople ...EDWARD BARFIELD.
Messina.....SEAGER & Co
Alexandria (*Egypt*) PEEL & Co.
Symrna..... PATERSON & Co.
Oporto.....A. J. SHORE & Co.
Port Elizabeth (*Algoa Bay*) } MACKAY, DUNN & Co.
Point De Galle ... J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Colombo.....J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
Kurraches.....C. H. ALSEN & Co.
Madras.....MAXWELL & Co.
Calcutta .... GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

(*Continued over.*)

Digitized by Google

Bombay..... LAWRENCE & Co.
Penang ..... LORRAIN, GILLESPIE & Co:
Singapore .....SMITH, BELL & Co.
Manilla.....KER & Co.
Yokohama and Japan... } DE CONINGH, VERNEDE & Co.
Mauritius ....CHARLES, HALL & Co:
Melbourne.....McCULLOCH SELLER & Co.
Sydney (*N. S. W.*) LORIMER, MARWOOD & ROME.
Lyttleton (*N. Z.*)... MILLS & Co.
Quebec ..... JAMES DEAN.
Montreal ..... GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.
Savannah..... CHARLES GREEN & Co.
Galveston ..... JAMES SORLEY & Co.
San Francisco..... FALKNER, BELL & Co.
Victoria (*V. I*)... JANION, GREEN & RHODES.
Honolulu (*S. I.*) .. JANION, GREEN & Co.
Papeete (*Tahiti*)... C. WILKENS.
Africa ..... GEORGE H. NUGENT.
Guayaquil .... MILLAN, BALLEN & Co.
Lima .... FOX, SAWERS& Co.
Valparaiso ... ...SAWERS, DUNCAN & Co.

——oo——

OFFICES:

LIVERPOOL,
6, A EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, WEST.
LONDON,
25, CORNHILL.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
COLOMBO & GALLE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents in COLOMBO and GALLE for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks to every part of the Navigable World upon the most favorable terms.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

Digitized by Google

THE

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—o—

Colombo Agency.

Messrs. J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co., Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

AMOY.....	Messrs.	PASEDAY & Co.
BOMBAY.....	„	VOLKART BROTHERS.
CALCUTTA...	„	APCAR & Co.
COLOMBO...	„	J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co
GALLE.. ..:	„	J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co
HONG KONG.....	„	RUSSELL & Co.
KURRACHEE... ...	„	VOLKART BROTHERS.
MADRAS.....	„	DYMES & Co.
MANILLA...	„	RUSSELL AND STURGIS
MELBOURNE... ...	„	G. BUYN.
PENANG.....	„	SCHMIDT, KAUSTERMAN & Co.
SINGAPORE.....	„	HOOGLANDT & Co.
SWATOW.....	„	DIRCKS & Co.
SAMARANG.....		G. L. DORREPAAL, Esq
SOURABAYA... ...	Messrs.	G. SUERMONDT & Co.

LONDON.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co

LIVERPOOL,

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co

FREIGHT AND CARGO.

Directors in Batavia:
FRANCIS JUNIUS VAN KEMERT.
CHARLES STRICKER, JUNIOR.

Commissaries:
HENRICUS KLEIN.
ROBERT PEILE TOLSON.

Directors at Holland:
AMSTERDAM.
F. TER MEULEN ESQ.
ROTTERDAM.
M. P. KETTELAAR.

Agents in Colombo:
MESSRS. J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

Agents at Galle:
MESSRS. J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.

(Continued over.)

Digitized by Google

BATAVIA AND SEA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors:
Francois Junius Van Hemert
Charles Stricker, Junior.
Commissaries:
Henricus Klein; Robert Peile Tolson.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed AGENTS for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, and are authorised to accept risks and issue *Policies of Marine Insurance to all parts of the world* at favourable rates.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.
COLOMBO & GALLE.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE PHOSPHORIC POTASH MANURE COMPANY.
Melbourne and Ballarat.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Ceylon for the above Company,

AND are prepared to register Orders for Consignment to arrive. The above Manure is acknowledged by the most competent Judges to be superior to all Chemical Guanos yet manufactured, it being composed of the Super Phosphates of Lime and Organic Animal matter to the extent of 50 per cent., while the remainder consists of Potash Superphosphate of Lime, and other ingredients purely of a natural deposit.

LEE, HEDGES & Co.

(Continued up.)

Digitized by Google

PHOSPHORIC POTASH MANURE.

Testimony of Dr. Mueller of the Melbourne Botanic Garden.

It affords me much pleasure to state that Mr. T. C. Lyons' Phosphoric Potash Manure has been very advantageously used in this Garden tor promoting a healthy and vigorous growth of many plants, as well in the conservatory as open grounds. This fertilizing composition, in as much as it contains in considerable quantity all the principal mineral elements required for vegetable nutrition, cannot fail to take a high place among artificial manures.

FRED. MUELLER, M. D., F. R. S.

PATENT PHOSPHORIC POTASH MANURE, Parts in a ton weight.

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Value. £.	s.	d.
Ammonia Phosphate...	—	1	—	—	1	8	0
Superphosphate of lime.....	—	3	—	—	1	13	0
Sulphate of Ammonia.....	—	—	2	22½	1	12	6
Sulphate of lime.....	—	1	—	—	0	14	0
Potash.....	—	1	2	—	2	5	0
Nitrogenous Animal Matter...	—	1	—	—			
Soluble Vegetable Extract...	—	—	2	—			
Moisture.....	—	1	—	16·12			
Silicates.....	—	1	—	16·12	0	2	6
Organic vegetable Matter ...	—	8	2	—	1	0	0
					£8	15	0

This refers to the Commercial value of each article without reference to manufacture, freight, &c., &c. Analysis will shew that Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cocoanut, and Tobacco, depend principally upon Potash for their development. The Phosphates are secondary ingredients.

The best Manure prized by Planters of these respective Crops, is that of the ashes of the plants themselves, commonly called "Ashes of the plant." It will be readily seen, on referring to the analysis herewith, that the Phosphoric Potash Manure contains, in an eminent degree, the exact requirements of the Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cocoanut and Tobacco Crops. Bone Manure and Phosphatic Guanos, generally furnish the necessary constituents for grain crops; but Chemistry has shewn that where these Manures have been used in a prepared state, that a greater amount of Crop has resulted.

ANALYSES OF	TEA	COFFEE.
Potash.....	47.45	50.45
Lime.....	1.24	3.58
Magnesia.....	6.34	8.67
Peroxideiron.....	3.29	0.25
Phosphoric acid.....	9.88	10.22
Sulpharic acid.....	8.72	4.01
Silicic acid.....	2.31	0.73
Carbonic acid.....	10.9	20.50
Oxide Manganese....	0.71	—
Chloride Sodium.....	3.62	1.93
Soda.....	5.03	—
Sand.....	1.9	.49
	100.	100.

COLOMBO. LEE, HEDGES & Co.

Digitized by Google

To be published on 1st July, (1868) in Royal 8vo., handsomely printed on toned paper and bound in Scarlet Cloth, Gilt Edges, the Letterpress extending to about 200 pages, and the Illustrations to about 70 pages, price 16s.; or, with a Copy of the newly-revised Map of Ceylon, price One Guinea.

SOUVENIRS OF CEYLON:

A SERIES OF

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE VARIED

COAST, RIVER, AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY

OF THE BEAUTIFUL

"EDEN OF THE EASTERN WAVE."

WITH VIEWS OF ITS CHIEF TOWNS AND BUILDINGS, ITS ANCIENT RUINED CITIES AND TANKS, THE GRAND RAILWAY RECENTLY COMPLETED BETWEEN THE MARITIME AND MOUNTAIN CAPITALS, THE SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES, INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE, AND SPORT OF THE ISLAND, ALSO SPECIMEN PORTRAITS OF THE VARIOUS RACES; LAW COURT AND OTHERS ODDITIES, &c., &c.,

WITH A DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION,

BY A. M. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR OF THE "CEYLON OBSERVER,"

MEMBER CEYLON BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

COLOMBO: PUBLISHED BY A. M. FERGUSON "OBSERVER" OFFICE.

LONDON: J. HADDON & CO., 3, BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW MAP OF CEYLON.

Just Arrived by the Overland Route.

A supply of a new MAP OF THE ISLAND :— Containing the very latest information, fully corrected, with new and projected ROADS laid down; the marginal spaces being filled up with useful notes on STATISTICS, &c.; a sectional Plan of the RAILWAY with all the Stations; FIGURES and COSTUMES of the various RACES in CEYLON; and two beautiful VIEWS, namely "Kandy, looking down the Lake;" and "Colombo, from the Ramparts above the Sally-port looking across the Lake to the Railway Station."

The Map will thus be not only useful to people in the Island, but one of the nicest possible presents from residents to friends at Home.

It has been prepared in London under the special supervision of the publisher, Mr. A. M. FERGUSON, who was able to avail himself of the valued assistance of Major SKINNER (late Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads) in revising and adding to the information.

Prices.

	Cash.	*Credit*
On paper coloured without Illustrations	6/	7/.
On do. do. with do.	9/	10/6.
postage on each 2d.		
Cases for do. ... ... each	2/	2/6.
postage on each with map, 4d.		
Map mounted on rollers without Illustrations...	15/	17/.
Do. do. do. with do.	18/	20/.
postage on each 8d.		

[The pictures alone, on those illustrated, are worth the charge.]

"Observer" Office: June, 1868.

NEW SERIES: JUST PUBLISHED

Forty-eight sheets of fine Fancy Note Paper

various colours; specially adapted for Overland Letters to friends at home. Headed with 88 separate engravings illustrative of CEYLON SCENES, RACES, COSTUMES, and ODDITIES; with an Engraving of the Talipot Palm printed on the Leaf of the Tree.

Price 4/6 per Packet.

(*Continued over.*)

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS OF THE PACKET.

VIEWS, &c.

TALIPOT PALM (engraved on Leaf of the Tree)
Newera Ellia and Pedrotallagalla
View on the Nilwelleganga
Fort Ostenburg, Trincomalie.
Part of a Panoramic View of Colombo
Part of Galle Harbour with Bazaars
Gibbet Island, Galle Harbour.
The Dalada Maligava (Temple of the Tooth), Kandy
View on the Mahawelliganga, No. 1
Old Light House, Colombo
Entrance, Queen's House, Colombo
Mount Lavinia, near Colombo.
Jetty and Court House, Galle
View on the Mahawelliganga, No. 2
Entrance, Buddhist Temple, Dondra Hd.
The Old Palace Gateway, Dondra Head
The Iron Lighthouse, Galle
The Pavilion, Kandy
Entrance to Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradenia, near Kandy
Katugastotte Iron Lattice Bridge
Bridge of Boats over Kalany River
Sinnapittia Coffee Estate, Gampolla
Ceylon Railway: Operations on the Kadugannava Pass
Ceylon Railway: First Locomotive passing under Marandahn Bridge
Rambodde Falls
A Mutwal Mansion, Colombo
A Colpetty Bungalow, Colombo
Rock Cuttings and Tunnels on the Ceylon Railway Incline
General Fraser's Satin-wood Bridge
Great Dekande Embarkment & Culvert, Utuankande in the distance
Front View of Railway Station, Colombo
South View of ditto
Kandy Lake, looking down
Ruins of Thuparama Dagoba, Anurajapura
Ruins of Jaytawana-Rami, Polonarua
View on the Mahawelliganga, near Gangaroda
Falls of the Hoolooganga
The Dead Elephant in the Kraal
The Young Tusker noosed in the Kraal.

FIGURES AND COSTUMES.

Kandian Adigar & Fan Bearer
Tamil Horsekeeper
Queen's House Lascoreen
Singhalese "Toddy" Drawer
Singhalese Dhoby
" Ayah
" Buddhist Priest
Tamil Grass-cutter
Lama Etena (Singhalese Lady)
Singhalese Fisherman
" Coffee Picker
" Appoo
" Modliar
Ceylon Chetty
" Moorman (Trader), full dress
Singhalese Bridegroom & Bride
Tamil Man and his Wife
Parsee Man and his Wife
Ceylon Moorman (Mason)
Ceylon Malay, from a Photograph by Slinn & Co.
A Jaffna Tamil
Tamil Women
A Kandian Lady.

ILLUSTRATION OF CEYLON DEMONOLATRY.

The Black Princely Devil.

MALE ODDITIES.

The Singhalese Barber
" Waterman
The Musical "Mechanic"
The Fat Natucotya Chetty
The Minstrel Priest (Hindoo Beggar.)

FEMALE ODDITIES,

Caffre Beggar Woman
Malay Sweetmeat Woman
Tamil Parched-Pulse-Selling Woman.

LAW COURT ODDITIES.

Supreme Court Judge
Sword Bearer
Mace Bearer
Queen's Counsel
Prisoner's Counsel
Jurymen
Prisoner
Police
Military
Interpreter
Witness
Fiscal's Peon
Registrar
Marshal
Crier
Proctor
Client
Law Student.

NOTE.—The figure of a Ceylon Malay is from a Photograph by Slinn & Co. In the View of the Dekande Bank correct Utunankande into Utuankande.

(Continued up)

Digitized by Google

BY INLAND BOOK POST.

1	Packet	4d.
2	„	8d.
3	„	1/.
4	„	1/4.
6	„	1/8.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

1	„	8d.
2	„	1/4.
3	„	1/8.

VIA MARSEILLES.

1	„	1/.
2	„	2/.
3	„	2/6.

"Observer" Office, Colombo:
June, 1868.

THE PAVILION
HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE,
KANDY, CEYLON,

CONDUCTED BY
MRS. STAINTON.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT

Contains spacious accommodation and every possible comfort, is situated in the healthiest and prettiest part of

KANDY,

and in the immediate vicinity of the PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS and the MERCANTILE HOUSES.

Every possible attention is paid to Cleanliness, order, and regularity.

A BILLIARD TABLE is kept *exclusively* for visitors frequenting the Establishment.

☞ WINES AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

SUPPLEMENT

TO

FERGUSON'S

CEYLON DIRECTORY

AND

HAND-BOOK FOR 1866-68:

CONTAINING

THE LIST OF ESTATES;

THE GENERAL DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS; &c., &c.

CORRECTED UP TO JANUARY, 1869.

Price 4s.

[ONE COPY SUPPLIED, FOR EACH HAND-BOOK PURCHASED, AT 2s.]

OBSERVER PRESS: COLOMBO.

MDCCCLXIX.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

In presenting the following pages to the reader we feel justified in saying that no fuller or more correct Directories of Plantations, and of Planters, Merchants and inhabitants generally were ever framed in Ceylon. The labour, the anxiety and we may add the expense involved in the task can never be appreciated by those who merely see in a condensed and convenient form the results of many thousands of references, of corrections and re-corrections; of almost innumerable forms and letters circulated, received back and collated. Of course it is impossible that anything of the kind can be perfect: changes of residence departures and arrivals have taken place in the interval of printing, but even these as far as they could possibly be ascertained are noted in our lists (the General Directory being corrected up to the 16th instant) or added in the errata and addenda. We are satisfied, therefore, that our Directories will give satisfaction to those who consult them, and that the completeness and correctness of the information afforded will be the best possible atonement for past delays (which we have reason as deeply to regret on our own account as on account of the public) while what we have now done will be the best guarantee of what we mean to do (as far as human intentions can be carried out) in the future. It is not likely that after undergoing all the preliminary trouble and expense of getting up full and reliable information regarding the population, enterprize, commerce and agriculture of Ceylon (so as to give rise to the sneer which we accept as the highest possible compliment, that our Hand-Book is a "Cyclopædia of information,") we should be so unjust to ourselves and those dependent on us as to leave all the profit to parties who (protest as they like,) cannot possibly issue a Ceylon Directory without using for their own purposes information which it cost us immense trouble and expense to collect—the collecting of which in fact led to the delay which has encouraged the appearance of a competitor. If that competitor proves to be true sterling let it be valued accordingly. But the public of Ceylon are sagacious enough to distinguish between the real and the counterfeit and to act accordingly. In any case we appeal to the public on the merits of our work. Ferguson's Ceylon Directory does not parade the name of the Officer Administering the Government in undignified connection with an adulatory dedication on the one hand and a preface teeming with miserable *shop* abuse

Digitized by Google

on the other. This work of ours, like its predecessors, is dedicated to the discriminating Public of Ceylon. Even at their hands we ask no favour beyond the payment of the price fixed on the volume, a volume which we conscientiously believe to be worth double even the higher price charged to those who had not previously purchased the Hand-book. For, besides the Directories, our SUPPLEMENT embodies a large mass of generally useful matter.

The latest information is given as to Railway rules and rates; for the first time all the coaches running in Ceylon with their fares are included*; (a coach from Colombo to Ratnapoora will probably be running soon after this work is published); the important changes in the charges for Telegrams between Ceylon and the principal places in the world are included at the last moment, and will be found appended to our Addenda; and the information regarding Mail arrangements includes the new scheme of the Messageries Imperiales whereby the French Steamers once in two weeks alternate with the English, so giving us 39 arrivals and the same number of departures in the twelve months or only 13 short of a weekly mail service each way. The information, respecting eclipses, phases of the moon and other astronomical phenomena, is unusually full and its correctness is vouched for by the fact that the calculations were made for us by a gentleman the most competent for the task of any other in Ceylon. The native names of the days of the weeks and of the months are given by special request, and we include lists of the principal places in Ceylon printed according to the popular and the official systems of orthography. By reference to it our readers will be made aware that new Beruwala is old Barberyn, while Kalatura is the pleasant spot they have known as Caltura. An additional list of Trigonometrical points which we owe to the courtesy of the Surveyor General, will be valued by the general community and specially by the planters who want to ascertain how far "up in the world" they are. The Calendar has been carefully compiled so as to embrace the chief chronological events connected with Ceylon, general information being largely interspersed. The list of Post Stations will be found complete and useful; but we are glad to believe that its fifth column will speedily require correction thus:—For "despatched by runners on line to Ratnapoora" read "despatched by Coach." The lists of Colonial Governors with their salaries; of Ceylon Justices of the Peace; and of Pensioned Servants of Government and their Widows will be read with interest.

In a separate introductory article we notice the results of our collected information as shewing the number of coffee estates, acres in coffee, planters resident or employed, land available in private hands, production &c., in comparison with the statistics collected by the Planters'

* While this is being printed off, we are reminded of the Coach running between Polgahawela and Kornegalle, which is not included in our list elsewhere.

Digitized by Google

Association in 1857. This volume, therefore, embodies the latest, fullest and most authentic information respecting that enterprise which, commencing about 36 years ago, has more than doubled the acreage and production of coffee in the last third of the period. We venture to assert that in no other coffee country in the world are there available such full and correct statistics of area under culture and production, as those we have collected and arranged for Ceylon. The facts recorded are all of them interesting and if not in every respect so encouraging as we could wish, they will yet be found suggestive and instructive to those whose chances, not of prosperity alone but of livelihood, are wrapped up in the continued progress and profitable results of COFFEE PLANTING IN CEYLON.

"OBSERVER" OFFICE: 23rd JANUARY, 1869.

THE POSITION OF THE COFFEE-PLANTING ENTERPRISE IN CEYLON.

January, 1869.

[N.B.—Before perusing this article, the reader is recommended to examine carefully the table on which it is based, which will be found on pp. 31 and 32.]

The Summary of Statistics respecting the Coffee Enterprise in this Island (included on pages 31 and 32) will be viewed with much interest. It has been corrected to the middle of January 1869, and is, we may fearlessly say, the most reliable return—so far as it goes—yet published in the Colony. There are one or two points on which mistakes may be made and with reference to which our figures require explanation. 380,000 acres seem, after all, to be low figures for the *total* extent of our regular coffee-plantations —opened or unopened—in private hands; and we are free to confess that in one or two districts, a considerable addition ought to be made on account of land abandoned in the great crisis of 1847-48, and which has since passed out of the records of our coffee properties either as forest or cultivated land. In Ambegamoa, Yacdessa and the region round about, this is especially the case: there being large tracts of country in forest or chena belonging to private owners who have almost forgotten the existence of their properties. But taking into consideration all this land—abandoned or unopened—not included in the district returns of the present day, however carefully made up, we feel safe in putting down 450,000 acres as the outside limit of all the area purchased by private individuals with the view of cultivating Coffee in Ceylon. A considerable addition to this figure may be looked for, as the sales of lands now being surveyed in the Maskeliya

Digitized by Google

Valley and the Colonna Corles take place and it must be remembered that we do not include in our returns the area of gardens in the hands of Natives, and not cultivated in plantation style.

In respect of the planted acreage, our figures give a fair representation. It is a very difficult matter indeed to get correct figures under this head and doubtless our detailed list is in many instances a little out—any mistakes can be rectified in future issues;—but on the whole, no fuller or fairer return has as yet been compiled. It must be remembered that a considerable proportion of the Coffee-land included has not come into full bearing, nor into bearing at all as yet. Forest land just cleared and planted, is included in the returns for some of our younger districts; while at the same time probably a good deal of the land comprised, is on the verge of "going out" or being abandoned. These points will require to be kept in view in calculating the proportion our planted land bears to the total export of plantation coffee from our shores. It is a fact too that a considerable quantity of native-grown coffee (from gardens not included in our figures) is prepared and shipped as plantation kind; but this does not make much difference we now learn, inasmuch as spoilt or inferior coffee from the regular estates is, occasionally, sold and classed as native. Henceforward we fancy the one may be set against the other in estimating the out-turn. Taking then, 176,000 acres of Coffee-land opened and the export of Plantation Coffee for the year (1868) just closed at 720,000 cwts., we have an average crop of 4 1-11th cwts: per acre. In view of the extent, included in our figures, of very young and very old Coffee, the former of which has not come into bearing while the latter yields probably not over 2 or 3 cwts per acre, this result of a fraction above 4 cwts. per acre over all is a very satisfactory one: it indicates 6 to 8 cwts per acre at least as the average bearing rate for ordinary coffee fields in the Ceylon districts; but we notice this part of the subject further on, in making a comparison with 1856.

The total number of separate Coffee Properties opened and unopened in the island is given at 1,017; while the actual number of Estates formed and worked is but 894. These results may be depended upon and they can be verified by our detailed lists. The actual number of estates will perhaps surprise a good many; for we have been accustomed to talk of a thousand working estates in Ceylon. But in this instance as in so many others, our return shews that these guesses (of the number of estates; the number of planters; the total, and planted extent of land, &c.) when brought to the test of figures, prove to be considerable over-estimates.

However, 900 coffee estates (in round figures), as the actual number existing in Ceylon, is not so surprising a piece of information as that

Digitized by Google

contained in the remaining column, namely, the number of Superintendents and Managers in Ceylon. We have compiled this as well as the two preceding columns entirely from our Estates Directory; and so far from 742—the total number for all the districts—being under the mark, it is more probably rather over the exact figure since we could hardly avoid counting the same name twice in a few instances. There are some Managers who have the oversight of estates scattered over two or three districts, and their names are of course as often repeated. We have besides included several Burgher and Native Superintendents in the figures given: although on the other hand no cognizance has been taken of Conductors (in whose hands a good many of the older, worn-out properties are left) nor of Natives in charge of small properties whether their own or those of other parties. We have, then, endeavoured to select the men who are really entitled to the rank of Managers or Superintendents of our ordinary estates, and the result, as we have already said, is a total of 742. Further on we may be able to check this by an analysis of our General Directory, from which still more accurate deductions even may be made.

Meantime let us analyse the present return with reference to the position and prospects of our different Coffee Districts. A glance will show that in many respects—so far as these figures go—Matella East is the largest and most important district we have. The extent of land in private hands (23,267 acres) exceeds that held in any other district; the extent opened (11,839 acres) is larger; the number of 'properties' and of estates opened (67 and 65 respectively) is also much above the others, and in the number of Superintendents alone does it come second on the list with 46, while Dolosbagie is first with 47. Dickoya comes second as regards the total extent of land purchased with 20,950 acres, but this includes the Maskeliya Valley; while Ambegamoa which stands third, would (if all the land purchased twenty years ago were recorded) top the list. Happootella is fourth (20,130 acres), followed by (Dolosbagie 19,842), Pusilawa, Dimboola Lower, Badulla and Passera, and Matella West. Looking at the other extreme our smallest district in total extent purchased, is of course Kaigalle, followed by Wallapanne Lower, Nitre Cave, Allagalla and Rangalla, and the Knuckles.

But it is in the *planted* extent that the chief interest centres, and here Happootella (with 11,690 acres) claims pre-eminence after Matella East, followed by Pusilawa, 9,941 acres; Badulla and Passera 9,265; Dolosbagie 8,707 acres; Kotmalie 8,245; Matella West 7,533; and so on. The district with the smallest extent of coffee is again Kaigalle, 482 acres; while next to it is Wallapanne Lower, 580; Nitre Cave 743; Allagalla 2,092 acres. It is curious to observe that Rambodde

Digitized by Google

(including Poondhooloya) has about the same extent of coffee as Saffragam, while Dimboola Upper and Rangalla are at present on a par; but a vast difference will speedily take place in the relative positions of the younger districts in which felling and planting progress every year. At the same time we must observe that while Dickoya with the Maskeliya Valley has the largest extent of uncleared forest land (already in private hands) to spare, namely, 14,000 acres, and Ambegamoa is second with 13,000,—Matella East is actually third with no less than 11,000 acres to go upon, or as much as is already covered with coffee. Of course a large proportion of the 11,000 acres uncleared will be land unfit for coffee,—chena, patena or waste;—but still it is satisfactory to see that in our older and flourishing districts, there is evidently ample scope for the extension of the existing estates. The forest in private hands, not yet cleared in Dolosbagie, Dimboola Lower, Madoolseema and Happootella, must undoubtedly be very considerable. Looking again at the other side of the picture we find that there is a difference of but 450 acres between the planted, and total, extent of private land in Kaigalle; and only 1,200 in Wallapanne Lower; while of the more complete districts the Knuckles and Rangalla have only 2,000 acres each, Allagalla 2,400, Hunasgeria 2,200, shewing that there is little or no forest available on the estates in these districts.

We may next consider the column shewing the total number of Properties and the number of Estates now worked in each district. Matelle East, as we have said, comes first with 67 separate properties of which 65 are opened and worked, shewing a minimum for uncleared or abandoned properties in the difference of 2. Happootella is second with 58 properties and 56 working estates; Badulla has 52 estates in operation out of a total of 57 properties; Dolosbagie is fourth with 53 properties and 44 estates occupied:—but here the order is broken; for while Kornegalle comes next with the largest number of properties 51, Matella West is above it in having 43 working estates, the total number of its properties. Kornegalle has only 40 estates in operation, the difference shewing in this case abandoned land; while to Matella West with a few other districts—Doombera, Hantanne, Hewahette Upper, Kallibokka, Nilambe, Pusilawa, and Rangalla,—belongs the honour of having the same number of working estates as of separate properties, shewing that there is no abandoned estate, at least recorded. Among our districts containing the smallest number of working estates are (leaving aside Wallapanne Lower and Kaigalle) Nitre Cave, Hewahette Upper, Yaodessa and Allagalla, Rangalla, and Maturatta. It is curious to note that there are the same number of estates in operation, in Kornegalle and Pusilawa; in Hunasgeria, Nilambe and Ambegamoa; in Dimboola Upper, Doombera

Digitized by Google

and Kallibokka;—but how great is the difference between some of these districts as respects the nature and value of the estates, the majority of our readers already know.

Lastly, we have to consider the number of Superintendents in each district. Here we see the very prosperous district of Dolosbagie heads the list with its 47 Superintendents or Managers; Matela East giving 46, and Pusilawa, Badulla, Happootela, Matela West and Hantanne following with 45, 44, 43, 38, and 33 respectively. Hewahette Lower and Rambodde (including Pondhooloya) have each the same number of Superintendents, 26; so with Dickoya, Kaduganava and Saffragam, 21; and so with Dimboola Upper and Kallibokka; Rangalla and Oodapusilawa; the Knuckles and Medemahanuwera; Maturatta and Madoolsema.

But these points are of less interest than the question of the number of Superintendents in proportion to the Estates and the Planted Acreage. Our calculations on this point give the following results. Hewahette Lower comes first with 26 Superintendents to 21 working Estates being nearly 1¼ man to each estate. [We trust home-readers will not suppose that "hanging and *quartering*" is at all prevalent among the Planters of Ceylon, although we must talk of a fraction of a man to an estate!] After Hewahette comes Pusilawa with 45 Superindents to 40 estates, or 1⅛ man on an average to each; Hunasgeria 29 Superintendents to 26 estates; Dolosbagie 47 to 44 estates; Rambodde and Pondhooloya 26 to 25; while Kotmalie, Dimboola Upper, Kallibokka, Rangalla and Wallapanne Lower shew, on an average, a Superintendent for each estate exactly. Looking at the other extreme we find that Yacdessa with 6 Superintendents to 11 estates has little more than ½ a man for each; Kornegalle has but 24 for 40 estates; Kaduganawa 21 for 37; Morowa Corle 12 for 17; Saffragam 21 for 34; Madoolsema and Hewa Ellia 13 for 20; Medemahanuwera 15 for 23 and so on. There will evidently therefore, be room for many more Superintendents in the younger districts, when groups of estates now under one Manager come into bearing and require special supervision.

But the proportion of Superintendents to estates in each district is by no means so fair a criterion as a comparison with the planted acreage will be. Taking this basis we find that in Yacdessa there is only one Superintendent to every 433 acres of coffee; in Ambegamoa one to 354 acres; in Dickoya one to every 314; in Kotmalie one to every 294; in Maturatta one to every 283; in Happootella one to 271; in Hewahette Upper and Kaduganawa one to 270; Knuckles one to 269; Matela East one to 257; Kallibokka one to 256; Dimboola Lower one to 255; Rangalla one to 252; Doombera and Madoolsema

Digitized by Google

one to 251; Ooodapusilawa one to 246; Hunasgeria one to 240; Saffragam one to 236; Hewahette Lower one to 233; Medemahanewera one to 230; Dimboola Upper one to 225; Nilambe and Pusilawa each one to 221; Badulla and Passera one to 220; Morowa Corle one to 212; Kornegalle one to 211; Allagalla one to 209; Matela West one to 197; Wallepane Lower one to 193; Dolosbagie one to 186; Nitre Cave and Rambodde (with Poondhooloya) one to 185; Hantanne one to 163; and Kaigalle one to 160. It will be observed that some of the largest districts are best supervised, such as Dolosbagie, Matela West, Nilambe, Pusilawa, Rambodde, Hantanne (pre-eminently so);—and these are also, we may say, among our most remunerative districts. We have given the result on this point for all the districts, as of special interest to planting and other readers.

The only other point respecting the districts we would notice is the average planted acreage for each estate in them. Kotmalie stands at the head of the list in this respect having, on an average, 294 acres of coffee to each estate; next comes Hewahette Lower with 290; Ambegamoa 272; Hunasgeria 270; Kallibokka 257; Rangalla 252; Happootella 207; Dolosbagie (model district in this respect again) 200; Doombera 190; Matella East 152; Kaduganava 151; Medemahanewera and Morowa Corle each 150; Saffragam 146; Hantanne 138; Kornegalle 126; Nitre Cave 106; Kaigalle 96 acres on an average for each estate—and so on.

We may now refer to a few more of the comparisons which may be drawn from the sums-total in our table. Notwithstanding the large allowance which must necessarily be made for patena and waste land included in the acreage of properties; yet, seeing that the difference between the total extent of land in private hands and the extent under coffee is no less than 204,000 acres,—it is evident that there is a wide margin of forest-land in private hands still available for planting and in connection with existing estates. Taking that portion at 100,000 acres (which must be under, rather than above the mark) we can see how much scope there is for the expansion of our Coffee Enterprise, even if we had not thousands of acres yet unsurveyed and unsold in the Maskeliya Valley, the Wilderness of the Peak, Colonna Corle, &c.

It is interesting to observe here that the total extent, 380,883 acres, divided by the number of separate properties—1,017—gives an average of 370 acres to each block of land purchased; while the total planted extent divided by the number of estates now opened and worked shews that 197 acres of coffee is the average on each of the Ceylon coffee estates.

Still further we see that with 742 Superintendents to 894 Estates we only get 6-7ths of a manager to each estate; while it will be observed

Digitized by Google

that the planted extent gives 237 acres of coffee to each Superintendent.

Before closing these remarks it will be interesting to compare the statistical results for our Coffee-planting enterprise during 1868 with those compiled by the Statistical Committee of the Planters' Association for the year 1856. These were given in our Directory for 1859 as follows :—

"The general results are, that we have in Ceylon, in stages of cultivation more or less advanced :—

Number of Planting Districts	27
Number of Plantations	404
Acres bearing	63,771
Acres young	17,179
Total acres in cultivation	80,950
Average crop in cwts. for two years ended 1856	347,100
Average production of cwts. ℔ acre in bearing	5·5
Average extent in acres of cultivation on Estates	200
Probable plantation crop in cwts. in season 1857-58 ...	424,500
Labourers required to cultivate and gather	128,200"

From our present table we deduce the following :—

Number of Planting Districts		34
„ of Plantations		894
Acres in full bearing, say,	130,000	
„ young „	46,467	
Total acres in cultivation...		176,467
Average crop in cwts. for two years ended 1868—748,109 or say cwts		750,000
Average production of cwts. per acre in bearing		5·77
Average extent in acres, of cultivation on Estates		197
Labourers required to cultivate and gather (at the same rate as calculated in 1856 would be 352,000, but more probably)		250,000

We have no direct returns to shew the acreage in full bearing, but we do not think our estimate can be far from the mark. 50,000 acres of Native coffee—our usual calculation—at 5 cwts. per acre (not too much when we consider how highly native bushes occasionally bear) would give 250,000 cwts. more or about our present annual export of this kind. It will be seen that in the twelve years there has been immense progress under every head. The number of districts has increased by 7 or over 25 per cent., and there are one or two more, at present joined with others which will require shortly to be separated. The plantations have risen from 404 to 894 or nearly 122 per cent. ! The acreage in bearing has extended as nearly as possible 100 per cent., notwithstanding considerable abandonments, while the total cultivated extent has risen from 81,000 to 176,000 acres, or over 117 per cent. The average crop of the past two years 1867-68

Digitized by Google

is in proportion, shewing a rise in 1855-56 at the rate of 114 per cent.; while production per acre would appear to be better on the whole (perhaps owing to manuring on old estates and more careful management generally)—being 5·77 against 5·5 cwts. per acre.

In addition to all the other comparisons we have made, it may be nteresting to state that the number of estates in Matela East shews an increase of 38 on the return given for that district in 1856, and of 6,800 acres, in the extent of coffee. In some other instances the increase is still greater, thus Badulla (which included Happootela twelve years ago) returned but 23 estates and 4,800 acres in coffee; now we have in the Ouvah country from Haldumulle round to Madoolsema, 128 estates with nearly 25,000 cultivated acres! Matela West makes one of the most favourable comparisons, giving 43 estates and 7,533 acres in coffee now against 16 estates and 2,930 acres in 1856; Saffragam's progress is still more noteworthy from 7 estates and 1,700 acres to 34 estates and 4,981 acres. The Dimboolas of course show a great advance (all within the last few years though); so does Dolosbagie, with Doombera (which has exactly doubled its number of estates and cultivated area), Maturatta and Medemahanewa. The older favourite districts do not exhibit so much progress in proportion, the number of estates and area in coffee having increased about 50 per cent. in Kallibokka, Hunasgeria, Knuckles, Pusilava; less in Hantanne (as respects cultivation), and more in Hewahette Lower and Rambodde-and-Poondhooloya. Rangalla had only 8 estates and 1,915 planted acres in 1856 and now it returns 16 estates with 4,042 acres; the Wallapannes (Oodapusilava) shew now 29 estates of 4,500 acres cultivated extent against 12 with 2,500 acres. Nilambe has done well: 9 estates with 2,570 having risen to 26 estates with 5,080 acres. Of course, Dickoya, Morowa Corle, Nitre Cave, and even Kaigalle were names unknown as coffee districts in 1856. But Kotmalie while only adding 6 estates to the list in the dozen years has an increase of acreage equalling 4,200 or over 100 per cent., and even Ambegamoa and Kornegalle shew progress of a kind, the former giving 5 additional estates and 2,400 more acres, and the latter 20 additional estates and 1,800 acres. Yacdessa with three additional estates shews 600 less acres of coffee; Kaduganava (still worse) with 16 additional estates has exactly the same cultivated area returned, shewing the extensive abandonments that have taken place; Hewahette Upper with the same number of estates gives 300 less acres in coffee; and finally Allagalla has 2 estates and over 200 acres coffee less now than in 1856.

We may indulge here in a rough calculation of the total value of the Coffee property comprised in our Ceylon plantations. £40 per acre is the usual allowance for coffee in full bearing, and although, doubt-

Digitized by Google

less, there is a great deal of the 130,000 acres put down under this heading, that would never fetch that price,—yet if we include all the buildings, machinery and tools we think that rate may fairly be adopted; while we allow £20 per acre for the remaining 46,460 acres of young coffee. We shall then have to add for 100,000 acres of forest-land, available in private hands for planting, say at the rate of £4 per acre on an average and the result will be as follows :—

130,000 acres of coffee in full bearing @ £40.....	£5,200,000
46,460 acres young coffee @ £20...	929,200
100,000 acres forest land @ £4	...400,000
	£6,529,200
Adding for the Native Coffee Gardens, 50,000 acres say at £20 per acre	1,000,000
We get a total of...	£7,529,200

Even if our rates per acre be considered too high as a general average, and especially in view of the present depressed state of the market for coffee property; yet the result is of service and of interest as affording an approximation to the real status of the great branch of industry which has raised Ceylon in the short period of one generation to its present high position as a coffee-producing Colony. It is curious to refer to the anticipations expressed in 1857 after the publication of the statistics then collected by the Planters' Association, with reference to the coffee enterprise. Emerson Tennent quotes in his "Ceylon," the hopeful opinion then expressed in the *Observer*,—"that suitable lands "yet to be brought under cultivation may add *treble* to the present acre-"age, and the produce, by improved processes, may be increased at least "twenty-five per cent., and that should prices in Europe continue such "as to encourage enterprise in Ceylon, and no unforeseen occurrences "obstruct the influx of immigrant labour from India, we may look for-"ward to the day when a quarter of a million of cultivated acres, to-"gether with the native crops, may furnish *two* million cwts. of coffee "as the annual production of the island." This hope is still far from being realised; and as regards the rate of production there is not much in our experience of the past twelve years to render us very sanguine of so grand a result ever being attained as that pictured in 1857. But on the other hand it cannot be denied that the extension of the cultivated area has made marvellous progress during the last decade, quite in keeping indeed with the rate recorded in the earlier years of the pursuit; and in view of the large forest area yet available for the expansion of the pursuit, as well as the prospect of relief from the depression in the home money market which has so greatly affected Ceylon during

Digitized by Google

the past four years,—we see no reason to doubt that the day will come, probably before another such period closes, when the area cultivated with coffee on Ceylon plantations will have reached the quarter of a million acres, and the produce, therefore, even at the lower rate of 5½ cwts. per acre (that now established is over 5¾ cwts.) will have swelled to 1,375,000 cwts., while Native coffee might well be expected to make up the difference between that and 1,700,000 cwts., or at any rate, after providing for home consumption, to enable us to point to an export of a million and a half cwts. of coffee. The stationary position of our export for the last two or three years has led some amongst us to form the opinion that more than one million cwts. of coffee can never leave Ceylon in any one year. But to our mind, it is impossible in view of the large expenditure now incurred by proprietors in almost all the older districts for artificial manure, and the greater attention paid to cultivation, but especially in view of the large extent of young coffee—counted by thousands of acres—in Dimboola, Dickoya, Madoolsema, Morowa Corle, Nitre Cave, Saffragam and Happootella—that the present outturn should not be enormously increased within the next few years. Felling and planting too are progressing, and the men who have just invested their money in the Maskeliya Valley as well as those who are prepared to do so in a new section of the Colonna Corle are not likely to allow the same lie unremunerative for any time. We are sanguine, therefore, that by the time 1878 or 1880 arrives,—the reviewer of that day, whoever he may be, will have to deal with a total annual export from the shores of Ceylon of 1,500,000 cwts. Plantation and Native coffee of a value of not less than four millions and a quarter pounds sterling on the spot. This will be an increase in ten or twelve years of 50 per cent. on our present large export; but seeing that within the last twelve years the rise has been at the rate of 100 per cent., we do not think our prediction is at all improbable of realization. With the increasing experience gained by our Planters of the nature and effects of different manures on their soil and bushes, and the extending facilities for safe and speedy transport, as well as the many improvements taking place in all the departments connected with the production of our great staple—from the felling of the forest to its shipment in our harbour,—we have reason to hope that rapid progress will mark for many years to come the COFFEE-PLANTING ENTERPRISE IN CEYLON.

We have not been able to analyse our General Directory in the same elaborate way as our Estate lists, in time for this article; but we may mention that the result of a careful numbering of the names, shews a rather striking coincidence, namely, that of those registered as

Digitized by Google

Planters, 761 are Europeans. This, it will be remembered is very near the total number of Superintendents and Managers given in our table, and as several young men—recently arrived—as well as some out of places, are included in our General List,—this result proves the accuracy of our former calculation. The number designated "Planters" in our General Directory, who are European descendants, or Natives, is 123; but of these as well as of the Europeans, a good few are Cocoanut and Cinnamon Planters.

The General Directory contains altogether not less than 3,250 names of whom we find that 1,500 are Europeans apart from the Military Officers included. Of these 1,500 again, one-half as above stated, are engaged in planting Coffee, Cocoanuts or Cinnamon; while of the remainder we find that 300 are engaged in the Government service, in all its departments including the Railway; 226 are Merchants, Bankers, Traders or their employees; and 218 of all other professions—Engineers, Private Surveyors, Missionaries or Ministers (not connected with Government), Hotel-keepers, &c. The public of Ceylon will doubtless be little prepared to find that our civil European population is so low, but these figures quite verify the calculations made so far back as 1863. In our "Summary of Information respecting Ceylon," we gave all the Europeans in the Island (Military and Civil with their wives and children) at 3,000, namely:—Military 1,500; Planters 1,000; Civil Servants 250; Merchants and their employees, Clergymen, Physicians, Railway Engineers, &c. 250." Our calculation now is:—

Military, according to the latest published return	1314
Planters (wives and children included)	950
Merchants, Bankers, and their employees (and families)... ...	400
All other Europeans (and families)	450
Total European population in Ceylon, of all classes and all ages ...	3,114

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Contents.

General Information.

Railway Fare, and Time Table; General Regulations and Information for Passengers : *Separate Sheet.*
Rates per ton for the Carriage of Goods - do.
Mail Steamer arrangements for 1869 in connection with Ceylon by the P. & O. Company's Vessels. - - do.
Do. do. by the Messageries Imperiales Company - do.
Signals for Mails - - do.
Phases of the Moon - do.
Principal Articles of the Calendar, 1869 - - 1
Astronomical Phenomena, 1869 - 1
Latitude and Longitude of Colombo - - 1
Colombo Time - - 1
Government and Bank Holidays, 1869 - - 2
Counting House Calendar - 2
Galle, Gampola, Matela, Rambodde, Negombo and Matura Coaches 3
Names, Singhalese, and Tamil, of Days of the Week and of Months - - 3—4
Names of places, New and Old mode of spelling - 4
Calendar, comprising a table of Remarkable Events, Phases of the Moon, Weather Table and Notes on the Months made up specially for 1869 - 5—16
Mail routes and stations, Inland, in connection with the Colombo General Post Office - - 17
Colonial Governors, List of British 18
Justices of the Peace, List of in the Island - - 19—20
Rain Gauges, how to form 20
Pensioned Servants of the Colony, list of - - 21—22
Year 1869, A. D. 22
Trignometrical Altitudes, additional list of, in the Island - 23—24

Estates and General Directories.

Planted Acreage, The, on each Coffee Estate, in all the Districts 24—30
COFFEE PLANTATIONS, Table giving a summary of the Properties and Estates opened in each District, the Total and Planted Acreage on each, and the number of Managers and Superintendents in each district - - 31—32
Coffee Estates, Alphabetical List of I—IX
Coffee Estates Directory in detail XI—LXI
COCOANUT ESTATES, Alphabetical list of - - LXIII—LXV
Cocoanut Estates Directory in detail - LXVI—LXXV
CINNAMON, Citronella &c., Estates Directory in detail - LXXVI—LXXIX
SUGAR Estates Directory in detail- LXXIX
GENERAL DIRECTORY of residents of respectable standing in the Colony - LXXX—CXXXI

Advertisements.

W. L. H. Skeen & Co. Photographers, Advt. of - - i—xii
"Observer" Office Advertisements xiii-xxxv
Packier Tamby, Draper, Pettah, Advt. of - - xxxvi
J. Lawton, Photographer, Kandy, Advt. of - xxxvii—xlii
R. Trowell &. Co. Apothecaries' Hall, Kandy, Advt. of - xliii
L. Joseph & Co., Commission Agents, Advt. of - - xliv
J. Kennedy, Gampola, General Dealer, Advt. of - xliv
Gillott's Pens, Advt. of - xliv
Oriental Bank Corporation - xlv
Phosphoric Potash, Ceylon Coffee and other manures of Messrs Robertson, Wagner & Co, Advertisement of - xlvi—xlvii

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Galle and Matura Coach, p. 3.—The fare for Europeans is 15s and not 12s.

Trigonometrical Altitudes, p. 23.—In connection with this additional list, we may give here some very important corrections on the table of the chief BUDDHIST DAGOBAS, and their dimensions, included in the Hand-Book for 1866-68 p. 156 of the Appendix :—

The following is a table of the heights, diameters of bases and sides of platforms of the principal Dagobas :—

Name.	*Height feet.*	*Diam. at base feet.*	*Side of sqr. feet.*	*Remarks.*
Lankaramaya	36·87	33	132·0	Height to top of spire.
Thauparàma	63·01	59·4		Platform circular, with three concentric circles of pillars. Diameter of Platform 165.
Ruanwele	182·247	379·5	660	No spire : dilapidated.
Abayagiri	231·171	401·0	663	Do.
Jétawanàràme	245·872	396·0	778	Do.

Coffee Planted, p. 24.—AMBEGAMOA, Dahanaika Estate should have 200, not 150 acres as planted.

Coffee Plantations.—ALPHABETICAL LIST—pp. I. TO IX.—Aleadd*y* has to be added before Allakolla in the Knuckles district; Craigellachie has to be included in Happootella; Castlemilk (the name of Stewart's land) as in Nilambe; Dunedin as in Badulla and Passera; Doonheendakelle as in Madoolsema; Kosgahadowa-Lunegalla as in Madoolsema and Hewa Ellia; Madoolsema and Mallabodadowa Estates are to be entered in Madoolsema; and Mousa Kelly, changed to Mausa-Lunegalla.

[N. B.—Above each of the Coffee districts, we have placed a line indicating the probable extent of land in coffee and the total extent of estates. Some difference will be found in the majority of cases between these figures and those in our table on pages 31 and 32,—the *latter* is the more correct. We have indicated the corrections in the following paragraphs where the differences were of any importance.]

DIRECTORY DISTRICTS, &c.—AMBEGAMOA, p. XII : Opposite Mockelane, substitute "F. de Hoedt" for "R. D. Findlay" as Superintendent; opposite Atherton fill in Coomarappa Chetty as proprietor. The total extent of Coffee in the district should be 7,090 instead of 6,360 acres.

BADULLA, p. XIV.—Opposite Oleemandiye for 'resident' read 'Cader Saibo.' In Passera-Bullatwatte Estates fill in a new estate "Dunedin; Proprietor G. W. Brown; Manager G. W. Brown; 166 acres.

DICKOYA, p. XVI.—Opposite Batalgalla and Beyroogalla, for "J. C." read "T. C." Roberts—In Maskeliya Valley Estates, the following blocks of forest purchased, have to be entered: 2 by A. C. Hoare 550 acres; 1 by J. F. Moir 315 acres; 1 by W. S. Bennet 335 acres; and 1 by G. Johnston 294 acres. The total acreage planted should be 6,599 instead of 5,800; and the total extent of estates 20,950.

Digitized by Google

DIMBOOLA UPPER, p. XIX.—Mr. J. A. ROSSITER is at present superintending the opening of 50 acres on Holyrood; the following blocks of forest purchased have to be entered: 1 by J. Gibson Thomson 247 acres; 2 by D. J. Henderson, 436 acres. The total extent of coffee should be 4,060.

DIMBOOLA LOWER, p. XX.—The total extent of Coombewood should be 350 acres; and of Mount Vernon 647 acres. The total extent in coffee should be 5,420.

DOLOSBAGIE, p. XXII.—Opposite Chasely, read "F. A." instead of F. Parker; on Kelvin for Harwood Bainer as Superintendent, substitute "John Buchanan"; the total extent of Narrangalla is 520 acres; opposite Paragalla, fill in "C. R. Hippisley" as Lessee and Manager deleting the present particulars; change Raxawa into Raxara and for O. Kiellor read J. O. Kiellor. Enter Forest-land purchased:—2 blocks by W. C. Brodie & Co. 387 acres; 1 by G. M. Ballardie, 221 acres; 2 lots by John Buchanan 161 acres; and 3 lots by G. R. Scott 150 acres. The total extent in coffee should be 8,707 acres and of estates 19,842.

DOOMBERA, p. XXIV.—The total extent of Henagahawella and Mahaberietenne should be 574 and 325 acres respectively.

HAPPOOTELLA, p. XXVII.—Opposite Dambetenne, substitute "A." for "G. A." Cruwell; the total extent of Dicapittia is 114 acres; opposite Ettrick add "W. M. Gould" as Assistant Superintendent; opposite Kelburne, for "J." read "W. B." Paterson; and enter the total acreage at 987½; on Malvern, Mr. E. Jackson now resides as Manager; the estate entered at the end as "Forest Land" is now called "Craigellachie," the proprietors being "A. Mackenzie and Fraser," and the Manager "J. Atwell." —In the Tamil name for Pita Ratmalie, read Putthu Ratmalie; for Sherwood, give "Sherwuttha Malla;" and for Ambewella, New Cornwall, and Warwick read respectively, Ambewella T., Kellow D. T., and Anahsee T.

HEWAHETTE UPPER, p. XXIX.—Opposite Rathcongodde, for "C. H." read "E H." Cameron as Lessee, and W. H. Howie alone manages the Estate, at present.

HEWAHETTE LOWER, p. XXX.—The total extent of Lool Condura, Maddegamma Old and Waloya are, respectively, 470, 254 and 485 acres. Opposite Mausakelle, fill in "Henry Shave" as Assistant; and opposite Naranghena "E. Stock." The total extent in coffee should be 6,075 instead of 6,620 acres.

HUNASGERIA, p. XXXI.—The total extent of Elgalle, Gavatenne, Malvern and Pendleton, should be, respectively, 570, 609, 270, and 177 acres. Opposite Malvern, substitute "Mrs. Bruce" for "Heirs of Capt. Elder" as owner. The total extent in coffee should be 6,951 instead of 6,634 acres; and of estates, 9200 instead of 7,439 acres.

KADUGANAVA, p. XXXIII.—Opposite Ashbourne, fill in Keir, Dundas and Co. as proprietors and George Anderson, Manager; total acreage 164; opposite Bokanda strike out "W. Scott and" leaving J. H. W. Mayow as Manager; opposite Letchemy, fill in W Mackenzie as Manager, and change acreage to 35. The total extent in coffee should be 5,620 instead of 5,239 acres.

KALLIBOKKA, p. XXXVI.—The total extent of Malwatte and Nillcomally together is 737 instead of 987 acres, and of Relugas 295 acres.

KNUCKLES, p. XXXVII.—Total extent of Bambrella should be 320 acres; of Moroogahagalla 332 acres; opposite Gowragalla and Kandikettia substitute "Alfred Payne" for "F. C. Woods" as Manager; Montserrat is said to be rather in Kallibokka than in the Knuckles district. Enter a small new Estate 'Alleady' in the Knuckles belonging to "A. T. Kayslake and J. Davidson."

Digitized by Google

KORNEGALLE, p. XXXVIII.—Total extents of Bullatwellekande and Mooratenne are given now at 354 and 271 acres respectively; opposite Handrokanda substitute Harwood Banner as Manager in place of A. Payne; opposite Nella Oola, strike out "& C." leaving F. Hippisley alone as Assistant.

MATELLE EAST, p. XLI.—Total extents of Annamally, Kinrara Midlands, Springmount and Sylvakande are given at 117, 213, 700, 400, 318 acres; opposite Bambragalla, Midlands and Tynan, substitute "A. and G. Milne & Co." for Captain E. Stronge as proprietors; opposite Annamally, enter "S. and P. H. Alven" as proprietors; opposite Kinrara, prefix to George May, "Heirs of"; opposite Mousaheria, prefix "John" to Reid as Superintendent; opposite Sylvakanda substitute "Mrs. Harriet" for "Rev. Geo." Kinnear; opposite Telgama enter "Keir Dundas & Co." as Agents. Mr. C. Forbes has purchased an additional block of forest of 90 acres, raising the total acreage of Wattegodde to 320.

MATELLE WEST, p. XLIV.—Opposite Ancoombra, for "C. E. Caulfield" read "C. E. St. Geo. Caulfield"; total extent of Kepitigalla and Selegama should be respectively 285 and 850 acres; the proprietors of the latter estate are D. and P. Meerwanjie Jeejeebhoy not "Executors of"; opposite Vicarton, delete the name of "H. A. Grahame" deceased; on Yattewatte enter J. N. Grant as Manager. The total extent of estates, in this district should be 13,362 instead of 12,747 acres; and of coffee planted 7,533 instead of 7,409.

MATURATTA. p. XLVI.—The total extent of coffee shouldbe 3,684 acres.

MADOOLSEMA AND HEWA ELLIA, p. XLVII.—The total extent of Battewatte, Doomoolo gahalanda, Hanipha and Mousakelly should be 378, 200, 376, and 129 acres respectively. Enter as new Estates the following:—Doonheendakelle, proprietor, Alex. Seton, Forest Land 195 acres; Madoolseema, C. Tottenham, proprietor, C. Esdaile Manager, 420 acres; Mallabodadowa estate, C. Esdaile proprietor and manager 175 acres; opposite Galoola estate fill in D. Reid as superintendent in place of Jas. Mitchell. The Tamil names of Allan Park or Amanadoya is Parriangalla; of Cabriabokka, Kourabook; of Battawatte, Battawatte; of Coodadova, Coodadoova; of Doomooloogahalanda, Doomogalla; of Galoola, Galwallie; of Hanipha, Amenawattie; of Mahabokka, Horagalla; of Mahadova, Madova; of Verrelle Pattanie, Kurila Patina. IN HEWA ELLIA, the Tamil name of Cocagalla is Cocagalla; of Dorapotha, Dorapotta; of Hewa Ellia, Heywallie; of Mousakelly, Masagalla; of Wevebedde, Tavelamparane. Opposite Hewa Ellia fill in F. Pulley as Assistant. Change "Mousakelly" into "Mausa-Lunegalla"; and enter a new estate:—

Kosgahadowa-Lunegalla, proprietors C. M. Impey and J. B. Stevenson; O. Maxwell, Superintendent; 269 acres, Tamil name Kosgadova.—Mr. John's forest-land, is now called "St. John's Wood;" Dehegalla is sometimes called Ootamby; and Wevebedde estate is considered to be in the Madoolsema division.

MEDEMAHANEWERA, p. XLIX.—The total extents of California, Happadowe and Vella Doomba are respectively, 176, 159 and 200 acres; opposite Aliwetenatenne, for E. Forest, read "E. Forrest" and opposite Velladoomba, fill in E. Forrest as Superintendent; opposite Happadowe, strike out "And A. McInnes" from the proprietary. The Tamil names of Happadowe and Nawanagalla are Moussagalla and Nawanagalla respectively. The total extent of Meyampahaoya is 318 acres.—The total extent of coffee in the district should be 3,464 acres instead of 3,751.

MOOROWA KORLE, p. L.—The total extents of Nana Kelly, Selvekandy, Vehareheena, and Sweeting's Land are respectively, now given at 284, 442,

Digitized by Google

250 and 115 acres. Rose Hill is known as Upper Veharehcena; Veharehcena itself is reported to belong to "Wm. Saunders and A. E. Scovell" instead of "H. S. Saunders."

NILAMBE, p. LI.—Transfer the name of "A. A. Godfree" from opposite Erin to opposite Galloway-Knowe as Assistant Superintendent; opposite Laurawatte strike out "and F. Pulley;" opposite Le Vallon fill in "L. St. Geo. Carey" as resident and managing; opposite Pitawella Oya, substitute "L. St. Geo. Carey" for J. Duncan as proprietor; opposite Wariagalla Upper, fill in Harvey Woodgate as Assistant; "Stewart's Land" is properly called "Castle Milk" Estate.

PUSILAWA, p. LIII.—Opposite Dowategas, for "G. Mainwaring" read "J. G. Mainwaring;" the total extent of Mahavilla is 215 acres.

RAMBODDE, p. LVI.—Opposite Kaipogalla, substitute R. D. Findlay for "Lawrence St. Geo. Carey" as Manager.

WALLAPANE OR OUDA PUSILWA.—p. LX. Opposite Amherst fill in G. D. Collinson as Assistant; opposite Gampaha for "G. A Dicks" read "G. A. Dick."

Cocoanut Estates—In the Alphabetical list, p. LXIII., change 'Dambure' into Dambuwe. Insert another Walpitimulle, W. P.—NORTHERN PROVINCE, p. LXVII.—Opposite Arially, total acreage should be 400; of Tammakenny 551 acres. SOUTHERN PROVINCE, page LXIX,—strike out F. W. Lloyd (deceased) as managing Sinnygodde and enter "Heirs of" in proprietary. WESTERN PROVINCE, page LXXI, change Dambure into Dambuwe, and make the proprietor Mr. F. Foenander. On Naiwala (p. LXXIII.) there is no sugar. On page LXXV, insert a new estate, Walpitamulle, Dr. Garvin proprietor, 75 acres.

Cinnamon Estates—WESTERN PROVINCE, p. LXXVIII—Opposite Ratmalane, read "H. W. Stubbs" for "W. H. Stubbs."

General Directory, p. LXXX.—THE 73RD REGIMENT.—Just as we are closing for the press, the 'detail' of the left wing of the 73rd Regiment arrived at Galle by the "Himalaya" on the 18th January, from Hong Kong, reaches us. We have not learned the stations at which the officers are to be placed, and so merely add here the names of the officers:—

Colonel J. C. Gawler; *Captains* T. M. Warren, H. F. W. Gibsone, G. R. Waugh, G. S. Holroyd; *Lieutenants*, C. E. S. Parker, J. B. Doncaster, E. T. Sherlock, H. J. Harrison; *Ensigns*, G. C. Walker, G. J. Roberts, F. P. Chevers; Assistant Surgeon W. S. M. Price.

New Telegraph Rates.—The following is, succinctly, the effect of the changes in the Tariff of Telegraphic messages from 1st January 1869, which must supersede those given in our HANDBOOK at page 104—107 of *Appendix*. [For an abstract of the rules referring to the Ceylon, Indian, Indo-European and Anglo-American lines, we refer to the "*Ceylon Observer*" SHEET ALMANAC *for* 1869.]

All MESSAGES FROM ONE STATION IN CEYLON TO ANOTHER will cost simply 2s for every 20 words, or less, instead of 2s for ten words which is the Indian rate.—The effect is that MESSAGES BETWEEN CEYLON AND INDIA, AND VICE VERSA, are charged thus:

WORDS.	CEYLON CHARGE.	INDIAN CHARGE.	TOTAL.
10	2s	2s	4s
20	2s	4s	6s
30	4s	6s	10s
40	4s	8s	12s

and so on, 2s for every 20 words or less as the Ceylon charge and 2s. per every 10 words or less the Indian charge. To places in India east

Digitized by Google

of Chittagong (such as Cachar, Akyab, Moulmein, &c.) there is an additional charge of 2s for every 20 words.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN CEYLON:—Galle, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Ellia, Dambool, Trincomalie, Manaar. [Jaffna will probably be added in 1869.]

MESSAGES BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE, cost £3 1 for each message of 20 words from Ceylon to London or the Channel Islands with a half rate for each additional 10 words or under. For messages to other parts of Great Britain there is an additional charge of 6d. At present there is no provision for a less charge than £3 1, however few the words of a message, but before 1869 is out, half group messages of 10 words will probably be transmitted between Ceylon and London, for £1 10 6.

THE AMERICAN CABLE RATES remain as they were for messages of 10 words with five words allowed free for address. [The use of fewer than 5 words in the address will not allow of their being counted free in the message.] The principle, therefore, is that of 15 word messages, so that in sending a message from Ceylon to any place in America this must be kept in view. Instead, however, of charging by half messages extra, the cable charges are so much for each extra word above the first 15. For instance a message from Ceylon to New York or Boston will cost:—

WORDS	INDO-EUROPEAN CHARGE.	AMERICAN CHARGE.	TOTAL
15	£3 1	£3 7 6	£6 8 6
16	3 1	3 14 3	6 15 3
17	3 1	4 1 0	7 2 0
18	3 1	4 7 9	7 8 9
19	3 1	4 14 6	7 15 6
20	3 1	5 1 3	8 2 3

And then £1 10 6 Indo-European charge for very ten words or under, with 6/9 American charge for every additional word over the first 15. To remote stations in America the charge is much higher: for instances to Oroville, California, the American charge is £4 7 6 for a message of 15 words, with 8/9 for each additional word.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

RAILWAY TIME AND FARE TABLE.

UP TRAINS.

FROM	WEEK DAYS. No. 1. 1, 2 & 3 Class.	WEEK DAYS. No. 2. 1, 2 & 3 Class.	SUNDAYS. 1, 2 and 3 Class.	FARES FROM COLOMBO. SINGLE. 1st Class.	SINGLE. 2nd Class	SINGLE. 3rd Class.	SINGLE. *Coolies each.	RETURN. 1st Class.	RETURN. 2nd Class.	RETURN. 3rd Class.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Colombo (Dep.)	7· 0	5· 0	7· 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelani -	7· 8	5· 9	7· 8	0/9	0/ 6	0/ 3	...	1/ 2	0/9	0/ 5
Mahara -	7·25	5·27	7·25	2/3	1/ 6	0/ 9	0/9	3/ 6	2/3	1/ 2
Henaratgoda -	7·47	5·47	7·47	4/3	2/10	1/ 5	0/9	6/ 6	4/3	2/ 2
Véyangoda -	8· 8	6· 8	8· 8	5/9	3/10	1/11	0/9	8/ 9	5/9	2/11
Ambepussa -	8·44	6·44	8·44	8/9	5/10	2/11	0/9	13/ 3	8/9	4/ 5
Polgahawela -	9·16	7·18	9·16	11/6	7/ 8	3/10	1/0	17/ 3	11/6	5/ 9
Rambukkan -	9·41	7·41	9·41	13/3	8/10	4/ 5	1/2	19/11	13/3	6/ 8
Kaduganná wa -	10·55	8·55	10·55	16/3	10/10	5/ 5	1/5	24/ 5	16/3	8/ 2
Péradeniya -	11·16	9·16	11·16	17/9	11/10	5/11	1/6	26/ 8	17/9	8/11
Kandy (Arr.) -	11·30	9·30	11·30	18/9	12/ 6	6/ 3	1/7	28/ 2	18/9	9/ 5

DOWN TRAINS.

FROM	WEEK DAYS. No. 1. 1, 2 & 3 Class.	WEEK DAYS. No. 2. 1, 2 & 3 Class.	SUNDAYS. 1, 2 and 3 Class.	FARES FROM KANDY. SINGLE. 1st Class.	SINGLE. 2nd Class.	SINGLE. 3rd Class.	SINGLE. *Coolies each.	RETURN. 1st Class.	RETURN. 2nd Class.	RETURN. 3rd Class.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kandy (Dep)	7· 0	5· 0	7· 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Péradeniya -	7·15	5·15	7·15	1/0	0/ 8	0/ 4	...	1/6	1/0	0/ 6
Kadugannáwa -	7·38	5·38	7·38	2/6	1/ 8	0/10	0/ 9	3/9	2/6	1/ 3
Rambukkan -	8·52	6·52	8·52	5/9	3/10	1/11	0/ 9	8/8	5/9	2/11
Polgahawela -	9·16	7·17	9·16	7/6	5/ 0	2/ 6	0/ 9	11/3	7/6	3/ 9
Ambepussa -	9·46	7·47	9·46	10/0	6/ 8	3/ 4	0/10	15/0	10/0	5/ 0
Véyangoda -	10·22	8·22	10·22	13/0	8/ 8	4/ 4	1/ 1	19/6	13/0	6/ 6
Henaratgoda -	10·39	8·39	10·39	14/9	9/10	4/11	1/ 3	22/2	14/9	7/ 5
Mahara -	11· 1	9· 1	11· 1	16/6	11/ 0	5/ 6	1/ 5	24/9	16/6	8/ 3
Kelani -	11·19	9·19	11·19	18/0	12/ 0	6/ 0	1/ 6	27/0	18/0	9/ 0
Colombo (Arr.) -	11·30	9·30	11·30	18/9	12/ 6	6/ 3	1/ 7	28/2	18/9	9/ 5

* COOLIES.—The above Fares are applicable only in the case of Coolies presenting themselves at the Booking Offices in Gangs of not less than Six in number.—The Children of Coolies in Gangs will be charged as Adults. The Ordinance requires that no Gang of Coolies shall be conveyed at these rates unless upon the production of a Certificate from the Importer of such Coolies, or from the Manager of the Estate or Work from or to which they are going, that such Coolies form one Gang employed, or to be employed, on the said Estate or Work. Any Person who shall give a false or untrue Certificate will be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty Pounds. The minimum charge for Coolies in Gangs is 9*d*. each.

GENERAL REGULATIONS, AND INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS.

TIME.—The Colombo Station time will be observed at all the Stations.

INQUIRIES.—The Government will not be responsible for information given by others than the principal Officers in charge at the different Stations, of whom inquiries should always be made.

INCIVILITY.—Passengers are requested to report direct to the Traffic Manager any instance of incivility, want of attention, or misconduct on the part of persons in the service of the Railway. Complaints should embody the name and address of the Complainant.

GRATUITIES.—The servants of the Railway are forbidden, under pain of dismissal, to ask for, or receive from the Public, any fee or gratuity.

LOST TICKETS.—Passengers who allege that they have lost or mislaid their Tickets, and apply for a return of the Fares, are hereby requested to take notice that the Government are not liable to make any return to Passengers who, from neglect, or any other cause, fail to produce their tickets. And in the event of a Return or Excursion Ticket being lost, mislaid, or not used, the Government do not undertake to return any portion of the Fare.

LUGGAGE.—Passengers with any quantity of Luggage should be at the Station 15 Minutes before the time of the departure of the Train, and see their Luggage labelled.

Personal Baggage may be carried by each Adult Passenger free of charge to the following extent, viz:—First Class, 84 lbs.—Second Class, 56 lbs.—Third Class, 28 lbs. Any excess over these weights will be charged in strict accordance with the published Parcels rates, except Passenger's Luggage, in bulk, and all heavy Luggage conveyed in Carriage or Goods Trucks by Passenger Trains, which will be charged at the rate of 6*d*. per ton per mile at owner's risk. For distances under 20 miles the minimum charge for a Carriage or Goods Truck will be 10*s*., and for distances over 20 miles no less charge will be made than for one ton.

All Luggage must be prepaid at the Booking Station.

No Luggage is allowed in the Carriages, except small Packages which can be placed under the seat occupied by the owner. Station Masters and Guards are required to remove all packages which cannot be deposited under the seat.

Passengers should be careful to clear their Luggage of all old labels before commencing a journey, and have their addresses plainly and securely placed on each package.

The Government will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur to any Luggage unless the same is booked and paid for by the owner, nor for any loss or damage whatever that may arise to the following articles if sent as Luggage or Parcels, viz.: Plate, Bullion, Money, Bills, Notes or Securities, Jewellery, Trinkets or Watches; nor will they undertake to carry Luggage or Parcels containing Gunpowder, Vitriol, Aquafortis, Turpentine, Lucifer Matches, or such combustible materials, except by special agreement.

TICKETS AND CHANGE.—Passengers are requested to examine their Tickets and Change before leaving the Booking Office Counter, as errors cannot afterwards be rectified.

PROPERTY LEFT IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—This will be restored on application describing the property; a charge of 6*d*. will be made on the restoration of any article found, which, if not claimed within three months after being so left, will be considered as abandoned, and be sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Government.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION for Families, &c., may be had on application to the Traffic Manager, on the following conditions:

For a Family not exceeding six in number on payment for Five First class Tickets.
For a Family not exceeding five in number on payment for Four First class Tickets.
Each Passenger in excess of these uumbers will be charged the ordinary Fare.

PLEASURE PARTIES.—First Class Return Tickets will be issued to Cricket and Pleasure parties of not less than ten in number, at a single fare for the double journey. Application to be made to the Traffic Manager.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—The Government do not guarantee that the Trains shall arrive and depart at the times specified in this Time Bill, nor will they be responsible for any loss, inconvenience, or injury which may arise from delays or detention. Every attention will be paid to ensure punctuality as far as is practicable. The published Time Table is only intended to fix the time at which Passengers may be certain to obtain their Tickets for any journey from the various Stations, it being understood that the Trains shall not start before the appointed time.

TICKETS.—No Passenger will be allowed to enter any carriage, or to travel on the Railway, without having first paid the Fare and obtained a Ticket.

Tickets given to Passengers, on payment of their Fares, are available only at the Stations named thereon, are not transferable, and must be produced or delivered up whenever demanded by the Railway Servants.

Passengers refusing, or unable to produce their Tickets, will be charged the Fare from the Station from which the Train carrying them originally started (unless they can prove that they have travelled a less distance only, in which case they will be liable to pay the fare only from the Station whence they have travelled) and if endeavouring to defraud the Government, they will be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Five Pounds.

The single journey Tickets are available only on the day of issue.

Tickets will not be issued to Passengers at an intermediate Station for the Train by which they have travelled, or are travelling.

Passengers are not allowed (having once booked) to change their Tickets for those of a lower class.

RETURN TICKETS.—In no case are these transferable,—to transfer is an infringement of the Ordinance, and punishable.

First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are issued at all Stations, and are available to return only on the day they are issued, except in the case of those issued on Saturday or Sunday, which are available for the return journey by any Train, up to, and including the following Monday.

If a Passenger with a double journey Ticket travel in a higher class Carriage than that for which the Ticket was issued, he will be required to pay the difference between the Fare of the two classes respectively for the single journey. If the Passenger travel in a higher class both journeys, he will have to pay such difference for each journey.

A Passenger leaving the Train at a Station short of that to which he has booked must deliver up his Ticket, and cannot be allowed to resume his journey except by obtaining a fresh Ticket.

PERIODICAL TICKETS.—First and Second Class Periodical Season Tickets between any Stations may be had on application to the Traffic Manager, at a reduction on the Return journey Rates of 10 per cent. for one month (of 26 days), 15 per cent. for two months (of 52 days), and 20 per cent. for three months (of 78 days).

CHILDREN.—Infants under twelve months old will be carried free; Children above that age and under four feet in height will be charged half Fare.

A NATIVE FEMALE SERVANT will be allowed to accompany her Mistress in a First Class Carriage on payment of a Second Class Fare, provided such an arrangement does not interfere with the comfort of other Passengers travelling in the same compartment.

ROOM IN TRAIN.—At intermediate Stations the Fares shall be deemed to be accepted, and the Tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the Train for which the Tickets shall be furnished. In case there shall not be room for all the Passengers who have secured Tickets, those performing the longest distance shall have the preference, and those having obtained Tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they shall have received their Tickets.

SMOKING, AND CHEWING BETEL, &c.—If any person shall smoke, or chew Betel, Bhang, Tobacco, &c., either on the premises or in or upon any of the Carriages belonging to the Railway, except in places or Carriages which may be specially provided for the purpose, he or she shall be liable to the penalties defined in the Ordinance.

FIRE-ARMS.—These must not on any account be taken by Passengers into the Carriages, but handed by them to the Guard, whom they are required to satisfy they are unloaded. This regulation will not apply in the case of Troops being conveyed on the Railway.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Persons afflicted with Small-pox, or other contagious diseases, will not be permitted to travel by Railway,—any person discovered whilst travelling to be so infected will be removed from the Railway premises at the first opportunity.

HORSES.—The charge for 1 Horse will be at the rate of 3*d*. per mile; if 2 Horses are sent together by the same Owner and occupying the same box, the charge will be 4½*d*. per mile, and if 3 Horses are sent together by the same Owner and occupying the same box, the rate for the whole will be 6*d*. per mile.

The Government are not responsible for injury to any Horse exceeding £50 in value, unless an additional rate of £5 per cent. or 1*s*. in the pound on the declared value is paid at the time of booking, and a Form of Conditions under which the Government undertake to convey Horses must be signed by the Sender or his Agent.

The lowest charge for a Horse Box will be 10*s*.

ONE HORSEKEEPER in charge of each Horse will be allowed to travel *free* in the same Vehicle as the animal.

CARRIAGES OR PALANQUINS.—The charge for Dog Carts, Carriages, or Palanquins, will be at the rate of 6*d*., per mile.

The lowest charge for a Carriage truck will be 10*s*.

Passengers riding in their own carriages will be charged First Class Fare. Two servants paying 3rd Class fare will be required to ride in the same truck as that into which the Carriage or Palanquin is loaded, to guard against accidents from fire, &c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, OR PALANQUINS should be at the Stations at least half an hour before the departure of the Train by which they are intended to be dispatched, and to prevent disappointment 24 hours' notice should be given to the Station Master of the Station where the Horse Box, or Carriage Truck may be required.

Horses and Carriages cannot be booked by the 5·0 P. M. Trains, or to and from the intermediate Stations of Kelani, Mahara, Henaratgoda, Véyangoda and Rambukkan.

DOGS will be charged 1*s*. each for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, and 2*s*. each for any distance above that. They will not be allowed to travel in Passenger Carriages, but will be conveyed in the Dog-box or Guard's Van, and must be furnished with collars, chains and muzzles.

SHEEP, PIGS, *and other small Animals,* may be carried by Passenger Train at double the rate for Dogs.

CORPSE.—The charge for the conveyance of a Corpse will be 1*s*. per mile.—The lowest charge for a Corpse will be 10*s*.

RATES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS.—Parcels will be conveyed from Station to Station at the following rates.

	1 Mile to 50 Miles.		51 Miles to 75 Miles.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 lbs. and under	0	6	0	6
4 „ to 10 lbs.	0	9	1	0
11 „ 20 „	1	0	1	6
21 „ 40 „	1	3	1	10
41 „ 60 „	1	6	2	3
61 „ 80 „	2	0	3	0
81 „ 100 „	2	9	4	0

Parcels weighing more than 100 lbs. will be charged for in proportion to the rate for 100 lbs.

RATES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF ICE, FISH, BREAD AND VEGETABLES.

	1 Mile to 50 Miles		51 Miles to 75 Miles.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
10 lbs. and under	0	6	0	8
11 „ to 20 „	0	8	1	0
21 „ 40 „	0	10	1	3
41 „ 60 „	1	0	1	6
61 „ 80 „	1	4	2	0
81 „ 100 „	1	10	2	8

Parcels weighing more than 100 lbs. will be charged for in proportion to the rate for 100 lbs.

Parcels should be delivered at the Stations at least 15 minutes before the departure of the Train by which they are intended to be forwarded. They should in all cases be fully and plainly addressed and securely packed.

SPECIE.—When specie is conveyed in charge of Passengers and at their risk, the actual gross weight, without deduction, is charged at the ordinary parcels rate.

CLOAK ROOM.—Passengers' Luggage, Parcels, &c., may be deposited at Colombo, Ambepussa, Polgahawela, Kaduganuawa, Peradeniya and Kandy Stations, at the following charges:—Articles under 28 lbs. 1*d*. per day each; above 28 lbs. and not exceeding 56 lbs. 2*d*. per day each; above 56 lbs. 4*d*. per day each. The Government will not be responsible for articles left by Passengers or their servants at the Stations. No article will be delivered up without the production of the Ticket, or satisfactory evidence of the ownership being adduced. The Government will not hold themselves responsible for any article exceeding the value of £10, unless the same be declared and registered accordingly, when a further charge will be made on such article at the rate of one shilling in the pound.

The Porters are strictly forbidden to accept charge of Passengers' Luggage.

E. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

N. B.—ON GOOD FRIDAY, AND ON CHRISTMAS-DAY, THE TRAINS WILL RUN AS ON SUNDAYS.

Digitized by Google

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Passenger Fares.

		Colombo.	Kelani.	Mahara.	Henaratgoda.	Veyangoda.	Ambepussa.	Polgahawela.	Rambukan.	Kadugannawa.	Peradeniya.	Kandy.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kelani.	Day 1st	1 2										
	„ 2nd	„ 9										
	„ 3rd	„ 5										
	Ord. 1st	„ 9										
	„ 2nd	„ 6										
	„ 3rd	„ 3										
	Cooly ...	.....										
Mahara.	Day 1st	3 6	2 3									
	„ 2nd	2 3	1 6									
	„ 3rd	1 2	„ 9									
	Ord. 1st	2 3	1 6									
	„ 2nd	1 6	1 „									
	„ 3rd	„ 9	„ 6									
	Cooly ...	„ 9										
Henaratgoda.	Day 1st	6 6	5 3	3 „								
	„ 2nd	4 3	3 6	2 „								
	„ 3rd	2 2	1 9	1 „								
	Ord 1st	4 3	3 6	2 „								
	„ 2nd	2 10	2 4	1 4								
	„ 3rd	1 5	1 2	„ 8								
	Cooly ...	„ 9	0 9	.....								
Veyangoda.	Day 1st	8 9	7 6	5 3	2 9							
	„ 2nd	5 9	5 „	3 6	1 9							
	„ 3rd	2 11	2 6	1 9	„ 11							
	Ord. 1st	5 9	5 „	3 6	1 9							
	„ 2nd	3 10	3 4	2 4	1 2							
	„ 3rd	1 11	1 8	1 2	„ 7							
	Cooly ...	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9	.....							
Ambepussa.	Day 1st	13 3	12 „	9 9	7 3	4 6						
	„ 2nd	8 9	8 „	6 6	4 9	3 „						
	„ 3rd	4 5	4 „	3 3	2 5	1 6						
	Ord. 1st	8 9	8 „	6 6	4 9	3 „						
	„ 2nd	5 10	5 4	4 4	3 2	2 „						
	„ 3rd	2 11	2 8	2 2	1 7	1 „						
	Cooly ...	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9						
Polgahawela.	Day 1st	17 3	16 2	13 11	10 11	8 8	4 2					
	„ 2nd	11 6	10 9	9 3	7 3	5 9	2 9					
	„ 3rd	5 9	5 5	4 8	3 8	2 11	1 5					
	Ord. 1st	11 6	10 9	9 3	7 3	5 9	2 9					
	„ 2nd	7 8	7 2	6 2	4 10	3 10	1 10					
	„ 3rd	3 10	3 7	3 1	2 5	1 11	0 11					
	Cooly ...	1 „	„ 11	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9	0 9					
Rambukan.	Day 1st	19 11	18 5	16 6	13 6	11 3	6 9	2 8				
	„ 2nd	13 3	12 3	11 „	9 „	7 6	4 6	1 9				
	„ 3rd	6 8	6 2	5 6	4 6	3 9	2 3	„ 11				
	Ord. 1st	13 3	12 3	11 „	9 „	7 6	4 6	1 9				
	„ 2nd	8 10	8 2	7 4	6 „	5 „	3 „	1 2				
	„ 3rd	4 5	4 1	3 8	3 „	2 6	1 6	„ 7				
	Cooly ...	1 2	1 1	„ 11	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9	.....				
Kadugannawa.	Day 1st	24 5	23 3	21 „	18 5	16 2	11 7	7 6	4 11			
	„ 2nd	16 3	15 6	14 „	12 3	10 9	7 9	5 „	3 3			
	„ 3rd	8 2	7 9	7 „	6 2	5 5	3 11	2 6	1 8			
	Ord. 1st	16 3	15 6	14 „	12 3	10 9	7 9	5 „	3 3			
	„ 2nd	10 10	10 4	9 4	8 2	7 2	5 2	3 4	2 2			
	„ 3rd	5 5	5 2	4 8	4 1	3 7	2 7	1 8	1 1			
	Cooly ...	1 5	1 4	1 2	1 1	„ 11	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9			
Peradeniya.	Day 1st	26 8	25 6	23 3	20 8	18 5	13 11	9 9	7 2	2 3		
	„ 2nd	17 9	17 „	15 6	13 9	12 3	9 3	6 6	4 9	1 6		
	„ 3rd	8 11	8 6	7 9	6 11	6 2	4 8	3 3	2 5	„ 9		
	Ord. 1st	17 9	17 „	15 6	13 9	12 3	9 3	6 6	4 9	1 6		
	„ 2nd	11 10	11 4	10 4	9 2	8 2	6 2	4 4	3 2	1 0		
	„ 3rd	5 11	5 8	5 2	4 7	4 1	3 1	2 2	1 7	„ 6		
	Cooly ...	1 6	1 5	1 4	1 2	1 1	„ 10	„ 9	„ 9	.....		
Kandy.	Day 1st	28 2	27 „	24 9	22 2	19 6	15 „	11 3	8 8	3 9	1 6	
	„ 2nd	18 9	18 „	16 6	14 9	13 „	10 „	7 6	5 9	2 6	1 „	
	„ 3rd	9 5	9 „	8 3	7 5	6 6	5 „	3 9	2 11	1 3	„ 6	
	Ord. 1st	18 9	18 „	16 6	14 9	13 „	10 „	7 6	5 9	2 6	1 „	
	„ 2nd	12 6	12 „	11 „	9 10	8 8	6 8	5 „	3 10	1 8	„ 8	
	„ 3rd	6 3	6 „	5 6	4 11	4 4	3 4	2 6	1 11	„ 10	„ 4	
	Cooly ...	1 7	1 6	1 5	1 3	1 1	„ 10	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9	.....	

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

RATES PER TON FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BETWEEN THE UNDERMENTIONED STATIONS.

		Colombo.	Mahara.	Henaratgoda.	Veyangoda.	Ambepussa.	Polgahawela.	Rambukan.	Kadugannawa.	Peradeniya.	Kandy.
Colombo	Class.										
	1		s. d. 5 „								
	2		3 4								
Mahara	3		1 8								
	1		s. d. 8 6	s. d. 5 „							
	2		5 8	3 4							
Henaratgoda	3		2 10	1 8							
	1		s. d. 11 6	s. d. 7 „	s. d. 5 „						
	2		7 8	4 8	3 4						
Veyangoda	3		3 10	2 4	1 8						
	1		s. d. 17 6	s. d. 13 „	s. d. 9 6	s. d. 6 „					
	2		11 8	8 8	6 4	4 „					
Ambepussa	3		5 10	4 4	3 2	2 „					
	1		s. d. 23 „	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 14 6	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 5 6				
	2		15 4	12 4	9 8	7 8	3 8				
Polgahawela	3		7 8	6 2	4 10	3 10	1 10				
	1		s. d. 26 6	s. d. 22 „	s. d. 18 „	s. d. 15 „	s. d. 9 „	s. d. 5 „			
	2		17 8	14 8	12 „	10 „	6 „	3 4			
Rambukan	3		8 10	7 4	6 „	5 „	3 „	1 8			
	1		s. d. 32 6	s. d. 28 „	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 15 6	s. d. 10 „	s. d. 6 6		
	2		21 8	18 8	16 4	14 4	10 4	6 8	4 4		
	3		10 10	9 4	8 2	7 2	5 2	3 4	2 2		
Kadugannawa	Coffee		20 „								
	1		s. d. 35 6	s. d. 31 „	s. d. 27 6	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 13 „	s. d. 9 6	s. d. 5 „	
	2		23 8	20 8	18 4	16 4	12 4	8 8	6 4	3 4	
	3		11 10	10 4	9 2	8 2	6 2	4 4	3 2	1 8	
Peradeniya	Coffee		20 „								
	1		s. d. 37 6	s. d. 33 „	s. d. 29 6	s. d. 26 „	s. d. 20 „	s. d. 15 „	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 5 „	s. d. 5 „
	2		25 „	22 „	19 8	17 4	13 4	10 „	7 8	3 4	3 4
	3		12 6	11 „	9 10	8 8	6 8	5 „	3 10	1 8	1 8
Kandy	Coffee		20 „								

Traffic Manager's Office,
Colombo, 23rd September, 1867.

E. ROBINSON,
Traffic Manager.

N. B.—The rates for Coffee and 1st and 2nd Class Goods do not include the expenses of Collection and Delivery, but are only Station to Station charges, and include conveyance by Railway, Loading and Unloading from or to the Government Warehouse or Platform and the Waggons; but are *exclusive* of the cost for removal to and from the Conveyances by which the Goods are brought to, or taken from, the Stations.

The rates for 3rd Class Goods are only Station to Station, and do not include the cost of Loading and Unloading to and from either the Railway Waggons or the Carts.

Digitized by Google

THE MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Arrangements so far as they specially concern Ceylon for 1869.

(Compiled from the Latest Table issued by authority,)

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Southampton to Alexandria 2,951 Miles at 10 Knots.				Suez to Calcutta 4,757 Miles at 9½ Knots.				
Leaves,		Southampton Mail arrives at,		Leaves,	Arrives,			
South-ampton.	London via Marseilles.	Malta.	Alexandria.	Suez.	Aden.	Ceylon.	Madras.	Calcutta.
Saturday. 2 P. M.	Friday. 8 P. M.	Monday 5 P. M.	Friday 3 P. M.	Sunday 8 P. M.	Saturday 2 P. M.	Tuesday 11 P. M.	Saturday 8 A. M.	Wednesday 5 A. M.
		12 hours in Port.			24 hours in Port.	24 hours in Port.	12 hours in Port.	
Jan. ... 9	Jan. ...15	Jan. ...18	Jan. ...22	Jan. ...24	Jan. ...30	Feb. ... 9	Feb. ...13	Feb. ...17
Jan. ...23	Jan. ...29	Feb. ...1	Feb. ... 5	Feb. ... 7	Feb. ...13	Feb. ...23*	Feb. ...27	March ... 3
Feb. ... 6	Feb. ...12	Feb. ...15	Feb. ...19	Feb. ...21	Feb. ...27	March ... 9	March ...13	March ...17
Feb. ...20	Feb. ...26	March ... 1	March ... 5	March ... 7	March ...13	March ..23*	March ...27	March ...31
March ... 6	March ...12	March ...15	March ...19	March ...21	March ...27	April ... 6	April ...10	April ...14
March ...20	March ...26	March ...29	April ... 2	April ... 4	April ...10	April ...20*	April ...24	April ...28
April ... 3	April ... 9	April ...12	April ...16	April ...18	April ...24	May ... 4	May ... 8	May ...12
April ...17	April ...23	April ...26	April ...30	May ... 2	May ... 8	May ...18*	May ...22	May ...26
May ... 1	May ... 7	May ...10	May ...14	May ...16	May ...22	June ... 1	June ... 5	June ... 9
May ...15	May ...21	May ...24	May ...28	May ...30	June ... 5	June ...15*	June ...19	June ...23
May ...29	June ... 4	June ... 7	June ...11	June ...13	June ...19	June ...29	July ... 3	July ... 7
June ...12	June ...18	June ...21	June ...25	June ...27	July ... 3	July ...13*	July ...17	July ...21
June ...26	July ... 2	July ... 5	July ... 9	July ...11	July ...17	July ...27	July ...31	Aug. ... 4
July ...10	July ...16	July ...19	July ...23	July ...25	July ...31	Aug. ...10*	Aug. ...14	Aug. ...18
July ...24	July ...30	Aug. ... 2	Aug. ... 6	Aug. ... 8	Aug. ...14	Aug. ...24	Aug. ...28	Sep. ... 1
Aug. ... 7	Aug. ...13	Aug. ...16	Aug. ...20	Aug. ...22	Aug. ...28	Sep. ...7*	Sep. ...11	Sep. ...15
Aug. ...21	Aug. ...27	Aug. ...30	Sep. ... 3	Sep. ... 5	Sep. ...11	Sep. ...21	Sep. ...25	Sep. ...29
Sep. ... 4	Sep. ...10	Sep. ...13	Sep. ...17	Sep. ...19	Sep. ...25	Oct. ...5*	Oct. ... 9	Oct. ...13
Sep. ...18	Sep. ...24	Sep. ...27	Oct. ... 1	Oct. ... 3	Oct. ... 9	Oct. ...19	Oct. ...23	Oct. ...27
Oct. ... 2	Oct. ... 8	Oct. ...11	Oct. ...15	Oct. ...17	Oct. ...23	Nov. ...2*	Nov. ... 6	Nov. ...10
Oct. ...16	Oct. ...22	Oct. ...25	Oct. ...29	Oct. ...31	Nov. ... 6	Nov. ...16	Nov. ...20	Nov. ...24
Oct. ...30	Nov. ... 5	Nov. ... 8	Nov. ...12	Nov. ...14	Nov. ...20	Nov. ...30*	Dec. ... 4	Dec. ... 8
Nov. ...13	Nov. ...19	Nov. ...22	Nov. ...26	Nov. ...28	Dec. ... 4	Dec. ...14	Dec. ...18	Dec. ...22
Nov. ...27	Dec. ... 3	Dec. ... 6	Dec. ...10	Dec. ...12	Dec. ...18	Dec. ...28*	1870.	1870.
Dec. ...11	Dec. ...17	Dec. ...20	Dec. ...24	Dec. ...26	1870	1870.	Jan. ... 1	Jan. ... 5
Dec. ...25	Dec. ...31	1870.	1870.	1870.	Jan. ... 1	Jan. ..11	Jan. ...15	Jan. .. 19
		Jan. ... 3	Jan. ... 7	Jan. ... 9	Jan. ...15	Jan. ...25	Jan. ...29*	Feb. ... 2

* On these dates a steamer leaves Galle for King George's Sound (360 hours sea) Melbourne (144 hours sea) and Sydney (60 hours sea.)

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Calcutta to Suez 4,650 Miles at 9½ Knots.					Alexandria to Southampton 2,951 Miles at 10 Knots.			
Leaves,	Arrives,				Leaves,	Arrives,		
Calcutta. Sandheads.	Madras.	Galle.	Aden.	Suez.	Alexandria.	Marseilles.	London fro. Marseilles.	South-ampton.
Wednesday 6 P. M.	Saturday 4 P. M.	Wednesday 1 A. M.	Saturday 10 A. M.	Saturday 4 A. M.	† Sunday 4 P. M.	Saturday 9 A. M.	Sunday 8 P. M.	Saturday 5 P. M.
	70 h. Sea. 24 h. Port.	57 h. Sea. 24 h. Port.	225 h. Sea. 24 h. Port.	138 h. Sea.		141 h. Sea.	35 hrs. Rail.	
Dc. 23 1868.	De. 26 (68.	Dec. 30 (68.	Jan. ... 9	Jan. ...16	Jan. ...17	Jan. ...23	Jan. ...24	Jan. ...30
Jan. ... 6	Jan. ... 9	Jan. ...13	Jan. ...23	Jan. ...30	Jan. ...31	Feb. ... 6	Feb. ... 7	Feb. ...13
Jan. ...20	Jan. ...23	Jan. ...27	Feb. ... 6	Feb. ...13	Feb. ...14	Feb. ...20	Feb. ...21	Feb. ...27
Feby ... 3	Feby. ... 6	Feby. ...10	Feb. ...20	Feb. ...27	Feb. ...28	March ... 6	March ... 7	March ...13
Feby. ...17	Feby. ...20	Feby ...24	March ... 6	March ...13	March ...14	March ...20	March ...21	March ...27
March ... 3	March ... 6	March ...10	March ...20	March ...27	March ...28	April ... 3	April ... 4	April ...10
March ...17	March ...20	March ...24	April ... 3	April ...10	April ...11	April ...17	April ...18	April ...24
March ...31	April ... 3	April ... 7	April ...17	April ...24	April ...25	May ... 1	May ... 2	May ... 8
April ...14	April ...17	April ...21	May ... 1	May ... 8	May ... 9	May ...15	May ...16	May ...22
April ...28	May ... 1	May ... 5	May ...15	May ...22	May ...23	May ...29	May ...30	June ... 5
Monday...	Thursday...	Monday ...						
May ...10	May ...13	May ...17	May ...29	June ... 5	June ... 6	June ...12*	June ...13	June ...19*
May ...24	May ...27	May ...31	June ...12	June ...19	June ...20	June ...26*	June ...27	July .. 3*
June ... 7	June ...10	June ...14	June ...26	July ... 3	July ... 4	July ...10*	July ...11	July ...17*
June ...21	June ...24	June ...28	July ...10	July ...17	July ...18	July ...24*	July ...25	July ...31*
July ... 5	July ... 8	July ...12	July ...24	July ...31	Aug. ... 1	Aug. ... 7*	Aug. ... 8	Aug. ...14*
July ...19	July ...22	July ...26	Aug. ... 7	Aug. ...14	Aug. ...15	Aug. ...21*	Aug. ...22	Aug. ...28*
Aug. ... 2	Aug. ... 5	Aug. ... 9	Aug. ...21	Aug. ...28	Aug. ...29	Sep. ... 4*	Sep. ... 5	Sep. ...11*
Aug. ...16	Aug. ...19	Aug. ...23	Sep. ... 4	Sep. ...11	Sep. ...12	Sep. ...18*	Sep. ...19	Sep. ...25*
Augt. ...30	Sep. ... 2	Sep. ... 6	Sep. ...18	Sep. ...25	Sep. ...26	Oct. ... 2*	Oct. ... 3	Oct. ... 9*
Sept. ...13	Sep. ...16	Sep. ...20	Oct. ... 2	Oct. ... 9	Oct. ...10	Oct. ...16*	Oct. ...17	Oct. ...23*
Sept. ...27	Sep. ...30	Oct. ... 4	Oct. ...16	Oct. ...23	Oct. ...24	Oct. ...30*	Oct. ...31	Nov. ... 6*
Oct. ...11	Oct. ...14	Oct. ...18	Oct. ...30	Nov. ... 6	Nov. ... 7	Nov. ...13	Nov. ...14	Nov. ...20*
Wednesday	Saturday...	Wednesday						
Oct. ...27	Oct. ...30	Nov. ... 3	Nov. ...13	Nov. ...20	Nov. ...21	Nov. ...27	Nov. ...28	Dec. ... 4
Nov. ...10	Nov. ...13	Nov. ...17	Nov. ...27	Dec. ... 4	Dec. ... 5	Dec. ...11	Dec. ...12	Dec. ...18
Nov. ...24	Nov. ...27	Dec. ... 1	Dec. ...11	Dec. ...18	Dec. ...19	Dec.25 (70)	Dec. ...26	Jan. 1 (70)
Dec. ... 8	Dec. ...11	Dec. ...15	Dec. ...25	Jan... 1(70)	Jan. 2 (70)	Jan. ... 8	Jan. 9 (70)	Jan. ...15

* The arrivals at Marseilles and Southampton may be 3 days later, allowed on account of Monsoon

† This is the Southampton steamer. The Marseilles steamer leaves at noon.

Steamers from Australia arrive at Galle every alternate mail commencing with the one on December 26, 1868.

SIGNALS FOR ARRIVALS OF MAIL-STEAMERS AT GALLE.

The arrivals of the Mail Steamers at Galle will be made known as follows from the Flag Staff Head, Colombo :—

1st Distinguishing Pendant [" White with Red centre"] English Steamer from Suez.—2nd Distinguishing Pendant [" Blue with White centre"] English Steamer from India to Suez.—3rd Distinguishing Pendant [" Red with White Centre"] English Steamer from China.—Numeral Pendant [" Inside half Yellow : outside Blue"]English Steamer to China.

Marryatt's Telegraph Flag ["Tricolor"] placed under any of the above distinguishing Pendants, announces the Messageries Imperiales steamers' arrivals at Galle —from Suez, India, or China.

Signal No. 5, ["Swallow-tailed Flag, coloured Red"] Steamer from Australia

A Square Flag chequered Blue and White indicates the arrival of Steamer from theCape and Mauritius

Arrivals & Departures of the Home Mails at Galle for 1869.

BY P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.*				BY M. I. STEAMERS. ‡	
Arrive from England.		Leave for England.		Arrivals.	Departures.
January	12	January 14	July 13	July 13	February 15	February 10
January	26	January 28	July 26	July 27	March 15	March 13
February	9	February 11	August 10	August 10	April 12	April 15
February	23	February 25	August 24	August 24	May 10	May †11
March	9	March 11	Septr. 7	Sept. 7	June 7	June †8
March	23	March 25	Sept. 21	Sept. 21	July 5	July †6
April	6	April 8	October 5	October 5	August 2	August †3
April	20	April 22	October 19	October 19	August 30	August †31
May	4	May 6	November 4	November 4	Septr. 27	Septr. †28
May	18	May 18	Novr. 16	Novr. 18	October 25	October 28
June	1	June 1	Novr. 30	Decr. 2	Novr. 22	Novr. 25
June	15	June 15	Decr. 14	Decr. 16	Decr. 20	Decr. 23
June	29	June 29	Decr. 28	Decr. 30	January 17	January 20

* Within a-day or two of the respective dates mails also arrive from Calcutta, Bombay, China, the Straits and Madras ; and leave for those ports. Once a month Mails leave for and arrive from Australia, commencing for the year with the one leaving on the 26th of January.

† For voyages made from April to September, it must be remembered that an advance of 2 days takes place on the departure from Galle for Suez.

‡ N. B.—The date of departure from Marseilles alone is imperative ; the transport of the mails generally profitting by the advance obtained by the packet-boats in their navigation. On the homeward route the date fixed for leaving Galle is not imperative, the transport of the mails profitting by any advance obtained by the packet boats between Calcutta or China and Ceylon.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN 1869.

Equation of Time, and Time, of Rising and Setting of Sun's upper Limb ;
(COLOMBO MEAN TIME.)

JANUARY.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	5	11	42·0	A.M
New Moon	13	0	12·5	A.M
First Quarter	21	5	45·9	A.M
Full Moon	28	6	49·9	A.M
Apogee	17	0·3		A.M
Perigee	14	6·3		A.M

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.
1st Jan. 3 52	15th Jan.	9 44
8th ,, 7 0	22nd ,,	11 53

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st Jan.	6 11 57	A.M.
15th ,,	6 16 49	A.M.

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	5 55 47	P.M.
	6 2 41	P.M.

FEBRUARY.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	3	10	15·3	P.M.
New Moon	11	7	13·5	P.M.
First Quarter	19	10	25·5	P.M.
Full Moon	26	5	24·1	P.M.
Apogee	13	20·3		A.M.
Perigee	26	6·3		P.M.

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.
1st Feb. 13 52	15th Feb.	14 23
8th ,, 14 26	22nd ,,	13 43

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st Feb.	6 18 54	A.M.
15th ,,	6 17 14	A.M.

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	6 8 53	P.M.
	6 11 36	P.M.

MARCH.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	5	12	2·5	A.M.
New Moon	13	2	6·0	P.M.
First Quarter	21	11	13·4	A.M.
Full Moon	28	2	52·2	A.M.
Apogee	12	11·3		A.M.
Perigee	27	6·3		A.M.

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.
1st March 12 33	15th March	9 5
8th ,, 10 58	22nd ,,	7 0

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st March	6 12 56	A.M.
15th ,,	6 6 51	A.M.

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	6 12 14	P.M.
	6 11 23	P.M.

APRIL.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	4	2	7.5	A.M.
New Moon	12	7	7·0	A.M.
First Quarter	19	8	25·3	P.M.
Full Moon	26	11	40·9	A.M.
Apogee	8	6·3		P.M.
Perigee	24	0·3		P.M.

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time on the 1st, 8th and 15th ; and subtracted from apparent time on the 22nd :

m. s.		m. s.
1st April 3 56	15th April	0 1
8th ,, 1 52	22nd ,,	1 32

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st April	5 58 27	A.M.
15th ,,	5 51 54	A.M.

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	6 9 30	P.M
	6 8 14	P.M

MAY.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	3	7	0·0	P.M
New Moon	12	7	7·0	A.M
First Quarter	19	8	25·3	P.M
Full Moon	26	11	40·9	A.M
Apogee	6	11·3		A.M
Perigee	22	3·3		A.M

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.
1st May 3 2	15th May	3 52
8th ,, 3 42	22nd ,,	3 36

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st May	5 46 2	A.M.
15th ,,	5 43 17	A.M.

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	6 7 57	P.M.
	6 9 15	P.M.

JUNE.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	2	0	41·0	P.M
New Moon	10	9	11·6	A.M
First Quarter	17	7	34·7	A.M
Full Moon	24	6	58·1	A.M
Apogee	3	5·3		A.M
Perigee	16	3·3		P.M
Apogee	30	11·3		P.M

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent time on the 1st and 8th ; and added to apparent time on the 15th and 22nd :

m. s.		m. s.
1st June 2 30	15th June	0 7
8th ,. 1 18	22nd ,,	1 37

Mean time of risisg of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st June	5 42 33	A.M.
15th ,,	5 44 23	A.M.

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	6 12 30	P.M.
	6 15 52	P.M.

JULY.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	2	6	5·5	AM
New Moon	9	6	57·3	PM
First Quarter	16	0	7·3	PM
Full Moon	23	7	14·0	PM
Last Quarter	31	10	25·9	PM
Perigee	12	10·3		PM
Apogee	28	5·3		PM

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.
1st July 3 28	15th July	5 38
8th ,, 4 42	22nd ,,	6 8

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st July	5 47 51	AM
15th ,,	5 50 57	AM

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	6 19 5	PM
	6 20 15	PM

AUGUST.

	Day.	h.	m.	
New Moon	8	3	27·5	AM
First Quarter	14	6	0·1	PM
Full Moon	22	9	43·4	AM
Last Quarter	30	1	17·6	PM
Perigee	9	6·3		PM
Apogee	25	7·3		AM

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be added to apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.
1st Augt. 6 2	15th Augt.	4 16
8th ,, 5 23	22nd ,,	2 42

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st Augt.	5 53 24	AM
15th ,,	5 53 50	AM

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	6 18 35	PM
	6 14 37	PM

SEPTEMBER.

	Day.	h.	m.	
New Moon	6	11	26·2	AM
First Quarter	13	2	42·8	AM
Full Moon	21	2	0·5	AM
Last Quarter	29	2	29·2	AM
Perigee	7	1·3		AM
Apogee	21	1·3		PM

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent :

m. s.		m. s.
1st Sept. 0 9	15th Sept.	4 52
8th ,, 2 26	22nd ,,	7 20

Mean time of rsing of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st Sept.	5 52 26	AM
15th ,,	5 50 21	AM

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	6 7 10	PM
	5 59 50	PM

OCTOBER.

	Day.	h.	m.	
Mew Moon	5	7	39·0	PM
First Quarter	12	3	22·0	PM
Full Moon	20	7	16·9	PM
Last Quarter	28	1	53·8	PM
Perigee	5	0·3		PM
Apogee	18	3·3		PM

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.
1st October 10 21	15th October	14 10
8th ,, 12 26	22nd ,,	15 27

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st Oct.	5 47 54	AM
15th ,,	5 46 39	AM

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	5 51 19	PM
	5 44 56	PM

NOVEMBER.

	Day.	h.	m.	
New Moon	4	4	55·0	AM
First Quarter	11	8	15·1	AM
Full Moon	19	0	37·4	PM
Last Quarter	26	11	33·7	PM
Perigee	2	11·3		PM
Apogee	15	2·3		AM

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.5
1st Nov. 16 18	15th Nov.	15 1
8th ,, 16 7	22nd ,,	13 42

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st Nov.	5 47 30	AM
15th ,,	5 50 29	AM

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
	5 39 53	PM
	5 38 53	PM

DECEMBER.

	Day.	h.	m.	
New Moon	3	4	0·7	PM
First Quarter	11	4	31·1	AM
Full Moon	19	5	9·5	AM
Last Quarter	26	7	53 0	AM
Perigee	1	2·3		AM
Apogee	12	8·3		PM
Perigee	28	0·3		AM

Equation of Time at Colombo mean noon, to be subtracted from apparent time :

m. s.		m. s.
1st Dec. 10 46	15th Dec.	4 37
8th ,, 7 52	22nd ,,	1 10

Mean time of rising of Sun's upper limb

h. m. s.		
1st Dec.	5 56 40	AM
15th ,,	6 3 36	AM

Mean time of setting of Sun's upper limb

h. m s.		
	5 41 44	PM
	5 47 8	PM

Digitized by Google

THE CEYLON CALENDAR FOR 1869.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Golden Number	6	Dominical Letter	C.
Epact	17	Roman Indiction	12
Solar Cycle	2	Julian Period	6582

Jewish Era (commences September 6) 5630
Mahommedan Era (do April 13) 1286
Turkish Ramadan, or month of Abstinence commences on December 5th.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA IN 1869.

In the year 1869, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon :

I.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon, January 28th, 1869, partially visible in Ceylon :

	H.	M.		
First Contact with the Penumbra	28th January	4 37·7	A. M.	Colombo Mean Time.
First Contact with the Shadow	„ „	5 48·7	A. M.	
Middle of the Eclipse	„ „	6 57·7	A. M.	
Last Contact with the Shadow	„ „	8 6·7	A. M.	
Last Contact with the Penumbra	„ „	9 17·7	A. M.	

II.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 11th 1869, invisible in Ceylon :

Begins on the earth generally, 11th February, 4 hours 14·3 minutes P. M. Mean time at Colombo, in Longitude 80° 15' W. of Greenwich and Latitude	35°	43'	South
Central Eclipse begins generally 11th February 5h. 33·4m. P. M. in Longitude 106° 59' W. of Greenwich and Latitude	50°	12'	South
Central Eclipse at Noon, 11th February 6h. 48.3m. P. M. in Longitude 18° 35' W. of Greenwich, and Latitude	54°	9'	South
Central Eclipse ends generally 11th February 8h. 38·4m. P. M. in Longitude 50° 24' E. of Greenwich and Latitude	24°	48'	South
Ends on the earth generally 11th February 9h. 57·5m. P. M. in Longitude 26° 34' E. of Greenwich and Latitude	9°	51'	South

III.—A partial Eclipse of the Moon July 23rd, 1869, partially visible in Ceylon :

	H.	M.		
First contact with Penumbra	23rd July, 4	39·8	P. M.	Colombo Mean Time.
First contact with the Shadow,	„ „ 5	59·1	„	
Middle of the Eclipse,	„ „ 7	22·0	„	
Last contact with the Shadow,	„ „ 8	44·9	„	
Last contact with the Penumbra,	„ „ 10	4·2	„	

IV.—A total Eclipse of the Sun August 8, 1869, invisible in Ceylon :

Begins on the Earth generally 8th Augt. 0h. 57·41m. A. M. mean time at Colombo in Longitude 144° 20' E. of Greenwich, and Latitude...	36°	54'	N.
Central Eclipse begins generally 8th Aug., 2h. 5·5m. A.M. in Longitude 117° 31' E. of Greenwich, and Latitude...	52°	42'	N.
Central Eclipse at Noon 8th Aug., 3h· 5·5m. A. M. in Longitude 145° 9' W. of Greenwich, and Latitude...	61°	45'	N.
Central Eclipse ends generally 8th Aug., 4h. 35·2m. A. M. in Longitude 67° 25' W. of Greenwich, and Latitude...	31°	21'	N.
Ends on the Earth generally 8th Aug., 5h. 43·3m. A. M. in Longitude 90° 11' W. of Greenwich, and Latitude...	14°	53'	N.

LATITUDE of Colombo 6° 56' 6" North.
LONGITUDE of Colombo 79° 51' 58" East.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME between Greenwich and Colombo 5 hours 19 minutes 27·87 seconds.

Digitized by Google

GOVERNMENT HOLIDAYS.

JANUARY	1ST FRIDAY	NEW YEAR'S DAY.
FEBRUARY.....	10TH WEDNESDAY	ASH WEDNESDAY.
MARCH	26TH FRIDAY	GOOD FRIDAY.
MARCH	29TH & 30TH MONDAY & TUESDAY	EASTER HOLIDAYS.
MAY	6TH THURSDAY	ASCENSION DAY.
MAY	24TH MONDAY	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
JUNE.....	28TH MONDAY	QUEEN'S CORONATION.
NOVEMBER	9TH TUESDAY	PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY
DECEMBER 25TH, 27TH & 28TH	SATURDAY, MONDAY, & TUESDAY.	CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY—GOOD FRIDAY—CHRISTMAS.

By special notice, the Bank Holidays are usually extended for two or three extra days at Christmas.

COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR.

1869.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
Jan...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
April...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
May...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
June...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...

1869.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
July...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Sept..	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
Oct...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nov...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Dec...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...

Sun. Mon. Tu. Wd. Th. Fri. Sat. Sun. Mon. Tu. Wd. Th. Fri. Sat.

Digitized by Google

GALLE ROYAL MAIL COACH.

A double horse Coach runs to and from Galle daily (Sundays excepted) starting at 6 o'clock A. M; and reaching both places at 4½ P. M.; and a double horse Coach every night leaving at 6 P. M.; and reaching next morning at 6 o'clock.

FARES FOR PASSENGERS:—Between Colombo and Galle £2 5s. To Bentotte (half way) £1 2s 6d. Intermediate stages per mile 8d. Second-Class passengers (Natives) £1 5s. Charge for Extra Coach, £10.

PARCEL TARIFF:—Under 1 lb in weight 6d. Above 1 lb, and no exceeding 6 lbs. 1s. Above 6 lbs, rate two-pence per lb. Specie and Jewellery conveyed for ¼ per cent. Gold, under £2,000 ¼ per cent; above £2,000 ⅛ per cent.

Booking Office,
No. 8. HOSPITAL STREET, FORT.

W. D. SINARIS,
Managing Clerk.

Kandy & Gampola Coach.

KANDY OFFICE, Brownrigg Street.—A Coach starts from Kandy for Gampola at 7 o'clock A. M. & 3 P. M. every day (except Sunday when the morning Coach only leaves). Fares for Europeans 5s. per seat.

Kandy & Matale Coach.

KANDY OFFICE, Cross Street.—Two Coaches start from Kandy daily (Sundays excepted—the first at 7 A. M. & the other at 3 P M. & from Matale at 8 A. M. & 1 P. M. Fares for Europeans 8s. per seat; for Natives 5s. Intermediate stages 6d. per mile.

Gampola and Rambodde Mail Cart.

A Mail-waggon leaves the Gampola rest-house for Rambodde daily on the arrival of the Kandy Coach at or about 10 A. M., and one from Rambodde Rest-house for Gampola at 9 A. M., Fares for Europeans £1 0 0. Seldom more than one or two passengers can be accommodated.

Galle and Matura Coach.

A Mail-cart leaves Galle at 6 A. M. for Matura arriving 9-30 a. m. and leaves again at 2 P. M. daily, arriving at Galle at 5 P. M. Fares for Europeans 15s.; for Natives 6s.

Colombo and Negombo Coach.

Office 26, Norris Road. A two-horse Coach leaves Colombo at 6 A. M., daily arriving at Negombo at 9½ A. M; leaving Negombo at 1 P. M and arriving at Colombo at 4½ P. M. Fares for Europeans 8s.; for Natives 4s. The whole Coach £3 0 0.

PETER WM. GODLIEF, Proprietor.

ENGLISH, SINGHALESE AND TAMIL NAMES OF THE MONTHS AND DAYS.

MONTHS.

English.	*Singhalese.*	*Tamil.*
January	...Doorootoo-masse	...Thay-madam
February	...Navan-masse	...Massie-madam
March	...Meddin-dinne	...Pyyinkoonei-madam
April	...Bak-masse	...Chittere-madam
May	...Wesak-masse	...Vaykasie-madam
June	...Peson-masse	...Aanie-madam
July	...Essele-masse	...Aadie-madam
August	...Nikini-masse	...Awanie-madam
September	...Binnere-masse	...Poorettasie-madam
October	...Wak-masse	...Atpasie-madam
November	...Il-masse	...Kartige-madam
December	...Oondoowak-masse	...Markalie-madam

Digitized by Google

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

English.	*Singhalese.*	*Tamil.*
Sunday	...Erie-da	...Naytie-killemey
Monday	...Sandoo-da	...Tinge-killemey
Tuesday	...Angeharrowa-da	...Sevvay-killemey
Wednesday	...Bada-da	...Pooden-killemey
Thursday	...Brahaspatin-da	...Veyalle-killemey
Friday	...Sikkoora-da	...Vellie-killemey
Saturday	...Sennesoora-da	...Sanaie-killemey

List shewing the OLD and NEW MODE of rendering in English characters the Names of the Principal Civil Stations, &c., in Ceylon.

Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
Ambagamoowe	Ambagamuwa	Gampolle	Gampola	Mulletivoe	Mullaittívu
Ambepusse	Ambépussa	Gindura	Gintara	Navallepitia	Náwalapitiya
Anaraáljapoora	Anurádhapura	Haldummulle	Haldummulla	Negombo	Negombo
Arnaike	Aranáyaka	Hambantotte	Hambantota	Nuwera Ellia	Nuwara Eliya
Avishawelle	Avisáwella	Happutelle	Haputalé	Nuwera Kalawia	Nuwarakaláwiya
Baddigama	Baddégama	Harispattoo	Hárispattu	Pallai	Pallai
Badulla	Badulla	Hickkaduwe	Hikkaduwa	Pangwille	Panwila
Balangode	Balangoda	Jaffna	Jaffna	Pantura	Pánaduré
Ballepitymodera	Balapitimódara	Jayelle	Jáela	Passera	Passara
Barberyn	Béruwala	Kaduganawe	Kadugannáva	Pelmadoolla	Pelmadulla
Batticaloa	Batticaloa	Kaigalle	Kégalla	Point Pedro	Point Pedro
Belligam	Weligama	Kangasantorre	Kánkesanturai	Pundooloya	Pundulóya
Bentotte	Bentota	Kandy	Kandy	Putlam	Puttalam
Calmune	Kalmunai	Kayts	Kayts	Pussellawe	Fusselláwa
Calpentyn	Kalpitiya	Kitoolgalle	Kitulgala	Rakwane	Rakwána
Caltura	Kalutara	Kotmalie	Kotmalé	Ramboddе	Ramboda
Chavagacherry	Chávakachchéri	Kurnegalle	Kurunégala	Rattotte	Rattota
Chilaw	Chilaw	Madoolkelle	Madulkelé	Ratnapoora	Ratnapura
Colombo	Colombo	Maddawalletenne	Madawalatenna	Talaimanaar	Talaimannár
Dambool	Dambulla	Mallagam	Mallákam	Tangalle	Tangalla
Deltotte	Deltota	Manaar	Mannár	Teldenia	Teldeniya
Dodandoowe Modera	Dodandúwa Modara	Matelle	Mátalé	Trincomalee	Trincomalee
Doombera	Dumbara	Maturatte	Maturata	Uttuankandy	Utuwankanda
Elkadoowe	Elkaduwa	Matura	Mátara	Valvittytorre	Valvettitturai
Galle	Galle	Mebentalla	Mihintalé	Yattiyantotte	Yatiyantota
		Morotsoe	Moratuwa		

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☾ Last, 5 11 42 A. M.	At Colombo:—Hot and sunny days with a dry parching wind, cold nights and mornings with heavy dew. Mean Temp. 78·2°. Rain-fall 3·958 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 13 0 12·5 A. M.	At Kandy:—Fine and sunny, heavy dew at night, hot days, and cold nights and mornings. Mean Temp. 73·96°. Rain-fall 3·7 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☽ First, 21 5 45.9 A. M.	At Trincomalie:—The rains of the N. E. monsoon are now generally over. Strong winds
		⊙ Full 28 6 49.9 A. M.	from N.E. Fine weather throughout and most pleasant.

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Fri.	Govt. Holiday. Courts of Requests established in Ceylon, 1845.
2	Sat.	The Electric Telegraph 'twixt Galle and Colombo opened, 1858.
3	Sun.	The new entrance to Colombo Fort through the Leyden Bastion com-
4	Mon.	Calcutta captured, 1757. [pleted, 1855, (1st.)
5	Tues.	Fish Tax abolished in Ceylon, 1840.
6	Wed.	London Streets first lighted by lamps, 1681.
7	Th.	The *Examiner* Newspaper, Ceylon, commenced, 1846.
8	Fri.	Prince of Wales' eldest son born, 1864.
9	Sat.	Re-organisation of the Planters' Association, Kandy, 1862.
10	Sun.	Fire at Galle Face Boarding-house Colombo 1868. [9th.]
11	Mon.	Trincomalie first taken by the British, 1782.
12	Tues.	First Elections for Colombo Municipality, 1866.
13	Wed.	British entered the Kandian Country, 1815. *The London Times* estab-
14	Th.	Accident on the Ceylon Railway, 36 lives lost, 1865. [lished, 1785.
15	Fri.	The Bridge of Boats near Colombo, completed, 1822.
16	Sat.	Pondicherry surrendered by the French, 1761.
17	Sun.	New Telegraphic Cable laid between Ceylon and India, 1867.
18	Mon.	Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes assumes the Govt. of Ceylon, 1824.
19	Tues.	Kalyan Cangany hanged at Kandy for murder of Mr. Falconer, 1867.
20	Wed.	Cholera Morbus said to have first appeared at Colombo, 1819.
21	Th.	First Meeting of the Imperial Parliament, 1801.
22	Fri.	Special meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council to consider Railway
23	Sat.	Mooltan surrendered, 1849. [Agreement, 1857.
24	Sun.	The Ex-King of Kandy and his family sent to Madras, 1816.
25	Mon.	Princess Royal *married*, 1858.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	£2,771 raised in Ceylon for Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, 1858.
28	Th.	Battle of Alliwal, 1846.
29	Fri.	The Order of the Victoria Cross instituted, 1856.
30	Sat.	Napoleon III. married, 1853.
31	Sun.	Hostilities against the King of Kandy commenced, 1803.

This month received the name of January from the ancient Romans. It was adopted and retained by the early Christians, and has ever since been computed as the first month of the year in all the Calendars and Almanacks of Christendom. It was so called from the double-faced deity Janus, who was presumed to look both into the old and new year. Among the Saxons, January was termed *Giulu aftera*, which signified the second *Goul*, *Giul* or *Yule*; or as we should say, the *Second Christmas*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☾ Last, 3 10 15.3 P. M.	At Colombo:—Warm, sunny days, still nights with heavy dew, cold mornings. Mean Temp. 79·4°. Rain-fall 2·238 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 11 7 13.5 P. M.	At Kandy:—Fine and sunny; dewy nights, foggy mornings, hot days and cold nights and mornings. Mean Temp. 75·88°. Rainfall 1·657 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☽ First, 19 10 25.5 P. M.	At Trincomalie:—Fine weather throughout, wind N. E. but more moderate. Occasional land wind after midnight and very cold.
		○ Full, 26 5 24.1 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Mon.	Kandy Mail Coach first started, 1832.
2	Tues.	Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir E. Paget, K. C. B., Governor of Ceylon, 1822.
3	Wed.	First Elections Galle Municipality 1867, (4th.)
4	Th.	The *Colombo Observer* commenced, 1834.
5	Fri.	Mr. Boyd sent as Ambassador to the King of Kandy, 1782.
6	Sat.	Tippoo Saib defeated near Seringapatam, 1792.
7	Sun.	Asiatic Society of Ceylon formed, 1845.
8	Mon.	Warren Hastings resigned Governor-Generalship of Bengal, 1785.
9	Tues.	*Shrove Tuesday.*—The Dutch take Negombo, 1640.
10	Wed.	*Ash Wednesday.*—Government Holiday. Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	Th.	Galle stormed and taken by the Dutch, 1640.
12	Fri.	Martial law ceased in Kandian Provinces, 1819.
13	Sat.	Saffragam, Three and Four Korles, annexed by British, 1815. (11th.)
14	Sun.	Valentine's Day. Capture of Kandy by the British, 1815.
15	Mon.	Indo-European Telegraph Line via Persian Gulf, opened, 1865.
16	Tues.	Surrender of Colombo to the British by the Dutch, 1796. (15th.)
17	Wed.	First Meeting of *Planters' Association* held in Kandy, 1854.
18	Th.	Election of Mr. Wall as Chairman of Association: largest Planters' meeting ever held in Kandy, 1868. (17th.)
19	Fri.	The Kandian King taken prisoner in Doomberra, 1815.
20	Sat.	Martial Law proclaimed in the Kandian Provinces, 1818.
21	Sun.	Kandy taken possession of by the British, 1803.
22	Mon.	Manaar taken by the Dutch, 1658.
23	Tues.	New Zealand War commenced, 1860.
24	Wed.	The Burmese forced to conclude a peace, 1826.
25	Th.	Corporal punishment abolished in the Indian Army, 1835. (1841
26	Fri.	Foundation Stone of Scots Presby Church, Colombo laid by the Governor
27	Sat.	*Kandy Herald* Newspaper commenced 1868. [13th.]
28	Sun.	Fifteen persons sentenced at Kandy, to be hung, 1857.

Augustus Cæsar subtracted one day from the number (29) assigned by Numa to February, which day he added to his own month of August. Every fourth year an additional day was intercalated between the 23rd and 24th, and was unnoticed; but now the intercalated day occurs every fourth or *leap* year, and is placed after the 28th; the leap-year is readily discovered by dividing the year by four, when if there is no remainder, February contains 29 days; and *vice-versa*. The Saxons called this *Sprout kale*, or the month in which young coleworts or cabbages begin to sprout; but it was afterwards called *Sol Monath* or Sun Month. In Latin *Februarius*; French *Fevrier*; Italian. *Febrajo*; and Portuguese, *Fevereiro*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.	WEATHER, &c.
		D. H. M.	At Colombo :—Very hot and oppressive month. Mean Temp. 80·9°. Rain-fall 3·924 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☾ Last, 5 11 2.5 A. M.	
		● New, 13 2 6.0 P. M.	At Kandy :—Generally a very hot and oppressive month. Mean Temp. 77·24°. Rain-fall 4·077 inches (average of 8 years.
		☽ First, 21 11 13.4 A. M.	Trincomalie :—Fine weather throughout wind more moderate and veers round to E. N. E. and East with morning land wind. Towards the end of the month the weather becomes warm.
		○ Full, 28 2 52.2 A. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Mon.	Kattugastotte Bridge opened by Sir Henry Ward, 1860.
2	Tues.	All Ceylon subject to the British Crown, 1815.
3	Wed.	Night Coaches to & from Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, started 1862(1st)
4	Th.	First Englishman (*Ralph Fitch*) landed in Ceylon, 1519.
5	Fri.	Colombo Clock tower completed, 1857. [Municipality, 1866.
6	Sat.	Melbourne named and site approved, 1837. First Elections, Kandy
7	Sun.	Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred at Sydney, 1868.
8	Mon.	Extensive conflagration in the Marandahn Cinnamon Gardens, 1840.
9	Tues.	Death of Sir A. Oliphant (Chief Justice of Ceylon), 1859, (11th)
10	Wed.	Marriage of Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, 1863.
11	Th.	General Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart, G. C. B. Governor of Ceylon, 1812.
12	Fri.	General Macdowall, Ambassador to the King of Kandy, 1800.
13	Sat.	Coster, the Dutch Commander, commences administration, 1640.
14	Sun.	Address to the Queen on Pr. Consort's death, forwarded from Ceylon 1862
15	Mon.	Publication of the *Ceylon Government Gazette* commenced, 1802.
16	Tues.	The new Charter of Justice for Ceylon read and promulgated, 1812.
17	Wed.	The Colombo Friend-in-need Society formed, 1831. [Hodgson, 1867.
18	Th.	Ceylon and the Straits united in one command under Major-General
19	Fri.	Major-General J. Wilson, Lieut-Governor of Ceylon, 1811.
20	Sat.	Capture of the Bandit Sardiel at Kaigalle, 1864.
21	Sun.	Murder of Mrs. Angus at Caltura, 1861.
22	Mon.	First Locomotive Engine reached the top of the Ceylon Railway In-
23	Tues.	Colombo *Chamber of Commerce* organized, 1839. (26th) [cline, 1867
24	Wed.	The American Mission commenced in Ceylon, 1816.
25	Th.	Trincomalie Friend-in-Need Society instituted, 1843, (23rd)
26	Fri.	*Good Friday*. Government Holiday, Ceylon.
27	Sat.	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
28	Sun.	*Easter Sunday*.—Ceylon Central School Commission established, 1841
29	Mon.	Govt. Holiday. Ceylon finally incorporated with the British pos-
30	Tues.	do. do. Horton Plains first explored, 1834. (sessions, 1802.
31	Wed.	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon, 1865.

This month was named by Romulus, in honour of his supposed father Mars—the heathen god of war. Until January and February were added to the Calendar, March was the first month of the year, and it was not even reckoned as the third by the English, until 1752. The Saxons called it *Rheds Rethe Monath* to denote its general boisterousness of character.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☾ Last, 4 2 47.5 A. M.	At Colombo:—Cloudy, windy with rain, thunder and lightning. Mean. Temp. 81·8° Rainfall 9·222 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 12 7 7.0 A. M.	At Kandy:—Showery, sultry and oppressive weather. Mean Temp. 78·09°. Rainfall 8·37 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☽ First, 19 8 25.8 P. M.	Trincomalie:—This is the most oppressive month in the year. The sea breeze light from the Eastward which dies away soon after sunset, and remains calm all night with the Therm. seldom lower than 86°.
		⊙ Full, 26 11 40.9 A. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Th.	Expedition to North Pole, 1818.
2	Fri.	Richard Cobden died, 1865.
3	Sat.	The Portuguese first came to Ceylon, 1505.
4	Sun.	Lieut-Genl. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Gov. of Ceylon, 1841.
5	Mon.	First Excursion Train passed over Ceylon Railway Incline, 1867.
6	Tues.	British Museum founded, 1753.
7	Wed.	Prince Leopold born, 1853.
8	Th.	Galle Lighthouse erected, 1848, (11th.) [bullet, 1666.
9	Fri.	Gen. Hulst, Dutch Comdr. at siege of Colombo, killed by a musket
10	Sat.	The Commissioners of Inquiry into the Ceylon Govt. arrived, 1829.
11	Sun.	Colombo Pettah Library established by the Burghers, 1829. Singhalese
12	Mon.	Defeat of Theodorus of Abyssinia by Sir Robt. Napier, 1868. [New Year
13	Tues.	Warran Hastings assumes Bengal Government, 1772.
14	Wed.	Princess Beatrice born 1857.
15	Th.	Abraham Lincoln, President U. S., assassinated, 1865 (14th.)
16	Fri.	First Indian Railway opened, 1853.
17	Sat.	A deputation from the "Society of Friends" first visit Ceylon, 1864
18	Sun.	Napoleon III born, 1808 (20th.)
19	Mon.	Sir J. E. Tennent, K. C. S., Lieut-Governor of Ceylon, 1847.
20	Tues.	Contest between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* 1862.
21	Wed.	"Colombo Observer" first printed by a cylindrical Caxton Machine, 1864.
22	Th.	Severe Storm on North Coast of Ceylon, American Ship *Colorado*,
23	Fri.	Shakespeare born, 1564; died 1616. [1,200 tons, wrecked, 1859.
24	Sat.	Sir W. O. Carr, Chief Justice of Ceylon, died suddenly, 1856.
25	Sun.	Princess Alice born, 1843.
26	Mon.	First Railway Train arrived at Kandy, 1867.
27	Tues.	Ceylon constituted an Episcopal See, 1845.
28	Wed.	Treaty between the Dutch Admiral *De Weert* and the king of
29	Th.	Bank of England founded, 1604 (26th) [Kandy, 1603.
30	Fri.	Peace with Russia proclaimed, 1856.

Since the time of Numa Pompilius, this month has retained the same place in the Calendar that it does now. Romulus assigned thirty days to it, which Numa reduced to twenty-nine, but Julius Cæsar restored it to its original number. The name is derived from the Latin word *Aperio* to open, in allusion to the season. In Latin this month is called *Aprilis*; French, *Avril*; Italian, *Aprile*; Portuguese, *Abril*; ancient Cornish *Eprell*; and in Saxon *Oster Monath*, or Easter Month.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☾ Last, 3 7 0.0 P.M.	At Colombo:—Cool and pleasant month with heavy rain, thunder and lightning. Monsoon generally changes. Mean Temp. 81·3° Rainfall 15·712 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 11 9 26.8 P.M.	At Kandy:—Cloudy, windy, rainy—Monsoon generally changes. Mean Temp. 78·24° Rainfall 6·18 (average 8 years.)
		☽ First, 19 2 49.1 A.M.	At Trincomalie:—A few showers generally precede the S. W. monsoon, which usually sets in about the 2nd week, with very strong winds, fine dry, but hot weather to the end, the breeze extremely refreshing as soon as the Sun sets.
		⊙ Full, 25 8 42.5 P.M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Sat.	Batticotta Seminary, near Jaffna, established, 1823.
2	**Sun.**	Fearful gale at Colombo, five vessels wrecked, 1851. [1814.
3	Mon.	Dr. Coke, Wesleyan Missionary bound to Ceylon, died at Sea, 2nd May
4	Tues.	Prince Arthur Wm. P. Albert born 1850, (1st.)
5	Wed.	Hon'ble J. C. Caulfeild, Treasurer of Ceylon, died at Kandy, 1861.
6	Thur.	Pybus's Mission to King of Kandy, 1762.
7	Fri.	*Ascension Day.* Government Holiday, Ceylon.
8	Sat.	First Iron Steamer in Indiа, 1827. [Kandy, 1612.
9	**Sun.**	Boschouder, the Dutch leader makes a treaty with the King of
10	Mon.	Birth of Budha, B. C. 623.
11	Tues	Sir H. G. Ward, K. G. C. M. G., assumes the Government of Ceylon, 1855.
12	Wed.	Detachment of Ceylon Rifles embarked for Hong Kong, 1866.
13	Thur.	Colombo taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese, 1656.
14	Fri.	Newera Ellia Telegraph line opened for traffic, 1867.
15	Sat.	General Macdowall proceeds to Kandy, 1803.
16	**Sun.**	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Kt., Governor of Ceylon, 1865.
17	Mon.	First Telegraph Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
18	Tues.	P. & O. steamer *Malabar* wrecked at Galle, 1860, (22nd.)
19	Wed.	The School Commission instituted in Ceylon, 1834.
20	Thur.	Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese doubles the Cape, arrives at Calicut, 1498.
21	Fri.	Dr. Elliott, Prin. Civ. Med. Officer Ceylon, died 1859.
22	Sat.	First Meeting of the Legislative Council at Colombo, 1834.
23	**Sun.**	The Dutch take Batticaloa, from the Portuguese, 1638.
24	Mon.	Queen's Birthday,—being born in 1819. Government Holiday, Cey-
25	Tues.	Princess Helena, born, 1846. [lon.
26	Wed.	The "Ceylon League" initiated, 1865. [destroyed, 1837.
27	Thur.	Extensive inundation at Colombo, 1200 houses and several bridges
28	Fri.	Viscount Torrington assumes the Government of Ceylon, 1847, (29th.)
29	Sat.	Lieutenant-General Fraser, died at Kandy, 1862.
30	**Sun.**	First Dutch Ship seen in Ceylon, *(La Brebis)*, 1602. [1862
31	Mon	The Governor's nomination of Capt. Jolly as M. L. C. creates agitation

May is the third month of Romulus's year, but the fifth as reformed by Numa and Julius Cæsar. Romulus assigned it 31 days, Numa reduced it to 30, but Julius Cæsar confirmed the original number. The name of this month is generally supposed to be derived from Maia, the mother of Mercury, though there is some doubt cast on this. *Synonyms*—In Latin, *Maius*; French, *Maie*; Italian, *Maggio*; Portuguese, *Maio*; Saxon, *Tri-milchi*, because they began to milk their kine three times a day.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☾ Last, 2 0 41·0 P.M.	At Colombo :—Stormy month with rain, thunder and lightning. Mean Temp. 81.20. Rainfall 6·952 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● New, 10 9 11·6 A.M.	At Kandy :—A very wet and stormy month. Mean Temp. 76.7°. Rainfall 6.83 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☽ First, 17 7 34·7 A.M.	At Trincomalie :—Strong winds from S. W. throughout, fine dry weather, clear atmosphere.
		○ Full, 24 6 58·1 A.M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Tues.	Sir E. S. Creasy appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, 1860.
2	Wed.	Ceylon Bank opened, 1841, (1st) [Colombo, 1834.
3	Th.	Moors and Tamils allowed to become proprietors in Fort and Pettah of
4	Fri.	Calcutta partially lighted with gas, 1857.
5	Sat.	Great Distress and Fever in Western Province, Ceylon, 1868.
6	Sun.	Schedule of new travelling, &c. allowances for Ceylon, published, 1859
7	Mon.	Mr. Dunlop, M. L. C., resigned his seat in the Legislative of Ceylon, 1868
8	Tues.	The *Ceylon Co.* (*limited*) commence business in the Island, 1862.
9	Wed.	Part of the Military in Ceylon embark to aid in suppressing the Indian
10	Th.	Banquet to Sir H. Robinson in Kandy, 1868, (11th.) [Mutiny, 1857.
11	Fri.	Fire broke out in Slave Island, destroying Gun Lascars' houses, 1853.
12	Sat.	Foundation stone of Cathedral in Colombo, laid, 1852.
13	Sun.	Death of Col. Sim, R. E., Surveyor General of Ceylon, 1865.
14	Mon.	Public Meeting in Colombo in memory of the *Great Duke*, 1853.
15	Tues.	Earl Canning, Governor-General of India, died, 1862.
16	Wed.	Bengal formed into the Chief Presidency, 1773.
17	Th.	New Colours presented to 59th Reg. by Lady Robinson 1868 (18th.)
18	Fri.	Statue of Sir E. Barnes erected opposite *Queen's House*, Colombo, 1847.
19	Sat.	The Princess Royal acknowledges the Ceylon present, 1859.
20	Sun.	[*Dutch*, 1736. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	Mon.	A Printing Office for printing in Native languages established by the
22	Tues.	Jaffna surrendered to the Dutch after a siege of 3½ months, 1658.
23	Wed.	Royal Commission to inquire into Military Expenditure, Ceylon, 1865.
24	Th.	Photography first introduced into Ceylon, by Mr. Parting, 1856.
25	Fri.	The British garrison in Kandy capitulates under Major Davy, 1803.
26	Sat.	Massacre of the British troops by the *Kandians*, 1803. [1806.
27	Sun.	Roman Catholics in Ceylon, relieved of restrictions imposed by Dutch,
28	Mon.	Queen's Coronation. [Government Holiday, Ceylon, on 29th.]
29	Tues.	{ Lord Torrington resigns the Government of Ceylon, 1850, (30th.) { First Wesleyan Missionary arrived at Galle, 1814.
30	Wed.	Sir Henry Ward takes his departure from Ceylon for Madras, 1860.

This was the fourth month of the old Roman year, but the sixth month as reformed by Numa and Julius Cæsar; Romulus assigned it 30 days, which Numa reduced to 29; but Cæsar established it as having 30. The most probable opinion as to the origin of the name is that of its being derived from the goddess *Juno*. The *Synonyms* of this month are: Latin, *Junius*; French, *Juin*; Italian, *Giugno*; Portuguese, *Junho*; and Saxon *Sere Monath*, or dry month.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☾ Last, 2 6 5·5 A. M.	At Colombo :—Very pleasant month ; temperature during day and night very similar Mean Temp. 80·6°. Rainfall 8·557 inches (average of 8 years).
		● New, 9 6 57·8 P. M.	At Kandy :—A very wet and stormy month. Mean Temp. 75 78°. Rainfall 5.515 inches (average of 8 years).
		☽ First, 16 0 7·3 P. M.	At Trincomalie:—Strong winds from S. W., clear weather, occasional (sometimes very violent) squalls from N. W. with lightning, thunder, and heavy rain for an hour, cooling the air greatly, and the excessive heat of the monsoon may be considered over.
		○ Full, 23 7 14·0 P. M.	
		☾ Last, 31 10 25.9 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Th.	Major Skinner, Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads, leaves Ceylon, 1867
2	Fri.	Galle Mail Coach first started, 1838.
3	Sat.	Genl. Hodgson sworn in as Officer, administering the Government 1868
4	Sun.	Sir Henry Lawrence died, 1857.
5	Mon.	Algiers taken by the French, 1829.
6	Tues.	Budhists endeavour strenuously to propagate their faith, 1862.
7	Wed.	Riotous meetings at Kandy against the new taxes, 1848.
8	Th.	Natives of India permitted to sit as Jurors, 1827.
9	Fri.	The first unofficial members of the Ceylon L. C. sworn in, 1887.
10	Sat.	Cinnamon Monopoly abolished in Ceylon, 1833.
11	Sun.	The Ceylon *Times* commenced, 1846.
12	Mon.	First Steam-vessel launched in Calcutta, 1823.
13	Tues.	Police Courts established in Ceylon, 1844.
14	Wed.	A shock of an earthquake felt at Batticaloa, 1814.
15	Th.	*St. Swithin.* Massacre at Cawnpore by Nana Sahib, 1857.
16	Fri.	Death of Budha, B. C. 543.
17	Sat.	Church Missionaries arrived in Ceylon, 1818.
18	Sun.	Lieut.-Genl. Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Maitland, Govr. of Ceylon, 1805.
29	Mon.	Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B., landed at Galle, 1819.
20	Tues.	Defeat of the Nana Sahib, by Havelock, 1857. (19th).
21	Wed.	Death of Robert Burns, 1796.
22	Th.	Steamer *Pearl* arrived in Ceylon, 1858.
23	Fri.	1st English Newspaper (*English Mercurie*) printed, 1588.
24	Sat.	Insurances began, 1696.
25	Sun.	Capture of Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke, 1704.
26	Mon.	Tumultous meeting at Borella, when the Military was called out, 1848.
27	Tues.	Engagement with Rebels at Matelle, 1848 (29th.)
28	Wed.	St. Thomas's Church at Colombo opened, 1816.
29	Th.	Death of Major-General O'Brien at Suez, 1865, (30th.)
30	Fri.	Colonel C. E. Wilkinson, R. E., becomes Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon 1860.
31	Sat.	The new Charter of Justice for Ceylon, proclaimed, 1833.

In the ancient calendar of the Romans this month was called *Quintilis* to denote its numerical position—being, in fact, the fifth month of the old Latin year Marc Antony changed its name to *Julius* as a compliment to Julius Cæsar. It was sacred to Jupiter and consisted of 36 days, which Romulus reduced to 31, Numa to 30, but Julius Cæsar restored the odd day. The *Synonyms*:—In Latin, *Julius*; French, *Juillet*; Italian, *Luglio*; Portuguese, *Julho*; and Saxon, *Hew Monath* or Hay month.

Digitized by Google

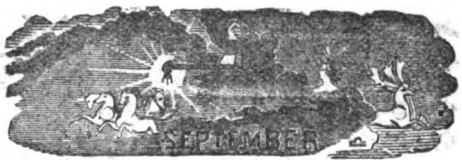
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		● New, 8 3 27·5 A. M.	At Colombo :—Agreeable weather with strong breeze. Mean Temp. 80·5°. Rainfall 2·841 inches (average of 8 years).
		☽ First, 14 6 0·1 P. M.	At Kandy :—Showery, but sometimes more moderate, variable. Mean Temp. 75·81° Rainfall 7·75 inches (average of 8 years).
		○ Full, 22 9 43.4 A. M.	At Trincomalie :—The wind still S. W., but occasional sea breeze from noon to sunset, attended with lightning, thunder, and passing showers.
		☾ Last, 30 1 7·6 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Sun.	Opening of the Colombo and Kandy Railway for Traffic, 1867.
2	Mon.	Sir Henry Ward died at Madras, 1860.
3	Tues.	Inauguration of Ceylon Railway by Sir H. Ward, 1858
4	Wed.	Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy appointed Governor of Ceylon, 1860.
5	Th.	Unveil ng of Sir. H. Ward's Statue at Kandy 1868.
6	Fri.	Auxiliary Bible Society instituted in Ceylon, 1812. (5th)
7	Sat.	Colombo Savings' Bank opened, 1832.(6th)
8	Sun.	Prince Alfred born 1844, (6th).
9	Mon.	Batavia surrendered, 1811.
10	Tues.	Vaccine Inoculation commenced at Trincomalie, 1802.
11	Wed.	A Royal Botanic Garden established in Ceylon, 1812.
12	Th.	Baptist Mission commenced in Ceylon, 1812.
13	Fri.	Colombo Library established, 1812 (12th.)
14	Sat.	Colombo Diocesan Committee for Pro : of Gospel formed, 1840.
15	Sun.	Sir. C. J. MacCarthy, Governor of Ceylon, died at Spa, 1864.
16	Mon.	Ceylon Railway Bill carried through the Legislative Council, 1856.
17	Tues.	Destruction of Bomarsund, 1854.
18	Wed.	Eclipse of the Sun, total throughout a large portion of the East, 1868.
19	Th.	1st Telegrahic message received direct from New York at Galle, 1866
20	Fri.	The Indian Army Amalgamation, 1860.
21	Sat.	Jan Thyz first Dutch Governor at Galle, 1640.
22	Sun.	Treaty of Peace with China, 1852. [1862
23	Mon.	Public Meeting held in Colombo regarding Prince Consort's Memorial.
24	Tues.	Major-General S. J. Hodgson assumes Command in Ceylon, 1865.
25	Wed.	Trincomalie first taken by the British, 1795. [1867.
26	Th.	The "Speculum" Correspondence commenced in "Ceylon Observer"
27	Fri.	Testimonial Subscribed to Mr. Faviell, Contractor for Ceylon Rail-
28	Sat.	The first rupee struck in the Mint at Calcutta, 1757 [way, 1867.
29	Sun.	Reformed Religion first introduced to Jaffna by Dr. Baldeus, 1658.
30	Mon.	Dissolution of Hon. East India Company, 1858, (31st.)
31	Tues.	The French under Suffrein, retake Trincomalie for the Dutch, 1782.

August derived its name from the Roman Emperor Augustus, to whom it was dedicated in honour of his being created Consul in this month. It was called Sextilis, or the sixth month in the Numa Calendar, in which it had only 28 days :—Numa added two and Augustus one more, making 31, which it has retained ever since. The Saxons called it, *Arn* or *Barn monath* as being the time when their barns were filled ; Latin, *Augustus* ; French *Août* ; Italian and Portuguese, *Agosto*.

Digitized by Google



Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		☉ New, 6 11 26·2 A. M.	At Colombo :—The temperature this month is very agreeable. Mean Temp. 80.4°. Rain-fall 4·031 inches (average of 8 years).
		☾ First, 13 2 42·8 A. M.	At Kandy :—Pretty dry weather, compared with the next two months. Mean Temp. 76.06°. Rain-fall 6·176 inches (average of 8 years.)
		● Full 21 2 20·5 A. M.	At Trincomalie :—Land and sea breezes, towards sunset lightning, thunder and occasional showers, calm oppressive nights.
		☽ Last, 29 2 29·2 A. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Wed.	*The Colombo Observer* changed to *The Ceylon Observer*, 1867.
2	Th.	St. Paul's Church Colombo, opened 1816, (1st).
3	Fri.	The *Tamil* New Testament published by the Govt. of Ceylon, 1759
4	Sat.	Dinner to Mr. Wall in Colombo, 1868
5	Sun.	The King of Kandy defeated at Hangwella, 1803.
6	Mon.	The Rev. D. J. Gogerly, Wesleyan Missionary, died at Colombo, 1862
7	Tues.	A Cricket Club established at Colombo, 1832.
8	Wed.	The "*Jaffna Freeman*" commenced, 1862 (2nd.)
9	Th.	Van Angelbeek, the Dutch Govr., died at Colombo, 1799 (3rd).
10	Fri.	The Kandy rebellion commenced in the Wellasse district, 1817.
11	Sat.	The "*Ceylon Overland Observer*" commenced, 1840.
12	Sun.	Murder of Mr. J. G. Falconer, Coffee Planter, near Kandy 1867.
13	Mon.	First factory formed in India by the Portuguese, at Calicut, 1500.
14	Tues.	Duke of Wellington died, 1852. [Nile's source, accidentally shot, 1864.
15	Wed.	Jaffna taken by the British, 1795. Capt. Speke, discoverer of the
16	Th.	"*Lakmini Pahane*," Singhalese Newspaper commenced in Colombo, 1862.
17	Fri.	Java surrendered to the British, 1811. [1661.
18	Sat.	Bombay ceded to British, as Charles II,'s mar. por. with the Infanta
19	Sun.	Departure of Messrs. Worms, extensive Coffee Planters, from Cey-
20	Mon.	Battle of the Alma, 1854. Revolution in Spain, 1868 [lon 1865
21	Tues.	London Missionary Society formed, 1797.
22	Wed.	Arrival of 2nd. 25th Regiment in Ceylon, 1863 (24th).
23	Th.	Pilimi Talawe offers to assassinate the King of Kandy, 1797.
24	Fri.	Pigeon Express from Galle to Colombo, successfully started by
25	Sat.	Bronze money introduced to Ceylon 1862. [the '*Colombo Observer*,' 1850
26	Sun.	Point de Galle Library formed, 1837.
27	Mon.	Death of Hon. R. T. Pennefather, Auditor General of Ceylon, 1865.
28	Tues	Parcel Tappal established between Colombo and Galle, 1833.
29	Wed.	Compulsory labour abolished in Ceylon, 1832.
30	Thurs.	Capture of Jaffnapatam by General Stewart, 1795. (28th).

September is literally the seventh month of the year according to the ancient Roman Calendar, but the ninth of Numa's year, it derives its name from *Septem*, seven and *imber* a shower of rain. Originally the month had only 16 days, but they were increased to 30 by Romulus and to 31 by Julius Cæsar.—Augustus reduced it to the present number. Our Saxon ancestors called it *Gerst monath*, because barley which ripened commonly this month, was called *gerst*. Other *synonyms*:—Latin, *September*; French, *Septembre*; Italian, *Settembre*; and Portuguese *Septembro*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		● New, 5 7 39·0 P. M.	At Colombo:—Much rain with thunder and Lightning, cool nights. Mean Temp. 79. 4°. Rainfall 10·789 inches (average of 8 years).
		☽ First, 12 3 22.0 P. M.	At Kandy:—Wind variable and much rain. Mean Temp. 75·16°. Rainfall 16·474 inches (average of 8 years).
		○ Full, 20 7 16·9 P. M.	
		☾ Last, 28 1 53·8 P. M.	At Trincomalie:—Land and sea breezes with occasional showers; towards the end of the month gloomy weather.

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Fri.	Legislative and Executive Councils instituted in Ceylon, 1833.
2	Sat.	Opening of the Colombo and Ambepusse Railway, 1865.
3	**Sun.**	District Courts in Ceylon established under the New Charter, 1833.
4	Mon.	Lally took Arcot, 1758. Bishop Heber died, 1833.
5	Tues.	Lord Clive died, 1805.
6	Wed.	Capture of Manilla, 1762. Inquiry into conduct of Kornegalle officials
7	Th.	Cyclone at Calcutta, 200 vessels wrecked or dismasted, 1864. [1868.
8	Fri.	Taxes upon Imports and Exports first established in Ceylon, 1836.
9	Sat.	Death of Mr. P. A. Dyke the oldest Civil servant in Ceylon, 1867.
10	**Sun.**	Departure of the 50th Regt. from Ceylon for New Zealand, 1863.
11	Mon.	Ceylon made a King's Colony, 1798, (12th.)
12	Tues.	Hon'ble Frederick North assumes Government of Ceylon, 1798.
13	Wed.	Major-Genl. Sir J. Wilson, K. C. B., Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon, 1831.
14	Th.	Christ Church, Colpetty, opened for Divine Worship, 1853.
15	Fri.	Caltura taken by the Dutch General Hulst, 1655.
16	Sat.	*Kandyan Marriage Bill* rendering polyandry illegal passed L. C. 1859.
17	**Sun.**	Hon'ble C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieut-Governor of Ceylon, 1850.
18	Mon.	Death of Lord Palmerston, 1865.
19	Tues.	Knox escapes from Kandy and reaches Arippo, 1679.
20	Wed.	Detachment of the Ceylon Rifles left for Labuan, 1868.
21	Th.	New Supreme Court opened, 1833.
22	Fri.	Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Kt., Governor of Ceylon, 1860.
23	Sat.	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Horton, Bart. G. C. H., Governor of Ceylon, 1831.
24	**Sun.**	Dr. Claughton, Bishop of Colombo, arrived, 1862, (25th).
25	Mon.	Colombo Academy established by Government, 1836.
26	Tues.	Memorial for appointment of unofficial Members to the L. C. adopted.
27	Wed.	General Treasury at Colombo robbed, 1832. [1834.
28	Th.	Ellapolle Adigar beheaded at Kandy, 1811.
29	Fri.	An intended Mutiny at Bangalore 1832.
30	Sat.	Petition sent home for the re-appointment of Sir H. Ward as Governor.
31	**Sun.**	*All Hallows Eve.* [of Ceylon with an addition of £3,000 to Salary, 1858.

October was the eighth month of Romulus' year, as the name implies, being derived from *Octo*, eight, and *imber* a shower of rain; but Numa and Julius Cæsar declassed it as the tenth month as now. Romulus gave it 31 days, Numa Pompilius reduced it to 29, but Julius and Augustus Cæsar, each adding one day restored it to the original and present number. *Synonyms*:—Latin, *October*; French, *Octobre*; Italian, *Ottobre*; Portuguese, *Outubro*; and in Saxon, *Wyn monath* or wine month.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M	WEATHER, &c.
		● New, 4 4 55·0 A. M.	At Colombo :—Stormy weather. Mean Temp. 78.8°. Rainfall 11·427 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☽ First, 11 8 15·1 A. M.	At Kandy :—Wind variable, storms from all points of compass, wet; monsoon generally changes. Mean Temp. 74·91°. Rainfall 14·124 inches (average of 8 years.)
		⊙ Full, 19 0 37·4 P. M.	At Trincomalie :—Variable winds, sky overcast, squalls, lightning, thunder, and occasional heavy rains, until the third week, when the N. E. wind generally sets in strong with more constant rain.
		☾ Last, 26 11 33·7 P. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Mon.	Cyclone at Masulipatam, over 10,000 lives lost, 1864.
2	Tues.	First Bishop of Colombo, arrived, 1845. [Gold-discovery in Saffragam
3	Wed.	Launch of "Great Eastern", 1857. excites attention, 1868.]
4	Th.	Kandy Friend-in-Need Society instituted, 1837.
5	Fri.	Calpentyn taken by the British under Col. Bowser, 1795.
6	Sat.	Major Genl. Sir Jas. Campbell, K. C. B., Lt.-Governor of Ceylon 1822.
7	**Sun.**	The Rt. Hon'ble J. A. S. Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, 1837.
8	Mon.	Foundation stone of the Cotta Christn. Institn. laid by the Governor
9	Tues.	Prince of Wales born, 1841 : Govt. Holiday, Ceylon. [1827
10	Wed.	Sir W. C. Rowe, Chief Justice of Ceylon, died at Galle, 1859. (9th.)
11	Th.	Mr. Winter tried in Colombo for Libel, and acquitted, 1834.
12	Fri.	Roman Catholic Press established at Colombo, 1843.
13	Sat.	Jellalabad taken possession of by Sale, 1841.
14	**Sun.**	Colombo Seminary established by the Dutch, 1708.
15	Mon.	First steamer of *Messageries Imperiales* Co., arrived at Galle, 1862.
16	Tues.	Resignation of Unofficial Members of Legislative Council Ceylon, 1864.
17	Wed.	Wolfendahl Presbyterian Church, Colombo, erected, 1749.
18	Th.	Duke of Wellington buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1852.
19	Fri.	Wreck of the P. & O. Steamer *Colombo* on the Maldives, 1862.
20	Sat.	Colombo Union Library established, 1850. Lord Elgin died, at
21	**Sun.**	Princess Royal born, 1840. [Dhurumsalla, 1863.
22	Mon.	Adoption of Mr. Faviell's tender for the Ceylon Railway, 1862.
23	Tues.	Wreck of the *Sibella* at Colombo, 1857.
24	Wed.	Bill passed constituting Colombo and Kandy, Municipalities, 1865.
25	Th.	East India Company Incorporated, 1700. [1817.
26	Fri.	Severe storm at Colombo, several Ships and 40 Dhoneys, &c., lost,
27	Sat	Sir G. W. Anderson, K. C. B., Governor of Ceylon, 1850. [first printed by steam, 1814.
28	**Sun.**	The Kandyan Pretender tried and convicted, 1848. *The London Times*
29	Mon.	Sir J. E. Tennent landed in Ceylon, 1845. [*Andrew's Day.*
30	Tues.	Ceylon Relief Fund for Distressed Operatives reaches £1,024, 1862. *St.*

November was so called from being the ninth month of Romulus' year which began with March, but according to the altered Calendar of Numa and Julius Cæsar, it was the eleventh month as it now stands. As the ninth it was derived from *novem*, nine, and *imber*, a shower of rain. The Saxons called it *Blet Monath* or slaughter month from killing their cattle now. *Synonyms*:—In Latin, *November*; French, *Novembre*; Italian, *Novembre*; and Portuguese, *Novembro*.

Digitized by Google

Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.	WEATHER, &c.
		● New, 3 4 0·7 P. M.	At Colombo :—A disagreeable wind productive of Dysentery, called the 'Longshore Wind' generally prevails this month—the nights and mornings cool, the days agreeable. Mean Temp. 78·3°. Raintall 5·865 inches (average of 8 years.)
		☽ First, 11 4 31·1 A. M.	At Kandy :—Sometimes wet, but generally more moderate, towards end of year like January weather. Mean Temp. 74 1°. Rainfall 7·531 inches (average of 7 years.)
		⊙ Full, 19 5 9·5 A. M.	At Trincomalie :—Heavy rain with strong winds and squalls from N.E. Much lightning & thunder until towards the end of the month when the weather clears up & is very pleasant
		☾ Last, 26 7 53·0 A. M.	

Remarkable Events, Festivals, Holidays, &c.

1	Wed.	Major-General O'Brien administers the Govt. of Ceylon, 1863.
2	Thur.	Mr. Disraeli's Ministry resigns, 1868; Mr. Gladstone called to office (5th)
3	Fri.	First English Ship at Galle, the *Edward Bonaventure*, 1592.
4	Sat.	Capture of Mauritius, 1840.
5	Sun.	First Sugar Plantation in Ceylon opened in Doombera; 1837.
6	Mon.	Sir Colin Campbell defeats the Gwalior rebels, 1857.
7	Tues.	The 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire Regiment) arrived in Ceylon, 1867
8	Wed.	The *Enterprize*, the first Steamer in India, arrived at Saugor, 1825
9	Thur	Kandy Road Tunnel completed, 1828.
10	Fri.	Leopold I. of Belgium, died, 1865. [Mutwall by the Dutch, 1655.
11	Sat.	The Portuguese Governor of Jaffnapatam taken prisoner at
12	Sun.	The British troops enter the Kandyan territory, 1815.
13	Mon.	Capture of Kokein by Sir R. Sale, 1824.
14	Tues.	The Prince Consort, "Albert the Good" died, 1861.
15	Wed.	First English Seminary for Natives founded at Colombo, 1799.
16	Thur	Accident to the Galle Coach at Dehewelle Bridge, 1859.
17	Fri.	H. R. H. Duke of Brabant (now Leopold II.) arrived in Ceylon, 1864.
18	Sat.	Gale at Colombo, wreck of the *Nova Scotian* ship, 1862.
19	Sun.	Pegu annexed, 1852.
20	Mon.	Total abolition of Slavery in Ceylon, 1844.
21	Tues.	The first stone of Collegiate School Colombo, laid, 1849.
22	Wed.	Wesleyan Mission Chapel at Colombo, opened, 1816.
23	Thur.	Railway agreement with Ceylon Railway Co., suspended, 1856.
24	Fri.	*Christmas Eve.*
25	Sat.	*Christmas Day* :—Government Holiday, Ceylon.
26	Sun.	First Special Train on Ceylon Railway with Duke of Brabant, 1864.
27	Mon.	Government Holiday, Ceylon. [27th.]
28	Tues.	Government Holiday, Ceylon. Lord Macaulay died 1859.
29	Wed.	South Australia proclaimed a Colony, 1837.
30	Thur.	First Cylindrical Printing Machine in Ceylon, erected at Govt. Print-
31	Fri.	Gampola Bridge completed, 1858. [ing Office, 1851.

December, according to Romulus, the tenth month; but by the Julian Calendar made the twelfth of the year. The Saxons called it *Winter Monath* and afterwards *Heligh Monath*, or Holy Month, on account of the Nativity. *Synonyms*—Latin, *December*; French, *Decembre*; Italian, *Dicembre*; Spanish, *Diciembre*; Portuguese *Dezembro*.

Digitized by Google

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, COLOMBO:—List of Post-stations and Routes.

Mail packets despatched Via Peradenia.	Mail Packets Despatched via Kandy.	Mail Packets Despatched by Coach to Galle.	Mail Packets Despatched by Coach to Negombo.	Mail Packets Despatched by Runners on Line to Ratnapoora.	Railroad Line.
Pusselawa...	Anuradjapura.....	Moratuwa.....	Jaela.....	Ratnapura..... ...	Polgahawelle..... ...
Ramboda...	Batticaloa.....	Panadura...	Negombo..... ..	Rakwana.....	Kurunegalle... ... ...
Newara Eliya... ...	Deltotta.....	Kalutara.....	Puttalam.....	Pelmadulle..... ...	Kegalle..... ... ...
Badulla...	Elkadua..... ...	Beruwella...	Chilaw.....	Balangoda.....	Utuankande... ... ...
Fort McDonald	Jaffna Peninsula ...	Bentota.....	Calpentyn.....	Haldumulle	Arenike..... ... ...
Lunugalle.....	Madewaltenne... ...	Balipitymodera... ...	Madampe.....	Haputale	Kaduganawa... ... ...
Pundooloya...	Madoolkelie...	Dodandowe...		Avishawelle.....	Kandy.....
Maturatta...	Mannaar.....	Hiekkedde.....		Yatiyantota...	
Navelpettia.....	Matale.....	Galle.....		Kittulgalle...	
Ambegamowe.....	Mulletivoe..... ...	Matara...			
Hatton...	Pallai...	Welligama..... ...			
Kotmalie...	Ratotta.....	Morawaka.....			
Dimbulla...	Veldenia..... ...	Tangalle..... ...			
Gampolla...	Trincomalie...	Hambantotte..... ...			
		Katalua..... ...			
		Baddagama.....			

Digitized by Google

LIST OF BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

			£
North America.			
Canada	...Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chf.	Sir John Young	... 7,000
Nova Scotia	...Lieutenant-Governor	...Major Genl. C. H. Doyle	... 3,000
New Brunswick	Do.	...Colonel Harding	... 3,000
Newfoundland	...Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	...A. Musgrave, Esq.	... 2,000
Prince Edward's Island	...Lieutenant-Governor	...George Dundas, Esq.	... 1,500
British Columbia	Do.	...F. Seymour, Esq.	... 4,000
West Indies.			
Jamaica	...Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chf.	Sir John P. Grant	... 7,000
Barbadoes	...Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	...Jas. Walker, Esq., C. B.	... 4,000
Antigua ...	Do.	...Colonel S. J. Hill, C. B.	... 3,000
British Guiana...	Do.	...Francis Hincks, Esq., C.B.	... 5,000
Trinidad ...	Do.	...Hon. Arthur H. Gordon	... 3.500
Honduras	...Lieut.-Governor	...J. H. Longden Esq.	... 1,800
Bahamas	...Governor	...Rawson W. Rawson, Esq.	... 3,000
Bermudas	...Governor	...Sir F. Chapman,	... 2,740
Dominica	...Lieutenant-Governor	...Hon. H E. Bulwer	... 1,300
Grenada ...	Do.	...Major Mundy	... 1,300
St. Christopher, Anguilla & Nevis	Do.	...———	1,300
St. Vincent ...	Do.	...George Berkeley, Esq.	... 1,300
Tobago ...	Do.	...C. H. Kortright, Esq.	... 1,300
Falkland Islands	Governor	...W. C. F. Robinson, Esq.	... 1,000
Mediterranean and Africa.			
Gibraltar	...Gov. and Com.-in-Chief...	Lt.Gen. Sir R. Airey	... 5,000
Malta ...	Do.	...Lt.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant	... 4,500
St. Helena ...	Do.	...Sir Charles Elliot, K. C. B.	... 2,000
Cape of Good Hope	Do.	...Sir P. E Wodehouse, K. C. B.	... 6,500
Natal	...Lieutenant-Governor	...Robt. W. Keate, Esq.	... 2,500
Sierra Leone, &c.	Capt.-Gen. &Gov.-in-Chf.	Sir A. E. Kennedy.	... 3,000
Australasia.			
Victoria	...Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chf.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, K. C. B.	... 10,000
New South Wales	Do.	...Rt. Hon. The Earl of Belmore	7,000
Queensland (late Moreton Bay)	Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chf.	Colonel S. W. Blackall	... 3,500
South Australia	Do.	...Sir James Fergusson, Bart.	... 4, 00
Westn. Australia	Gov. & Com.-in-Chief	...Sir Benjamin Pine, Kt.	... 1,800
Tasmania	...Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chf.	Charles Du Cane, Esq.	... 4,000
New Zealand	...Gov. & Com.-in-Chief...	Sir Geo. Ferguson Bowen G. C. M.G.	4,500
Other Colonies.			
Mauritius	...Governor & Com.-in-Chf.	Sir H. Barkly K. C. B.	... 7,000
Ceylon ...	Do.	...Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Kt.	... 7,000
Hong-Kong ...	Do.	...Sir R G. Macdonnell, C. B.	... 5,000
Straits ...	Do.	...Colonel Sir H. St. G. Ord, K. C. B.	5,000
Penang	...Lieutenant-Governor	...Lieut.-Colonel Anson	... 1,800
Malacca ...	Do.	...W. W. Cairns, Esq.	... 1,500
Labuan	...Governor	...J. Pope Hennessy, Esq.	... 800
Heligoland	...Governor & Com.-in-Chf.	Peter S. Botter, Esq.	... 500

Digitized by Google

Justices of the Peace

In Ceylon.

For the Island.

The Hon'ble Lieut-General S. J. Hodgson
The Hon'ble W. C. Gibson
The Hon'ble R. F. Morgan
The Hon'ble G. Vane
The Hon'ble F. B. Templer
The Hon'ble T. B. Stephen
The Hon'ble R. J. Callander
The Hon'ble Col. W. T. Layard
C. P. Layard
P. W. Braybrooke
A. B. Fyers, Capt. R. E.
W D. Wright
G. D. B. Harrison
G. S. Duff
M. Coomaraswamy
J. A. Martensz
E. J. Dehigame
A. Wise
D. Wilson
J. Swan
Captain the Hon'ble J. G. Fitzmaurice
H. W. Gillman
G. H. K. Thwaites
G. W. R. Campbell
Capt. H. Helsham
R. Tatham
J. S. Armitage
W. J. MacCarthy
J. L. Vanderspaar
W. P. Charsley
G. L. Molesworth.
R. Cayley
T. Clark
W. J. Gorman
Mons. Auber
Don Adolfo Rivadaneyra

For the Western Province.

Saunders, F. R.
Hume, W. W.
Dickson, J. F.
McDonald, J.
Dawson, A. R.
Worthington, G. E.
Wodehouse. W. H.
Halliley, W.
De Saram, J. H.

For the North-Western Province.

Twynam, W. C.
Macready, W. C.
Jayetilleke. F.
Livera, G.
Curgenven C. R,

For the Southern Province.

Meaden, Capt. J.
J. Parsons
De Vos, A. C.
Liesching, L. F.
Mainwaring, A.

For the Eastern Province.

Birch, J. W. W.
Hay, C. S.
Mason, A. B.
Morris, R. W. T.
Adams, A. Y.

For the Northern Province.

Russell, H. S. O.
Paterson, G. W.
Pilkington, J. B.
Murray, W. S

For the Central Province.

Skinner, T. E. B.
McLellan, A.
Graham, Capt. D. D.
Swettenham J. A.
Sharpe, W. E. T.
Liesching, C. F. H. L.

For the Midland Circuit.

Lawson, G.
Morgan, O. W. C.
Williams, G. S.

For the Southern Circuit.

Nell, L.

For the Northern Circuit.

Thwaites, H.

For the District of Badulla

Baillie, A. H.
Childers, F. F. B.

Batticaloa.

Carey, J.
O'Grady, W. H.
Sortain, J. C.
Robertson, A.
Bailey, J. B. A,

Kalutara.

De Alwis, D.
De Saram, C. H.

Chilaw.

Cook, N.

Colombo.

Withers G. H.
De Saram, J. H.
De Saram, F. J.
De Sylva, J. L.
Donnan, J.
Perera, J. A., Maha Modliar
Williams, G. S.

Colombo and Kalutara.

Lee, L. F.

Galle.

Blythe, D. W.
Conolly, P. W.
Walker, C. P.
Temple, R.
Nevill, H.

Hambantota.

De Silva Wijesinhe, N.
Steel, T.

Haputala.

Byrde, Evan

Jaffna.

Morphew, J.
Dickson, F.
Simpson, J.
Massie, R.
Jumeaux, A.
Fisher, F. C.
Pargiter, R. S.

Kandy.

Braybrooke, J.
Bell, J. A.
Clarke, H.
Francis, G.
Liston, H.
McInnes, A.
Fraser, A.
Jolly, S.
Berwick, T.
King, Æ. A.
Stewart, G.

Digitized by Google

Justices of the Peace.

Hood. A.
Lindsay, A.
McDonald, J.
McGregor. D.
Maitland. G.
Sabonadiere. F. R.
Thompson, W.
Thwaites, J., M. D.
Tyndall. J
Garloch, J. J.
Murray, C. A.
Reid, R.
Hope, Ed.

Kandy and Badulla.
Smith, W.
Dick, G.

Kegalla.
De Saram, J. A. H.

Mullaittivu.

Templer, G. W

Negombo, Kégalla and Ratnapura.

Gibson, J. W.

Kandy and Kurunégala.

Lindesay W.F.
Wragg, W.

Kurunégala.
Curgenven, C. R.
de Saram, D. E.
O'Brien, T. N.

Mannár.
Atherton, E. N.
Patchico, D. J. M.

Mátalé.
Morgan. T.
Chippindall, R. J.
Forbes, C.

Mátara.
Selby, P.
Moir, R. W. D.
Bury, C. G.
Morgan, T.
Elliott, E.

Maturata.
Jackson, T., Capt.

Negombo.
Merdis, J.
Winniford, F. C.

Ouvah.
Bury, H. C.

Puttalam.
Vandersmagt, G. S.
Boake, W. J. S.

Ratnapura.
Mitchell, D.
Webster, W.
Sinclair, A.

Ratnapura, Kandy, and Colombo.
Templer, P. A.

Tangalla.
Campbell, F. H.

Three and Four Kórlés.
Sim, J. L.

Trincomalee.
Roosmalecocq, A. H.
Varian, H. H.
Pole, H.
Upper and Lower Dumbera.
Pennycuick, C. E. D.
Edwards, E. H.
Shelly, Spencer
North-Western, Eastern, Northern, and Central Provinces.
Davids, T. W. R.

Western and Central Provinces.
Campbell, A.

Haputalé
Conolly, P. W.

RAIN GAUGES.

(FROM A SEASON REPORT BY MR. E. ELLIOTT, ASSISTANT GOVT. AGENT, MATURA.)

As inquiries have been recently made about rain gauges it may be well to call attention to the fact that every drachm of rain water caught upon a circular surface of 5.1 inches in diameter, represents the 100th part of an inch of rain-fall. An ordinary tin-funnel with a mouth of this size, draining into any bottle, will therefore form a rain gauge sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes, the collections being measured with the common liquid ounce measuring glass to be found in nearly every bungalow in the country; a brass rim to the funnel and a box for the bottle will respectively ensure greater accuracy and prevent any appreciable evaporation. I have had two on this plan in use for nearly a year and recently found that the ordinary gauge (known as Bailey's) in common use in the Madras Presidency was adjusted on a similar principle so that each *ounce* of water collected should be equivalent to a fall of a *tenth* of an inch*. Glass measures being expensive, economy may be still further studied by having a small tin vessel with a dipping stick properly graduated by the help of a measuring glass.

* *Note*—My gauge cost five shillings and the Madras gauge four shillings without measuring glasses. Cassella's cost 25/ I believe—the cachment area is 5 inches in diameter and 6 ounces (48 drachms)=half an inch of rain.

Digitized by Google

PENSIONED CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVANTS.

List of Her Majesty's Civil Servants and others who have retired on Pension; shewing the date, and office each held, at the period of Retirement.

	Date of Retirement.	Amount of Pension. £	s.	d.
J. Gay, Judicial Commissioner of Kandy	1st Jan. 1820	600	0	0
H. R. Sneyd, Provincial Judge of Galle	1st Jan. 1821	400	0	0
E. E. Boyd, Provincial Judge of Galle	1st Jan. 1822	400	0	0
H. Pennel, Provincial Judge of Colombo	1st Oct. 1829	500	0	0
J. Downing, Judicial Commissioner of Kandy	1st Mar. 1830	500	0	0
J. G. Forbes, District Judge of Colombo No. 1 North-	20th Aug. 1836	600	0	0
J. Bone, Assistant Government Agent and District Judge of Batticaloa	1st Oct. 1837	400	0	0
M. Wilmot, Government Agent, Southern Province	1st Sept. 1838	450	0	0
D. A. Blair District Judge of Colombo No. 1 South-	1st June. 1839	450	0	0
R. Wells, District Judge of Kandy North	1st Feb. 1842	400	0	0
J. W. Huskisson, Government Agent for the Eastern Province	2nd Aug. 1842	400	0	0
H. Wright, Auditor General	18th Nov. 1846	550	0	0
A. Walker, Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Kandy	6th June 1848	400	0	0
F. Price, Assistant Agent, District Judge, and do. do. of Mannár	— Oct. 1848	250	0	0
G. R. Mercer, Assistant Government Agent at Badulla	— Dec. 1849	600	0	0
A. Stewart, District Judge of Galle	18th Feb. 1850	600	0	0
J. G. Layard, Asst. Government Agent at Kandy	28th Feb. 1851	100	0	0
*Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K. C. B., late Government Agent for the Western Province	— Feb. 1851	550	0	0
G H. Cripps, Government Agent, Southern Province	16th June 1852	600	0	0
J. Starke, Second Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court	1st Jan. 1854	450	0	0
G. R. Buller, Government Agent for the Central Province	16th Aug. 1855	600	0	0
J. Steuart, Master Attendant of Colombo	30th Sep. 1855	367	0	0
*The Hon'ble G. C. Talbot, Government Agent for the Southern Province	16th Feb. 1856	400	0	0
W. H. Whiting, Government Agent for the Eastern Province	1st Mar. 1856	600	0	0
C. M. Parsons, Commissioner of Loan Board	16 h Oct. 1854	250	0	0
E. R. Power, Government Agent for the Central Province	1st May 1860	625	0	0
E. H. Burrows, District Judge, Trincomalee	26th Feb. 1862	260	4	5
F. Layard, Assistant Government Agent, Badulla	1st July 1862	267	16	11
P. I. Sterling, Senior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court	1st Jan. 1863	450	0	0
†D. J. Ronayne, Collector of Customs, Galle	1st Oct. 1862	296	8	6
J. Cuffe, Registrar of the Supreme Court	24th Feb. 1864	170	0	0
C. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor	24th Feb. 1864	241	13	4
J. Dalziel, Police Magistrate of Colombo	30th Sep. 1864	325	0	0
A. O. Brodie, Assistant Government Agent, &c., Mátalé.	28th Dec. 1864	220	0	0
J. Bailey, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary	16th May 1865	366	13	4

* So long as Sir P. E. Wodehouse and the Hon'ble G. C. Talbot continue to be employed elsewhere in the Public Service, they will not draw the pensions stated opposite to their names.

† Of this amount, the Colony pays £175, and the difference £121 8s. 6d. is paid by the Imperial Treasury.

Digitized by Google

Pensioned Civil and Public Servants.

	Date of Retirement.	Amount of Pension £	s	d.
H. Mooyaart, Assistant Government Agent, Badulla	16th July 1865	300	0	0
* F. Saunders, Treasurer	1st Sep. 1865	1175	0	0
J. L. Flanderka, Assistant Government Agent, Anuradhapura	16th June 1867	346	13	4
Capt. W. Barton, Postmaster General	16th May 1867	346	13	4
Major T. Skinner, Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads	1st July 1867	875	0	0
T. C. Power, District Judge, Badulla	1st Nov. 1867	280	0	0
E. L. Mitford, Government Agent, North-Western Province	1st Dec. 1867	505	9	4
W. Morris, Govt. Agent Southern Province	16th June. 1868	840	0	0
Rev. J. Wenham, Colonial Chaplain	18th Nov. 1846	120	0	0
Rev. J. P. Horsford, Colonial Chaplain	— Jan. 1852	240	0	0
Rev. J. G. Macvicar, D. D., Colonial Chaplain, Scotch Church	— Nov. 1853	125	0	0
Mrs. R. Elliott, Teacher of the Female Seminary	—	59	2	3
Rev. A. Kessen, L. L. D. Principal of the Native Normal Institution	1st May 1858	163	17	9
Captain T. H. Twynam, Master Attendant of Galle	1st Aug. 1859	333	6	8
Rev. N. Garstin, D. D., Colonial Chaplain, Galle	7th Mar. 1859	300	0	0
Right Rev. James Chapman, D. D., Bishop of Colombo		833	6	8
Rev. J. D. Palm, Colonial Chaplain, Dutch Presbyterian Church	9th May 1861	150	0	0
Mrs. L. Palm, Principal Teacher, Colombo Girls' School	9th May 1861	100	0	0
Rev. W. H. Simons, L. L. D., Colonial Chaplain, Trinity Church, Colombo	10th Aug. 1861	190	0	0
Rev. J. Mathias, Archdeacon, and Colonial Chaplain, St. Peter's Church, Colombo	16th Feb. 1862	140	0	0
Rev. J. Wise, Archdeacon, and Colonial Chaplain, Kandy	16th May 1864	200	0	0
J. A. Caley, Office Assistant Public Works Dept.	16th March 1868	400	0	0
H A. Ford, Depy. Post Master General Kandy	1st Jany. 1867	115	0	0
H. C. Park, Assistant Surveyor,	16th July, 1868	166	13	4
A. Campbell Provincial Assistant Public Works Dept.	1st July 1868,	338	5	9
Pensions to Widows of Civil Servants viz: Mrs. Templer, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Moir. Mrs. Eden, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. Rodney, Mrs. Brownrigg Mrs. Twynam, Mrs. Anstruther, at £300 each.		2700	0	0

THE YEAR OF CHRIST 1869,

Corresponding to the year—

6582 of the Julian Period.

2645 of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 662nd commences in July 1869.

2622 from the Foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

2616 from the Era of Nabonassar, which dates from Wednesday 26th Feb. 3967 Jul. Per., or 747 B. C.

1286–7 of the Hegira or of the Mussulmans, commences 16th May, 1869.

From the Creation:		From the Deluge:	
5871	according to the Hebrew text	4217	by the Hebrew text.
6174	„ „ Samaritan.	4867	„ Samaritan.
7503	„ „ Septuagint.	5115	„ Septuagint.
5629-30	„ „ Modern Jews		

4970 of the Kaliyug,
4791 of the Saka, and
1276 of the Bengali Sanna; } These three commence in Bengal on Sunday 11th April.

2412 of the Buddhist Era of India, Ceylon, Siam, &c.

1231 of the Burmese Vulgar Era.

* Of this amount, the Colony pays £625, and the difference £550, is paid by the Imperial Treasury.

Digitized by Google

List of Additional Trigonometrical Altitudes.

Names of Stations.	Altitude above the sea.	Position of Stations.
	Feet.	
Allakola Ella Patna ...	4072·0	North of Craigie Lea Estate, Dimbula.
Amumeriyagodde ...	129·5	One mile east of 63rd mile post, Galle road.
Asgiriya	224·0	One mile west of minor road leading from Heneratgoda Railway Station to Minuangoda
Allutaipola	160·7	2½ miles south of road leading from Negombo to Giroelle.
Agrakande West... ...	4994 2	¾ mile south of Kotmalie ganga and on east of Cameron's land, Dimbula.
Balàhela	3067·5	About 12 miles south east of Yatt ant ota Rest House.
Brown's Hill or Matara	160 0	Near the town of Matara, S. Province.
Bollagalla or Dambehéna	2773·7	1 mile east of Maha-oya and about 1½ mile south of Victoria Estate, Dumbera.
Dambagastalawa or one Tree Hill	5140·9	About one mile east of Maha Ellia, Udepane Korle, Central Province.
Dumbanagalla	5288·6	Near Knuckles, Dumbera District.
Fyers's Hill	5479·0	About 2 miles South-east of Cameron's Land, Dimbula.
Gibson's Hill, top of Galle Tower	281·0	Near Galle Harbour.
Do. Grounds ...	249·4	do.
Galboda New	154·1	About 1½ mile North of the road to Badagama.
Halgastota Tower... ...	22·4	(Base of tower) one of base line points about 1 mile east of 18th mile-post Negombo road.
Hareswatte	3499·3	7 miles from Gampola on the Pusellawa road and thence 4 miles to Nayapane Estate
Junction of two Rivers...	3874·4	About 3 miles south of Castlereagh, Dickoya
Kandané Tower ...	97·9	Between 9th and 10th mile-post from Colombo to Negombo.
Katugan Kanda... ...	1500·0	About ½ mile South of Maha-oya and about one mile North of 8th mile-post on the road from Negombo to Giroella.
Konamendimulla... ...	4467·8	Adjoining and on South of Conan Estate Dimbula.
Kolawelbokke Patna ...	2643·9	Near Nitre Cave Estate, Gandahe Korle Dumbara District.
Kandewelle	24·3	(Base of tower) one of base line points—adjoining the road from Negombo to Giroella near 3rd mile-post.
Kurundekanda	304·4	About one mile West of Junction of road to Baddagama.
Kowlahena... ...	4837·2	About ½ mile North of Kotmalie Ganga, Udepane Korle, Central Province.

Digitized by Google

Names of Stations.	Altitude above the sea.	Position of Stations.
	Feet.	
Kooroogalla... ...	2312·1	About 2 miles North-east of Gampola.
Laxapenne Precipice ...	4651·6	Maskeliya Valley, Wilderness of Peak.
Medaliya No. 1	4403 3	Situated in Nanoo oya Estate, Dimbula.
Mount Castlereagh... ...	5112·4	Maskeliya Valley, Wilderness of Peak.
Maligatenna or Warnagala	567·9	About ½ mile West of the road from Situ k to Ratnapura between 37th and 38th mile-posts.
Olabudukanda	376·9	About one mile North-east of the 18th mile-post on the road from Colombo to Ratnapura.
Pilgrim's Junction... ...	4341 9	Maskeliya Valley, Wilderness of Peak.
Setapadu	15·7	5 miles South of Negombo between the Sea and the Lake.
Sim's Point No. 1... ...	4672 2	In Madulsema Forest, Badulla.
Sim's Point No. 2... ...	4450·2	Kotmalie or Dimbula District.
Tittirha Patna	2075·8	On the South and close to Haragama Estate, Hewahette District.
Umulugala	4389 0	About 2½ miles N. W. o' Ambegamuwa.
Utuankande	1392 8	About 1 mile North of Rest-house.
Urubokka	1251·3	S. of boundary between W. and S. Provinces and near Gongala Range.
Wikgorama Patna ...	1209.3	Near Knuckles Trig. point, Dumbera District.

ESTIMATED PLANTED ACREAGE

On each of the COFFEE ESTATES (arranged alphabetically according to the different Districts)

District, ALLAGALLA;—*Estates:* Allagalla;—*Estimated planted Extent*, about 250 acres; Amanapoora 20; Coodoogalla 260; Dekande 50; Gangaroora 170; Hillookgalla 120; Kaduganawa (Farm) 220; Kirimittie 180; Moragalla 120; Oolanakanda 262; Peak 250; Wyrley Grove 190.

AMBEGAMOA;—*Estates:* Agrawatte &c. 500; Annewelle 80; Atherton 300; Barcaple 400; Bridgend 20; Dahanaika 150; Galboddle 400; Galboddle Lower 250; Gilston 200; Hangran Oya or Upper Mookalane 400; Hentleys 200; Holnicot 300; Hyndford 300; Imboolpittia 550; Koladenia 100; Koorocoodie 200; Mastnawatte 300; Mookelane 250; Mount Jean 200; Pearhos 200; Rozelle 250; Templestowe 250; Trafalgar 200; Waddicadoola 400; Wattewelle 100; Wayveltalawa 100; Wellewatte 100; Woodlands 70; Woodstock and Saunder's Court 180.

BADULLA PROPER;—*Estates*: Angoda 200; Ballagalla 125; Beddegamme or Spring Valley 1,200; Cannavarella 280; Curagalla nil; Debedde 180; Dickbedde 180; Elizabeth Estate and Kummuna-

Digitized by Google

kedda 83; Esockanbedde 25; Ewaddo-gamma 50; Gabelle 55; Glen Alpine 345; Gonakely 200; Gongaltenne 50; Goowerakelle East nil; Goowerakelle West 260; Graham's Land 260; Hindegalla 430; Ithabokka 30; Keenakelle (or Worms-Badulla) 600; Kitulkelle 108; Koskelly 80; Kottagodde or Maryland 278; Megolla 50; Mowsagalla 200; Nahavilla 400; Nahalande and Pillekelle 20; Namana cooly-kelley none; Narangalla No. 1 or Galhoodakelle 423; Neilgodde 50; Oleemandiya 65; Oodoowera 500; Ootombye 160; Ping Arawe 234; Pallagolla 60; Papalgashena 92; Ravenswood 230; Redipane 120; Rockhill or Hinguragamma 70; Spring Valley (see Beddegamme); Unagalla 50; Wattegedere 45; Wayvelhena 300; Weweisse 300; Wewekelli 80.—PASSERA BULLATWATTE *Estates*:—Allacollagolla 100; Allagolla 15; Botawa 100; Dunedin 120; Eliagolle No. 1 & 2., 34; Finefield (Wattekelle) 70; Galtengawe 144; Gonamade 40; Muttetuwe No. 1 & 2, 24; Muttetuwe No. 3 and Deyanawatte 150.

DICKOYA:—Bagawanne 125; Bagawantalawa 180, Batalgalla 266; Bathford 200; Beyroogalla 94; Blair Athol 184; Carmyllie, forest; Castlereagh 200; Coldstream (North and South) 100; Coldstream Upper 100; Darrawella 350; Dickoya 250; Dunbar 295; Ellebedde 605; Glencairn 250; Grantland 200; Hatton 311; Kallegallewakellie, forest; Kirkoswald 287; Kooda Oya, forest; Manick Watte 300; Newton 120; New Valley 382; Portree 225; St. John d'el Rey 290; Sligichan forest; Summerville 240; Tientsin 225; Venture forest; Waniah Rajah 450; Waniah Rajah new 150; Warleigh 120; Wormwood 100.

DIMBOOLA UPPER:—Bearwell, forest; Conan 40; Galcandawatte 150; Holyrood 50; Hunnagalle and Wattegode 500; Lamelliere 430; Langdale 50; Lindoola 95; Louisa 295; Mattakelle 100; Meddecoombra 1000; Nanaoya 250; Palmerston 100; Radella 150; Ratnilketty 220; Ritnagiri 100; Scalpa 250; Somerset 130; Wattegodde (see Hunnagalla); Wangie Oya, forest; Yoxford 150.

DIMBOOLA LOWER:—Agrakanda 70; Bambrakelly (forest); Belgravia 100; Bogahawatte 400; Caledonia 100; Combe Wood 150; Craigie Lea 445; Deyanellekelly 100; Devon 310; Eildon Hall (forest); Fairfield 205; Fassifern 100; Forest Creek 250; Katook Ella 100; Kellewatte 272; Kottagallatenne (forest); Logie 250; Maousaella 100; Melrose 100; Middleton 250; Mount Vernon 333; Newton 60; Niagara 220; Rosita 90; St. Clair 300; Stoney Cliff 328; Talawakellie 160; Tillicoultry 100; Troup 150; Union 250; Wallaha 127.

DOLOSBAGIE:—Allagalla 284; Amblakanda 196; Barnagalla 150; Berawella 204; Cataram 220; Chaseley 125; Dalleagles 242; De Touffeville 60; Denmark 118; Diggings, The 110; Doolgalla 155; Dorset (Meangolla); Doteloya 266; Epplewatte 213; Getta Kohella 150; Gonawatte 60; Hamdalkelle 60; Hillside 300; Hormusjie 350; Hunugalla 166; Ingurugalla 285; Kalugalla 205; Kattukellie 54; Kellie 300; Kelvin 375; Kooroonduwatte 250; Lapalagalla, abandoned; Loonuville

Digitized by Google

100; Meddegodde 179; Madoolhene 170; Mallogalla 175; Meenagolla 400; Maryland, abandoned; Maryville 90; Milligatenne 230; Mooroottie abandoned; Mossville 320; Narrangalla 330; Nartakande 170; Oorakande 160; Pallakelle 130; Paragalla 180; Penylan Upper 150; Penylan Lower 160; Raxava 310; Somerset 75; Stanmore Hill 230; Wewelkellie 140; Windsor Forest, abandoned; Yellangowry 310.

DOOMBERA:—Ambecotta 300; Ambetenne 60; Deegalla and Palakelle 500; Dodangalla 90; Eragastenne (Nilambe) 105; Gangapittia 250; Gangawatte 200; Henegahawelle 178; Kandewatte 175; Ketatena (see Deegalle); Kondesalle 200; Mahaberietenne 256; Mahawatte 100; Oyanwatte 50; Palakelle (see Deegalle); Rajawella No 1 upper 370; Rajawella No 1 Lower 260; Rajawella No 2, 200; Victoria 150; Warrakettia or Kingolla 75.

HANTANNE:—Amblamana 251; Ampittia 150; Anniewatte 70; Augusta 160; Dodangwella 60; Doonomadalawa 30; Dunally 216; Ellagalla 12; Farieland 80; Galcande 30; Gallaha 260; Galoya 290; Gurudinia 10; Gloucester 150; Hantanne 350; Hindogalla 100; Hopewell 208; Horagalla 100; Ingrogalla 160; Irisgolla 30; Kitoolamoola 250; Lunuwille 40; Maha oya (see Peradenia); Maha Yawa 30; Moregolle 20; Mount Pleasant 246; Oodoowelle 616; Ooragalla 250; Peredenia Old and New 275; Primrose Hill 120; Prospect Hill 30; Puthu Tortum 20; Richmond 60; Roseneath 200; Shrub's Hill 150; Tennecoombra 20; Uplands 140; Watterantenne No. 1, 50; Watterantenne No. 2, 100; Wellatte 50.

HAPPOOTELLA, including WILSON'S BUNGALOW Estates:—Aldamoole (Haldoomulle) 500; Ampittiakande 100; Arnhall 350; Avon 110; Batgodde 205; Beauvais 110; Berregalla (Fenton) 160; Blackwood 333; Bogieside 130; Cabragalla 170; Catton 100; CossLenda 240; Dambetenne 180; Delgama 90; Dicapittia (forest land); Diaculla 370; Duffus 60; Ettrick 150; Fellside Galbokke 60; Galbokka (forest land); Golconda 323; Gonamotava 180; Happootella 520; Idulgashena 120; Kahagalla 300; Kalupahane 450; Kelburne 500; Kitoolkelle 150; Leangavella 460; Lemastotte 324; Loonoogalla 220; Macaldenia, 350; Madullagalla 200; Mahakande and Kandapolla 220; Malvern 100; Meeriabedde 600; Mahapettia 80; Monerakande 260; Mousakelly 153; Nahoola 130; Nahkettia 200; Needwood Forest 500; Ormiston 100; Pita Ratmalie 330; Poonagalla 270; Pucella (forest land); Roehampton 150; Sherwood 300; Thotullagalla (forest land); Wiharegalla 280.—WILSON'S BUNGALOW ESTATES:—Ambewelle 270; Cornwall 116; Warwick 116.

HEWAHETTE UPPER:—Amunamooly 220; Gonavy 350; Hangurankette 600; Hope 200; Marymount 150; Mooloya 200; Neuga Candura 100; Rathoongodde 346; Rikiligasgodde 100; Wevatenne 50; Yakabendekelle 120.

HEWAHETTE LOWER:—Ballywhindle 140; Batteweva (included in Great Valley); Bellevue 150; Bellwood 300; Bopittia 140; Bowellacadde 67; Bowlana 350; Codagalla, abandoned; Cathermallie 50; Char-

Digitized by Google

lemont (Kirimettie) 400; Deltotte 450; Gallantenne 431; Goodlands 100; Great Valley 442; Harregamme 50; Kinlinda 40; Little Pattiagamma [see Patiagama]; Little Valley 350; Lool Condura 280; Maddegama New 248; Maddegama Old 165; Maha Oya 200; Maousakelle 190; Morogahakelle 120; Naranghena 358; Narangkadua 210; Neelawelle 90; Oolooawatte 200; Pattiagama 380; Waloya 174.

HUNASGERIA :—Algooltenne, Dotalagalla, Elcadua, Happawidde, Kitoolgalla and Nillookande 1500; Elgalla and Patampahi 370; Malvern 270; Pendleton 177; Galgawatte 250; Gavatenne 320; Halgolla, Horagalla, Hunnugalla and Weygalla 850; Hunasgeria 1800; Imboolpittia 50; John's Land 64; Kehatepatna 200; Mahatenne 300; Mutotta 40; Oyanwatte 70; Pangwella 150; Ravan Oya 200; Udagodde 200; Walarambe 140.

KADUGANAWA :—Alpitty Kandy 250; Amanapoora 100; Ambalawa 350; Ashbourne 120; Atgalla (old and new) 200; Balagama abandoned; Bellongalla 243; Bodava 60; Bokanda 465; Bowala abandoned; Callagalla 100; Colpitty Hill (in Parnepittia); Cornaboddy, see Gona Adika; Cottagalla 254; Franklands 150; Gadadessa and Balagama 120; Gallantenne 120; Gona Adika, Cornabody and Mausacumbra 882; Guava Hill 120; Hunagalla 30; Hunugalla 100; Johanesberg, see Parnepittia; Kakunagalla 150; Kehelwatte 200; Kuragalla 50; Laboowellpalle abandoned; Laggamoewe—; Letchemy 35; Loongalla 140; Mausacumbra, see Gona Adika; Mercantile 175; Mount Prospect 20; Mount Temple 150; Parnawatty 84; Parnepittia, Colpitty Hill and Johannesberg 20; Providence 50; Roslin Lower and Roslin Upper 200; Sindoorankande 40; Sinniapittia 60; Timboowatte, abandoned; Vellekande 250; Vermillion Rock, abandoned; Wackitiatenne 50; Wegirikande or the Grotto 82; Weyungawatte 200.

KAIGALLE :—Ambanpittia 140; Fairfield 50; Happogastenne 152; Kaigalle 50; Marokwatura 50; Nagolla 40.

KALLIBOKKA :—Dallookoya, see Ratnatenne; Deyanelle 300; Galheria 285; Hatelle 400; Hoolankanda 430; Hoolooganga, see Nartawakelle; Kallibokka 362; Lagallakanda, see Hoolankande; Madoolkelle 430; Malwatte, see Nilloomally; Maousakelle 300; Memorakanda, see Hoolankande; Moorahilla 50; Nartawakelle 210; Nilloomally and Malwatte 647; Oonoonagalla 280; Ratnatenne and Dallookoya 250; Relugas 260; Richland 70; Wattikelle 367.

KNUCKLES :—Allacolla 380; Baddegamakelle, forest; Bamberella 300; Battagalla and Gangamulle 300; Florence 98; Goomera and Goomera new 450; Gowragolla 100; Kandikettia 280; Katooloya 260; Leangolla 225; Lebanon 250; Madakelle 290; Middleton 100; Montserrat 25; Mooragahagalla 329; Tunisgalla old 280; Tunisgalla new 370.

KORNEGALLE :—Ambacoombra 40; Bellgodde 100; Boccalawella 100; Boccawelle Mookalane 55; Bollagalla Upper 160; Bollagalla Lower 160; Bon Accord, abandoned; Bullatwellekande 233; Bullgahatenne 152; Callugalla, abandoned; Dea Ella 230; Dickoya and Greenwood 234; Dodangtalawa 80; Doolwella 40; Dunira, abandoned; Galanne 50;

Digitized by Google

Gallegedera, abandoned; Goddahena, abandoned; Handrokande 291; Hattawe abandoned; Hingulgalla, abandoned; Kallugallatenne, 137; Kandewatte 30; Mahatenne 60; Mahawatty 24; Malliyagodde 60; Mooratenne 216; Moragalla 45; Morankande 135; Mousakelly, forest; Nellaoola 459; Oodahena 75; Oonagalla 135; Palisse 70; Palugolle 100; Patirade 30; Pennydodangashene 80; Raglan 123; Riddigamma 130; Riverside 100; Rock Barton 106; Rock Cave 166; Rockhill, abandoned; Sunnyside 163; Sylvakande 84; Tympane 100; Thornhill, abandoned; Walton 153; Woodlands, abandoned; Woodslee 217; Yahalatenne 150.

KOTMALIE :—Baharundra 900; Bellevue 180; Bowhill 300; Catoogalla 200; Debooka (see Halgolla); Dodangwella 150; Doombegastalawa 350; Donside 200; Fettercairn (see Kadienlena); Gingiran Oya 300; Gongalla 200; Goorak Oya 200; Greenwood 400; Halgolla and Debooka 300; Harangolla 350; Hennewelle 360; Honocutua 400; Kadienlena (Fettercairn and Pitsligo included) 725; Kataboola and Koroowaka 600; Kolapatena 300; Korowakkery 80; Mollia 40; Oonoogaloya 400; Pitsligo (see Kadienlena); Queensberry 300; Samyeer 60; Tellisagalla 450; Tyspane 200; Westhall (see Baharundra); Yallebenda Oya 300.

MATELLE EAST:—Aberfeldie 100; Amaradawella 165; Annamally 75; Bambragalla No. 1. 230; Bambragalla No. 2. 250; Brebelholz, abandoned; Cabragalla 300; Cabroosa Ella 145; Calloogallatenne 270; Carragahatenne 130; Cattaratenne 356; Cheat, in Ellagalla; Christies's Land 25; Coladatchy 100; Crystal 40; Damboolagalla 330; Dangkande 200; Dawick 50; Dickumbure 70; Dooroomadella 100; Dromoland 219; Ellagalla 321; Gammadua and Katon 600; Godapolla No. 1 100; Godapolla No. 2, 50; Hattanwella and Rock Park 150; Hinguruwatte 180; Kalluduwelle 100; Kandenewera 590; Kandewatte 20; Kattikitool 200; Kensington 220; Kingston 50; Kinrara 203; Kooda Oya 150; Kottagalla 100; Lagalla 300; Lawrance Watte 130; Lochnagar 200; Marnagalla 131; Maoosakande 385; Meddekande 50; Midlands 100; Moncrieff 150; Mousaheria 100; Mousava 30; Mowsagalla 223; Nagalla 320; Nichola Oya 260; Owella abandoned; Oodelamana 230; Opalgalla 450; Park (in Dromoland); Petikanda 300; Pittawelle 120; Poengalla 333; Rock Park (see Hattanwella); Soodooganga 210; Spring Mount 200; Strathisla 100; Sylvakanda; 278; Telgama 93; Tynan 200; Vellongalla 100; Warriapolla 185; Wattegodde 204; Wiharegamma 133; Wewellmadda 135.

MATELLE WEST:—Aytilliadde 25; Alloowihari 200; Ambokka 100; Ancoombra 600; Asgiria 300; Ballacadua 800; Beredewelle 100; Borders 200; Cattaragastenne (Dunuwille) 100; Corriemony 150; Delgahaoya (see Oodasgeria); Ettapolla 200; Ettrick Forest 215; Eurulu Ella (in Ballacadua); Glen 150; Gorala Ella 200; Grange, in Ballacadua; Hampshire 250; Happugahalande 100; Hylton 183; Ingroogalla (see Oodasgeria); Kawudupolella 200; Kepitigalla 157; Kent 100; Lalagaha Ella 200; Maccolussa 150; Mackelvie's Land 80; Madawella 285; Moora Ella, in Ballacadua; Mount Parnassus 50; New

Digitized by Google

Roy 50 ; Oolagoria, Ingroogalla and Delgahaoya, 566 ; Pansalatenne, in Ballacadua; Polwatte 60 ; Rusiyagama 163 ; Selegama 230 ; Silver Hill 60 ; Totagamma 110 ; Vicarton 300; Viner's Hill 101; Waradaminie 150 ; Wiltshire 353 ; Yattewatte 295.

MATURATTA:—Allecollewewe and Allecollewewe Upper 406 ; Alma 430; Cabin Ella 130; Cabragalla, forest; Donnachie 120; EllaMulle 306; Gallella 200 ; Gona Pattiya, 186; Goodwood 200 ; Greymont 578 ; Keenagolle 125 ; Leangwelle 225 ; Mandara Newera 202 ; Marigold New and Marigold Old 330 ; Narangtalava 60 ; Seaton 186 : Terrace Hill, included in Greymont.

MADOOLSEMA AND HEWA ELLIA:—Ahnie Malle in Mahabokka; Amanadoya 114; Battawatta 250; Cabriabokka 50; Clifton 100; Coodadova 266; Doomooloogahalanda 143; Galoola 243; Glenfern, in Mahabokka; Hanipha 115; Loonagalla, forest; Mahabokka 400; Maha Dova 300; Ouvah Kellie, in Mahabokka; Verelle Pattannie 255 ; Yatta Galla in Mahabokka. HEWA ELLIA:—Cocagalla 350; Dehegalla (forest); Dorapotha 160; Hewa Ellia 180; Kaloogalla (forest); Kosgahadova 100; Mausa-Lunegalla 100 ; Roeberry (forest); Wevebedde 147.

MEDAMAHANEWERA:—Alliwetenatenne 108; Bombra 160; California 176; Doombanagalla (forest); Deanstone (forest); Delpotton Oya 205; Dodangalla 325; Fincham's land (forest); Gallakelle 100; Hangroogamme 274; Happadowe 92; Hare Park 150; Horakande 97; Iddemekelle 100; Jehegallatenne (forest); Kobanilla 100 ; Madooltenne 100; Meemunagalla 140; Metotte 111; Meyampahoya 140; Nawanagalla 62; Nugagalla 90 ; Nugatenne 214; Vella Doomba 150; Wevatenne 70 ; Waitalawa 300 ; Wattekelle and Woodside 200.

MOOROWA CORLE:—Anningkande 274; Ashton 138; Belligalena (Old and New) and Closenberg 417 ; Belligalane 50 ; Enselwatte 215 ; Kosgulane, forest ; Gilmekelly 223 ; Glenalpine, forest ; Hayes 300; Kallugalla, forest ; Kooroolloogallahena 240 ; Naattagalane, forest ; Narragalla 166 ; Nana Kelly, forest ; Panelkandy 167 ; Rosehill, forest ; Selvekandy 42 ; Upton 127 ; Valleyfield 75 ; Veharaheena 120 ; O'Dowd's Land, forest ; Sweeting's Land, forest.

NILAMBE:—Alice Holt 90 ; Colgrain 415 ; Erin 90 ; Gallowayknowe 180; Gigran Ella 190; Godawella 120 ; Goorook Ella 150 ; Haloya Upper, Haloya Old, and Haloya Lower 550 ; Hanagalla 223 ; Hermitage 123; Kirawana 190; Laurawatte 150 ; Le Vallon 120 , Moreahana 200; New Forest 270; Nilambe 400; Pittewelle Oya 218 ; Pusatenne 50 ; Stewart's Land (Castlemilk) 100 ; Vedehette North 87 ; Vedehette East 225 ; Vedahette West 148 ; Wariagalla Upper and Lower 500.

NITRE CAVE:—Doombanagalla (forest) ; Kia Gawa 80 ; Kooboogalla 115 ; Kosgaha Kelly (forest) ; Leancobula 106; Loonagalla (forest); Mount Mar 70; Naa Ella 106 ; Nitre Cave (forest); Pangramin Oya (forest); Tarifa 206 ; The Valley 60 ; Lunugalla (forest).

PUSILAWA:—Angamone 223 ; Attabage 170 ; Black Forest 270 ; Cleve 50 ; Delta 1547, (viz. Delta North 1st Division 217; do. 2nd Division 130; do. South 400; do. West 200; East 1st Division 400; do. 2nd Division 200.)

Digitized by Google

Doragalla 3 13, Dowategas 200, Eden 65, Glenloch 300, Gourakooda [see Peacock], Harmony 130, Hellebodde 200, Kallugolla 150, Kandelawa [see Stellenberg], Karegastalawa 200, Mahavilla 215, Melfort 355, Meymalle 250, Moneragalla 251, Moragalla or Yattapeangalla 50, Moragalla New 143, Nayapane 500, Newmarket 200, Orwell 90, Pattiniamma, Sogamma and Wormsthal 308, Peacock 400, Peacock Hill 370, Peak Lower and Rothschild 1,100, Peak upper 288, Pooprasse and Torrington 450, Riverside 100, Rookatenne 158, Stellenberg and Kandelawa 245, Wahagapettia 270, Whyddon 280.

RAMBODDE, Including POONDHOOLOYA:—Bluefields 275, Condegalla and Labookelle 172, Choisy 220, Eyrie and Meeriscotoakelle 100, Pallagalla 150, Palerrekelle 50, Poojagodde 160, Rambodde 290, Rangbodde 355, Rockside 108, Tavalamtenne 158, Wavendon 190, Weddemulla 220. POONDHOOLOYA ESTATES:—Birnam and Dunsinane 230, Eton 200, Fernlands 224, Harrow 187, Kalloo oya 100, Kaipoogalla 175, Poondhooloya North 450, Poondhooloya South 390, Sheen 420.

RANGALLA:—Agroowelle 300, Battegalla 346, Caddetoragalla 163, Cottaganga 284, Galbodde 190, Girindi Ella 250, Gonawelle 225, Heeloya 370, Illagolla 254, Loonoogalla 260, Lovegrove 200, Madooltenne 120, Poodlegodde 230, Rangalla 250, Ranwelle 200, Wattagalla 400.

SAFFRAGAM:—Dampette 60, Gilmekelly 80, Halpe 150, Hatterabage 150, Keenagahwelle 90, Lankabarony 100, Massena 200, Pettiagalla New 230, Pettingalla 250, Verrulugastenne 100, Walloa Gedra Watte 50, Aigburth 150, Barra 240, Caledonia 74, Colonna 80, Deveron Side 200, Dundonell 150, Everton 280 Gilgarron 233, Glenalvah 130, Gongalla 120, Irewadani 50, Letcheme 60, Mahatenne [forest], Nahaveena 150, Palamcotta 285, Panella 60, Poden Kande 130, Rangwelletenne 265, Springwood 141, Trincowatte 97, The Shalloch 106, Toolookan T. 135, Upper Deveronside 65, Vegeria 260, Yalhalawella 60.

WALLAPANE or OUDA PUSILAVA:—Alnwick 500, Amherst 209, Beckington 250, Delmar 150, Gampaha 500, Gordon 200, Gomalle 180, Kirklees 460, Mousakellie 65, Oulton 150, Rappahannock 320, St. Margarets 150, Stafford 65, Stokehill 200, Tulloes 275, Waldemar 110.

WALLAPANE LOWER:—Alutnewera 60, Mellilapittia (forest), Moolhalkelle 320, Wattemoolla 200.

YACDESSA:—Alloo-oyadykelle (forest), Bennetsfield 300, Broadlands, abandoned; Burn—,Dotalla 300, Gallemudena 350, Holgas (abandoned), Horogalla 370, Ingoya (abandoned), Kabberagalla old and new 300, Kondegalla 100, Mahabage (abandoned), Nagastenne 200, Palampittia 150, Sinne Lebbe Totum 150, Stensnall, 330, Saint Rumbold (forest), Waveltalawa and Holgas (abandoned) Yacdessa and Tiboowatty 50, Yahande Mookelana (forest).

Digitized by Google

THE COFFEE DISTRICTS OF CEYLON.

Summary of the Planted and Total Extent of Land in private hands in each of the Coffee Districts of Ceylon; the number of separate Properties; of Estates opened and worked; and of Superintendents employed on each:—CORRECTED UP TO 15TH JANUARY, 1869.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL EXTENT OF LAND IN PRIVATE HANDS: *Acres.*	EXTENT PLANTED IN COFFEE: *Acres.*	NO. OF SEPARATE PROPERTIES IN DISTRICT:	NO. OF ESTATES NOW OPENED AND WORKED:	NO. OF MANAGERS & SUPERINTENDENTS EMPLOYED:
ALLAGALLA...	4,618	2,092	13	12	10
AMBEGAMOA...	20,879	7,090	31	26	20
BADULLA AND PASSERA... ...	14,323	9,265	57	52	44
DICKOYA INCLUDING MASKELIYA VALLEY	20,950	6,599	44	30	21
DIMBOOLA UPPER... ...	10,843	4,060	23	18	18
DIMBOOLA LOWER... ...	15,385	5,420	38	31	22
DOLOSBAGIE...	19,842	8,707	53	44	47
DOOMBERA...	7,100	3,519	18	18	14
HANTANNE...	10,836	5,384	39	39	33
HAPPOOTELLA...	20,130	11,690	58	56	43

Continued over.

Digitized by Google

(*Continued.*)

Districts.	Total Extent *Acres.*	Planted *Acres.*	No. of properties	Estates worked.	No. Superintents.
Hewahette Upper	9,120	2,436	11	11	9
Hewahette Lower	11,021	6,075	28	21	26
Hunasgeria...	9,200	6,951	27	26	29
Kaduganawa...	11,369	5,620	41	37	21
Kaigalle...	933	482	6	5	3
Kallibokka...	8,129	4,641	18	18	18
Knuckles...	6,100	4,037	21	19	15
Kornegalle...	12,968	5,073	51	40	24
Kotmalie...	12,348	8,245	30	28	28
Matelle East...	23,267	11,839	67	65	46
Matelle West...	13,362	7,533	43	43	38
Maturatta...	7,508	3,684	17	16	13
Madoolsema & Hewa-Ellia ...	11,925	3,273	30	20	13
Medemahanewera	8,582	3,464	28	23	15
Moorowa Corle	9,664	2,554	22	17	12
Nilambe...	9,650	5,089	26	26	23
Nitre Cave	4,268	743	14	7	4
Pusilawa...	16,783	9,941	40	40	45
Rambodde & Poondhooloya ...	9,202	4,824	26	25	26
Rangalla...	6,038	4,042	16	16	16
Saffragam	12,003	4,981	38	34	21
Wallapanne Upper or Oodapusilawa ...	9,838	3,934	20	17	16
Wallapanne Lower... ...	1,751	580	4	3	3
Yacdessa	10,948	2,600	19	11	6
Total :—34 Districts.....	380,883 *Acres*	176,467 *Acres*	1,017 No.	894 No.	742 No.

Digitized by Google

Estates Directories.

A LIST OF COFFEE, COCOANUT, CINNAMON AND SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS OF CEYLON.

COFFEE PLANTATIONS.

"*Observer*" *Office*:
5TH DECEMBER, 1868.

The majority of the Districts are given as named and defined by the Committee of the Planters' Association in 1856. But the great extension of Coffee-planting within the last few years, calls for a re-arrangement of the Districts, so as to settle the boundaries and names of some which are now undefined. We have been obliged to make additions to the list and re-arrange some Districts where a sub-division became absolutely necessary. The Districts of Kaigalle and Lower Wallapanne were first added a few years ago to the Association's list. In last Directory we separated Happootella entirely from Badulla or Ouvah, including in the former the Wilson's Bungalow Estates; and classing along with the latter, (though in separate lists) the districts of Passera-Bullatwatte, Madoolsema and Heywa Ellia. This time, Madoolsema and Hewa Ellia appear as a distinct District by themselves. Dick Oya estates have also been separated from the Ambegamoa list in which they were formerly included; but the limits of these Districts require to be defined, as they are now connected by a line of estates. The Morowa Corle and Nitre Cave Districts have been added in separate lists. In Saffragam, will be found many new Estates opened in the Colonna Corle. In Upper and Lower Dimboola, and in Matella East an immense number of additions have been made to our list, which, we hope, will be found very correct. Under each District is given a list of the Estates within its limits, with their usual designations, and with the Tamil Names (so far as these are known) appended to each page, referred to by numerals; the names of the Proprietors; the Agents or Lessees; the names of the Resident Managers and Assistant Superintendents; the total Acreage; with the Post Towns; and we add a further feature this time in an estimate of the total extent in coffee on plantations in each district. Planters generally object to give the planted acreage of each estate, and indeed the extent is continually varying; but we have received the information in detail for most of the districts. and may fill it in next time.

[The Estates Directory has been corrected up to the end of November 1868—numerous proofs having been circulated for that purpose, many hundreds of applications by letter having been made, besides the personal visits of our agent to several coffee districts. It is, therefore, allowing for changes while printing, about as accurate as anything of the kind can be—perfect accuracy being unattainable. Our readers will notice that on this, as on last occasion, the names of the properties in each particular District are arranged Alphabetically. This enables us to supply what has been mentioned to us as a want, viz., a General Alphabetical List of Estates, a reference to which, will at once shew in what District any particular Estate is situated.]

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COFFEE ESTATES.

SHEWING THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

N. B.—The names and the orthography are those usually adopted by Europeans, by whom however the C. and K. are used interchangeably. This and some other circumstances (such as Estates with the same name occurring in various districts) must be kept in view by parties consulting the list.

Digitized by Google

Estates.	Districts.
Allagalla	Allagalla or Kaduganawa North
Amanapoora	
Agrawatte	Ambegamoa
Annewelle	
Atherton	
Angoda	Badulla & Passera
Allacollagolla	
Allagolla	
Agrakanda	Dimboola, Lower
Allagalla	Dolosbagie
Amblakande	
Ambecotta	Doombera
Ambetenne	
Amblamana	Hantanne
Ampittia	
Anniewatte	
Augusta	
Aldamoole	
Ambewelle	
Ampittiakande	Happootella
Arnhall	
Avon	
Amunamooly	Hewahette, Upper
Algooltenne	Hunasgeria
Alpitty Kandy	Kaduganawa
Amanapoora	
Ambalawa	
Ashbourne	
Atgalla (old & new)	
Ambanpittia	Kaigalle
Allakolla	Knuckles
Ambacoombra	Kornegalle
Aberfeldie	Matelle East
Amaradawella	
Annamally	
Ahnie Malle	Madoolsema, &c.
Amanadoya	Hewa Ellia
Aloowihare	Matelle, West
Ambokka	
Ancoombra	
Asgeria	
Aytilliade	
Allacollewewe	Maturatta
Allacollewewe Upper	
Alma	
Alliwetenatenne	Medamahanewera
Aningkande	Moorowa Corle
Ashton	
Alice Holt	Nilambe
Angamone	Pusilawa
Attabage	
Angroowelle	Rangalla
Aigburth	Saffragam
Alnwick	Wallapane, or Ouda Pusilawa
Amherst	
Alutnewera	Wallapane, Lower
Aloo-oya-dyekelle	Yacdessa
Barcaple	Ambegamoa
Bridgend	
Ballagalla	Badulla & Passera
Beddegamme or Spring Valley	
Botava	

Estates.	Districts.
Bagawanne	Dickoya
Bagawantalawa	
Bathford	
Battalgalla	
Blair Athol	
Beyroogalla	
Bunyan	
Bearwell	Dimboola, Upper
Bambrakelly	Dimboola, Lower
Belgravia	
Bogahawatte	
Barnagalla	Dolosbagie
Berawella	
Batgodde	Happootella
Beauvais	
Beregalla (Fenton)	
Blackwood	
Bogieside	
Ballywhindle	
Batteweva	Hewahette, Lower
Bellevue	
Bellwood	
Bopittia	
Bowellacadde	
Bowlana	
Balagama (Gadadessa)	Kaduganawa
Bellongalla	
Bodava	
Bokanda	
Bowala	
Baddegamakelle (Florence)	Knuckles
Bamberella	
Battagalla	
Bellgodde	Kornegalle
Boccawelle Mookelana	
Boccalawella	
Bon Accord	
Bollagalla Upper	
Do. Lower	
Bullatwellekande	
Bullgahatenne	
Baharundra	Kotmalie
Bellevue	
Bowhill	
Battewatte	Madoolsema, &c.
Bambragalla, No. 1.	Matelle, East
do No. 2.	
Brebelholz	Matelle, West
Ballacadua	
Beredewelle	
Borders, The	
Bombra	Medamahanewera
Bellegalena	Moorowa Corle
Black Forest	Pusilawa
Bluefields	Rambodde, &c.
Birnam	
Battegalla	Rangalla
Barra	Saffragam
Beckington	Wallapanne, Upper
Bennetsfield	Yacdessa
Broadlands	
Burn, The	

Digitized by Google

Estates.	Districts.	Estates.	Districts.
Coodoogalla	Allagalla, or Kadugannawa North	Darrawella	Dickoya
Cannavarelle		Dickoya	
Curugalla	Badulla and Passera	Dunbar	
Conan	Dimboola, Upper	Dalleagles	
Caledonia		Denmark	
Combe Wood	Dimboola, Lower	Diggings, The	
Craigie Lea		Doolgalla	Dolosbagie
Carmyllie		De Touffeville	
Castlereagh	Dickoya	Dorset(Meangolla)	
Cold-streams		Doteloya	
Catarem	Dolosbagie	Deegalla	Doombera
Chaseley		Dodangalla	
Craigmillar		Dodangwella	
Cabragalla	Happootella	Doonomadalawa	Hantanne
Catton		Dunally	
Cornwall, New		Dambetenne	
Coss Lenda		Delgamma	
Codagalla	Hewahette, Lower	Dicapittia	Happootella
Cathermalie		Diaculla	
Charlemont (Kirremettia)		Duffus	
		Deltotte	Hewahette, Lower
Callagalla		Dotalagalla	Hunasgeria
Cottagalla	Kaduganawa	Dallookoya (Ratnatenne)	Kallibokka
Colpitty Hill (Parnepettia)		Deyanella	
Cornaboddy		Dea Elle	
Callugalla	Kornegalle	Dickoya	Kornegalle
Catoogalla	Kotmalie	Dodangtalawa	
Cabriabokka		Doolwella	
Clifton	Madoolsema, &c.	Dunira	
Cocagalla		Debooka(Halgolla)	
Coodadova		Dodangwella	Kotmalie
Cabragalla		Doombegastalava	
Cabrioosa Ella		Donside	
Calloogallatenne		Dehegalla	
Carragahatenne		Doomoolgahalanda	Madoolsema, &c.
Cattaratenne	Matelle, East	Dorapotta	
Cheat		Damboolagalla	
Christie's Land		Dangkande	
Coladatchy		Dawick	Matelle, East
Crystal		Dickumbure	
Cattaragastenne		Dooroomadella	
Corriemony	Matelle, West	Dromoland	
Cabin Elle		Delgahaoya	Matelle, West
Cabragalla	Maturatta	Donnachie	Maturatta
California	Medamahanewera	Deelpotton Oya	
Colgrain	Nilambe	Deanstone	Medamehanewera
Cleve	Pusilawa	Dodangalla	
Choisy		Doombanagalla	Nitre Cave
Condagalla	Rambodde		
Caddetoragalla		Delta West	
Cottaganga	Rangalla	Do. East	
Caledonia		Do. South	Pusilawa
Colonna	Saffragam	Do. North	
		Do. Central	
Dekande	Allagalla	Dorogalla	
Dahanaika	Ambegamoa	Dowategas	
Debedde			
Deyanawatte	Badulla and Passera	Dunsinane	Rambodde, &c
Dickbedde			
Deanillekelly	Dimboola Lower		
Devon			

Digitized by Google

ESTATES.	DISTRICTS.
Dampette	Saffragam
Deveron Side	
Do. Upper	
Dundonell	
Delmar	Wallapanne or Oodo-Yacdessa [pusilava
Dotalla	
Eliagolle	Badulla and Passera
Elizabeth	
Esockonabedde	
Ewadogamma	
Ellebedde	Dickoya
Eildon-Hall	Dimboola Lower
Epplewatte	Dolosbagie
Eragastenne	Doombera
Ellagalla	Hantanne
Ettrick	Happootella
Elgalle	Hunasgeria
Elkadua	
Ellagalla	Matelle, East
Ettapola	Matelle, West
Etrick Forest	
Eurulu Ella	
Ella Mulle	Maturatta
Ensilwatte	Moorowa Corle
Erin	Nilambe
Eden	Pusilawa
Eton	Rambodde, &c
Eyrie	
Everton	Saffragam
Farm	Allagalla
Finefield	Badulla and Passera
Fairfield	Dimboola Lower
Fassifern	
Forest Creek	
Fairieland	Hantanne
Fenton (Berragalla)	Happootella
Fellside	
Franklands	Kaduganawa
Fairfield	Kaigalle
Florence	Knuckles
Fettercairn	Kotmalie
Fincham's Land	Medamahanewera
Fernlands	Rambodde, &c.
Gangarooa	Allagalla
Galbodde	
Do. Lower	
Gangawatte	Ambegamoa
Gilston	
Gabbelle	
Galtengawe	
Glen Alpine	
Gonakelly	
Gonamade	Badulla and Passera
Gongaltenne	
Gowerakelle East	
Gowerakelle West	
Graham's Land	Dickoya
Glencairn	
Grantland (Ireby)	
Galkondewattie	Dimboola, Upper
Gettakohella	Dolosbagie
Gonawatte	
Gangapittia	Doombera
Gangawatte	

ESTATES.	DISTRICTS.
Galcande	Hantanne
Gallaha	
Galoya	
Gloucester	
Gurudinea	
Galbokka	Happootella
Golconda	
Gonamotava	
Gonavy	Hewahette, Upper
Gallantenne	Hewahette, Lower
Goodlands	
Great Valley	Hunasgeria
Galgawatte	
Gavatenne	
Gadadessa and Balagama	Kaduganawa
Gallantenne	
Gona Adika, Cornaboddy, and Mausacoombra	
Guava Hill	
Galheria	Kallibokka
Gangamulle	Knuckles
Goomera	
Goomera New	
Gowragalla	
Galanne	Kornegalle
Gallegedera	
Goddahena	
Greenwood	
Gingiran Oya	Kotmalie
Gongalla	
Gowraka Oya	
Greenwood	
Galoola	Madoolsema, &c.
Glenfern	
Gammadua	Matelle, East
Godapolla, No. 1.	
Do. No. 2.	
Glen, The	Matelle, West
Gorala Ella	
Grange	
Galella	Maturatta
Gona Pattiya	
Goodwood	
Greymont	
Gallakelle	Medamahanewera
Glenalpine	Moorowa Corle
Gilmekelly	
Galloway Knowe	Nilambe
Gigran Ella	
Godawella	
Goorook Ella	
Glenloch	Pusilawa
Gourakooda	
Galbodde	Rangalla
Girindi Ella	
Gonawelle	
Gardener's Creek	Saffragam
Gilgarron	
Gilmekelly	
Glenalvah	
Gongalla	Wallapane or Ouda Pusilava
Gallemulle	
Gampaha	
Gomalle	
Gordon	

Digitized by Google

Estates.	Districts.	Estates.	Districts.
Gallamudena	Yacdessa	Holgas (Wavelta-lawa)	Yacdessa
Hangran Oya, or Upper Mookelane	Ambegamoa	Horogalla	
Hentleys		Illookgalla	Allagalla
Holnicot		Imboolpittia	
Hyndford		Inchyra, or Mount Jean	Ambegamoa
Hindegalla	Badulla and Passera	Ithabokka	Badulla and Passera
Hatton	Dickoya	Ingurugalle	Dolosbagie
Holyrood	Dimboola, Upper	Idulgashena	Happootella
Hunuagalle		Imboolpitia	Hunasgeria
Hamdelkelle		Ingrogalla	Hantanne
Hillside	Dolosbagie	Irisgolla	
Hormusjie		Ingroogalla	Matelle, West
Hunugalla		Iddeme Kelle	Medamehanewera
Henegahawelle	Doombera	Illagolla	Rangalla
Hantanne	Hantanne	Irrewadani	Saffragam
Hindogalla		Ingoya	Yacdessa
Hopewell			
Horagalla			
Happootelle	Happootelle	John's Land	Hunasgeria
Hangurankette	Hewahette, Upper	Johannesberg (Parnapettia)	Kaduganawa
Hope		Jehegallatenne	Medemahanewera
Harregamme	Hewahette Lower		
Halgolla	Hunasgeria	Kaduganawa	Allagalla
Happawidde		Kirimittie	
Horagalla		Koladenia	
Hunasgeria		Kooroocodie	Ambegamoa
Hunnugalla		Keenakellie	
Hunagalla	Kaduganawa	Kitulkelle	
Hunugalla		Koskelly	
Happogastenne	Kaigalle	Kottagodde or Maryland	Badulla and Passera
Hatelle	Kallibokka	Kallagallewekel le	
Hoolankanda		Kirk Oswald	Dickoya
Hoologanga		Kooda Oya	
Handrokande		Katook Ella	
Hatbawa	Kornegalle	Kottagalletenne (Mount Cameron)	Dimboola, Lower
Hingulgalla		Kellewatte	
Halgolla		Kallugalla	
Harangolla		Kattukellie	
Hennewelle	Kotmalie	Kellie	Dolosbagie
Hoonoocutua		Kelvin	
Hanipha	Madoolsema, &c.	Kooroondowatte	
Hewa Ellia		Kandawatte	
Hattanwella and Rock Park	Matelle, East	Ketatena	Doombera
Hinguruwatte		Kondesalle	
Hampshire	Matelle, West	Kitoolmoola	Hantanne
Happoogahalande		Kahagalla	Happootella
Hylton		Kalupahane	
Hangroogamme	Medamahanewera	Kandapolla	
Happadowe		Kelburne	
Hare Park		Kitoolkelle	
Horakande		Kirrimettia (Charle-mont)	Hewahette, Lower
Hayes	Moorowa Corle	Kinlinda	
Haloya, Old	Nilambe	Kahatepatena	
Haloya, Lower		Kittulgalla	Hunasgeria
Haloya, Upper		Kakunagalla	
Hanagalla		Kehelwatte	Kaduganawa
Hermitage		Kuragalla	
Harmony	Pusilawa	Kaigalle	Kaigalle
Hellebodde		Kallibokka	Kallibokka
Harrow	Rambodde, &c.		
Heeloya	Rangalla		
Halpe	Saffragam		
Hatterabage			

Digitized by Google

Estates.	Districts.	Estates.	Districts.
Kandikettia	Knuckles	Loonagalla	Madoolsema
Katooloya		Lochnagar	
Kalloogallatenne	Kornegalle	Lagalla	Matelle, East
Kandewatte		Lawrancewatte	
Kadianlena, &c.	Kotmalie	Lalagaha Ella	Matelle, West
Kataboola		Leangwelle	Maturatta
Kolapatena		Le Vallon	Nilambe
Kooroowaka		Laurawatte	
Koorowakkery		Leancobula	Nitre Cave
Kaloogalla	Madoolsema, &c.	Lunegalla	
Kalludawella	Matelle, East	Labookelle	Rambodde
Kandenewera		Lonoogalla	Rangalla
Kandewatte		Lovegrove	
Katon		Lankabarony	Saffragam
Kattikatool		Letchemy	
Kottagalla		Malegatenne	Allagalla
Kensington		Moragalla	
Kingston		Mastnawatte	
Kinrara		Mookelane	Ambegamoa
Kooda Oya		Mount Jean	
Kawudapolella		Maryland (Kottagodde)	Badulla and Passera
Kent	Matelle, West	Megolla	
Kepitigalla		Mowsagalla	
Keenagolle	Maturatta	Mutetuwe	
Kobanilla	Medemahanewera	Menikwatte	Dickoya
Kalugalla	Moorowa Corle	Mattakelle	Dimboola, Upper
Koorooloo-gallahena		Meddecoombera	
Kirawana	Nilambe	Mousaella	Dimboola, Lower
Kiagawa	Nitre Cave	Melrose	
Kooboogalla		Middleton	
Kosgaha Kelly		Mount Vernon	
Kallugalla	Pusilawa	Mount Cameron, or Kottagellatenne	
Kandelawa (Stellenberg)		Meddegodde	Dolosbagie
Karegastalawa		Madoolhena	
Kalloo Oya	Rambodde, &c.	Mallogalla	
Kaipoogalla	Saffragam	Maryland	
Keenagahewella	Wallapane or Oudapusilawa	Maryville	
Kirklees	Yacdessa	Meenagolla	
Kabberagalla, Old and New		Milligatenne	
Kondegalla		Moorootie	
Lameliére	Dimboola, Upper	Mossville	Doombera
Langdale		Mahaberiatenne	
Lindoola		Mahawatte	
Louisa		Maha Oya	Hantanne
Logie	Dimboola, Lower	Maha Yawa	
Lapalagalla	Dolosbagie	Moregolle	
Loonuville		Mount Pleasant	
Lunuwille	Hantanne	Macaldenia	Happootella
Leangwella	Happootella	Madullagolla	
Lemastotte		Mahakande	
Loonoogalla		Mahapettia	
Little Pattiagama	Hewahette, Lower	Malvern	
Little Valley		Meeriabedde	
Lool Condura		Monerakande	
Laboowelpalle		Mount Clive	
Laggemoewe	Kaduganawa	Maousakelly	
Letchemy T.		Marymount	Hewahette, Upper
Loongalla		Mool Oya	
Lagallakanda	Kallibokka	Maddegam, New	
Leangolla	Knuckles	Maddegam, Old	
Lebanon		Maousakelle	Hewahette, Lower
		Maha Oya	
		Morogahakello	

Digitized by Google

ESTATES.	DISTRICTS.
Mahatenne, Malvern, Mutotta	Hunasgeria
Mausacumbra, Mercantile, Mount Prospect, Mount Temple	Kaduganawa
Marokwatura	Kaigalle
Madoolkelle, Malwatte, Mousakelle, Memorakanda, Moorahilla, Madakelle	Kallibokka
Middleton, Montserrat, Mooragahagalla	Knuckles
Mahatenne, Mallyagodde, Mahawatty, Mooratenne, Moragalla, Morankanda, Mousakelly	Kornegalle
Mollia	Kotmalie
Mahabokka, Mahadova, Mausa Kelly	Madoolsema
Maanagalla, Maoosakande, Meddekande, Midlands, Moncrieff, Mousava, Mousaheria, Mowsagalla, Macoolussa, Mackelvie, Madawella, Moora Ella, Mount Parnassus	Matelle, East
Mandaranewera, Marigold, New, Marigold, Old, Madooltenne	Maturatta
Meemunagalla, Metotte, Meyampahoya	Medamhanewera
Moreahana	Nilambe
Mount Mar	Nitre Cave
Mahavilla, Melfort, Meymalle, Moneragalla, Moragalla, or Yattapeangalla, Moragaila, New	Pusilawa
Meeriscottoakelle, Madooltenne	Rambodde, Rangalla
Massena, Mahatenne	Saffragam
Mousakellie	Wallapane, Upper
Mellilapittia, Moolhalkelle	Wallapane, Lower
Mahabage	Yacdessa
Nahalande, Nahavilla, Namanacooleykelle	Badulla and Passera

ESTATES.	DISTRICTS.
Narangalla, or Galhoodakelle, Neilgodde	Badulla and Passera
Newton, New Valley	Dickoya
Nanoo-oya	Dimboola, Upper
Newton, Niagara	Dimboola, Lower
Narrangalla, Nartakande, Nahkettia, Nahoola, Needwood Forest	Dolosbagie, Happootella
Neuga Candura	Hewahette, Upper
Naranghena, Narankadua, Neelawelle	Hewahette, Lower
Nagolla	Kaigalle
Nartawakelle, Nilloomally	Kallibokka
Nela Oola	Kornegalle
Nagalla, Nichola Oya, New Roy	Matelle, East
Narangtalawa	Matelle West Maturatta
Nawanagalla, Nugatenne, Nugagalla, Naatagalane, Nane Kelly, Narragalla	Medamahanewera, Moorowa Corle
New Forest, Nilambe	Nilambe
Naa Ella, Nitre Cave	Nitre Cave
Nayapane, Newmarket	Pusilawa
Nahaveena, Nagastenne	Saffragam Yacdessa
Oolankanda	Allagalla
Oleemandiye, Oodoowera, Ootombye	Badulla and Passera
Oorakanda, Oyanwatte, Oodoowelle, Ooroogalla	Dolosbagie, Doombera, Hantanne
Ormiston, Oolooawatte, Oyanwatte, Oonoonagalla, Oodahena, Oonegalla, Oonoogal Oya, Ouvah Kellie, Owelle	Happootella, Hewahette, Lower, Hunasgeria, Kallibokka, Kornegalle, Kotmalie, Madoolsema
Oodelamana, Opalgalla, Oodasgeria, Orwell	Matelle, East, Matelle, West, Pusilawa
Oulton	Wallapane
Peak, Penrhos, Pallagolla, Papalgashena, Ping Arawe, Portree, Palmerston	Allagalla, Ambegamoa, Badulla and Passera, Dickoya, Dimboola, Upper

Digitized by Google

Estates.	Districts.
Pallakelle	
Paragalla	
Penylan, Upper	Dolosbagie
Penylan Lower	
Palakelle (Deegalle)	Doombera
Peradenia,	
Primrose Hill	Hantanne
Prospect Hill	
Pita Ratmalie	
Poonagalla	Happootelle
Pucela	
Pattiagama, &c.	Hewahette, Lower
Pangwella	
Patampahai	Hunasgeria
Pendleton	
Parnepettia, &c.	
Parnawatty	Kaduganawa
Providence	
Palisse	
Palugolle	Kornegalle
Patirade	
Pennydodagashena	
Pitsligo (Kadianlena)	Kotmalie
Park	
Petikanda	Matelle, East
Pittawelle	
Poengalla	
Pansalatenne	Matelle West
Polwatte	
Panelkandy	Moorowa Corle
Pittewelle Oya	Nilambe
Pusatenne	
Pangramin Oya	Nitre Cave
Pattiniamma	
Peacock	
Peacock Hill	Pusilawa
Peak, Lower	
Peak, Upper	
Pooprasse	
Pallagalla	
Pallerakellie	Rambodde, &c.
Poojagodde	
Poondheloya, South	
Poondheloya, North	
Poodalgodde	Rangalla
Palamcotta	
Pannella	
Poden Kande	Saffragam
Pettiagalla, New	
Petfiagalla and Pettiatenne	
Palampittia	Yacdessa
Queensbury	Kotmalie
Rozelle	Ambegamoa
Ravenswood	
Redipane	Badulla and Passera
Rockhill	
Radella	
Ratnillokelty	Dimboola, Upper
Ritnagiri	
Rosita	Dimboola Lower
Raxawa	Dolosbagie
Rajawelle, No. 1., Upper	
Rajewelle, No. 1., Lower	Doombera
Rajewelle, No. 2.	

Estates.	Districts.
Richmond	Hantanne
Roseneath	
Roehampton	Happootelle
Rathoongodde	Hewahette, Upper
Rikiligasgodde	
Ravanoya	Hunasgeria
Roslin, Upper	Kaduganawa
Roslin, Lower	
Ratnatenne & Dallookoya	Kalibokka
Relugas	
Richland	
Raglan	
Riddigamma	
Riverside	Kornegalle
Rock Barton	
Rock Cave	
Rockhill	
Roeberry	Madoolsema
Rock Park	Matelle, East
Rusyevagamma	Matelle, West
Rose Hill	Moorowa Corle
Riverside	
Rookatenne	Pusilawa
Rothschild, old and New	
Rangbodde	
Rambodde	Rambodde
Rockside	
Rangalla	Rangalla
Ranwelle	
Rangwelletenne	Saffragam
Rappahannock	Wallapane or Ouda-Pusilawa
Saunder's Court	Ambegamoa
Spring Valley or Beddegamme	Badulla and Passera
Sligichan	
Summerville	Dickoya
St. João d'el Rey	
Scalpa	Dimboola, Upper
Somerset	
St. Clair	Dimboola, Lower
Stoney Cliff	
Somerset	Dolosbagie
Stanmore Hill	Hantanne
Shrubs Hill	
Sherwood	Happootella &c.
Sunnyslope	
Sindoorankande	Kaduganawa
Sinniapittia	
Sunnyside	Kornegalle
Sylvakanda	Kotmalie
Samyeer	
Soodoo-Ganga	
Spring Mount	Matelle, East
Strathisla	
Sylvakande	
Selegama	Matelle, West
Silver Hill	
Seaton	Maturatta
Silvakandy	Moorowa Corle
Sogamma New or Ludowigs Hohe	
Sogamma, New	Pusilawa
Stellenberg and Kandelawa	
Sheen	Rambodde
Springwood	Saffragam

Digitized by Google

ESTATES.	DISTRICTS.
St. Margaret's	Wallapane, or Ouda-Pusilawa
Stafford	
Stokehill	
Stenshall	Yacdessa
St. Rumbold	
Templestowe	Ambegamoa
Trafalgar	
Tien Tsin	Dickoya
Talawakellie	Dimboola, Lower
Tillicoultry	
Troup	
Tennecoombra	Hantanne
Thotullagalla	Happootella
Timboowatte	Kaduganava
Tunisgalla	Knuckles
Tunisgalla, New	
Tympane	Kornegalle
Thornhill	
Tellisagalla	Kotmalie
Tyspane	
Telgama	Matelle, East
Tynan	
Totagamma	Matelle, West
Terrace Hill	Maturatta
The Valley	Nitre Cave
Tariffa	
Torrington	Pusilawa
Tavalamtenne	Rambodde
The Shalloch	Saffragam
Toolookan T.	
Trincowatte	
Tulloes	Wallapane, or Ouda Pusilawa
Unagalla	Badulla
Union	Dimboola, Lower
Uplands	Hantanne
Udagodde	Hunasgeria
Upton	Moorowa Corle
Venture	Dickoya
Victoria	Doombera
Vellekande	Kaduganawa
Vermillion Rock	
Verelle Patna	Madoolsema
Vellongalla	Matelle, East
Vicarton	Matelle, West
Viner's Hill	
Velladoomba	Medamahanewera
Valleyfield	Moorowa Corle
Viharaheena	
Vedehette, East	Nilambe
Vedehette, West	
Vedehette, North	
Vegeria	Saffragam
Verrulugastenne	
Wyrley Grove	Allagalla
Waddiacadoola	Ambegamoa
Wattewelle	
Wayveltalawa	
Wellewatte	
Woodlands	
Woodstock and Saunder's Court	
Wattegedere	Badulla and Passera
Wattekelle	
Wayvelhena	
Weweisse	

ESTATES.	DISTRICTS.
Wewekellie	Badulla
Worms-Badulla or Keenakelle	
Waniah Rajah	Dickoya
Waniah Rajah new	
Warleigh	
Wormwood	
Wattegodde	Dimboola, Upper
Wangie Oya	
Wallaha	Dimboola, Lower
Wewelkellie	Dolosbagie
Windsor Forest	
Warrakettia or Kingolla	Doombera
Watterantenne	
Wellatte	Hantanne
Warwick	
Wiharegalla	Happootella
Wevatenne	Hewahette, Upper
Wal Oya	Hewahette, Lower
Wallarambe	
Weygalla	Hunasgeria
Wackitiatenne	Kaduganawa
Wagirikande or the Grotto	
Weyungawatte	
Wattikelle	Kallibokka
Walton	Kornegalle
Woodlands	
Woodslee	
Westhall	Kotmalie
Wevebedde	Madoolsema
Warriapolla	Matelle, East
Wiharegamma	
Wattegodde	
Wewelmadda	
Waradaminie	Matelle, West
Wiltshire	
Waitalawa	
Wattekelle	Medamahanewera
Wevetenne	
Woodside	
Wariagalla, Upper	Nilambe
Wariagalla, Lower	
Wahagapettia	Pusilawa
Whyddon	
Wormsthal	
Wavendon	Rambodde
Weddemulla	Rangalla
Wattagalla	Saffragam
Walloa Gedra Watte	Wallapane or Ouda Pusilawa
Waldemar	Wallapane, Lower
Wattemoola	Yacdessa
Waveltalawa and Holgas	
Yoxford	Dimboola, Upper
Yellangowry	Dolosbagie
Yakabendekelle	Hewahette, Upper
Yahagalla	Knuckles
Yahalatenne	Kornegalle
Yallebenda Oya	Kotmalie
Yattegalla	Madoolsema
Yattewatte	Matelle West
Yahalewella	Saffragam
Yacdessa and Tibbowatty	Yacdessa
Yahande Mookelane	

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ALLAGALLA, OR KADUGANAWA NORTH.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 2,152 acres ; total extent of Estates about 4,618 acres.

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Allagalla, 1 ...	J. Theobald ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	J. Theobald & Conductor	700 ..	Kaduganawa
Amanapoora, 2 ...	C. Tatham ...	C. Tatham	Conductor ...	90 ...	Kaduganawa
Coodoogalla, 3 ...	Ana Lana, Ana Roona	Chetties	Chetties ...	500 ...	Kaduganawa
Dekande, 4 ...	C. Tatham ...	Tatham & Co.	G. MacEachran ...	320 ..	Kaduganawa
Gangarooa, 5 ...	R. H. Barnes ...	Geo. Steuart and Co. ...	F. W. O'B. Horsford and Conductor	570 ..	Kandy
Illookgalla, 6 ...	H. S. Saunders & W. C. Whitham ...	H. S. Saunders & W. C. Whitham ...	H. Barnes Junior and D. Hoshed ...	166 ...	Kaduganawa
Kaduganawa, (Farm) 7	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	Keir, Dundas and Co.	John Gordon ..	430 ...	Kaduganawa
Kirimittie, 8 ...	A. Cresswell ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	A. Cresswell ...	500 ..	Kaduganawa
Malegatenne, 9 ...	De Alwis ...		Abandoned	50	
Moragalla, 10 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Ceylon Company Limited ...	W. J. Brabazon ...	280 ..	Kaduganawa
Oolanakanda, 11 ...	Worcester Coffee Coy. Limited ..	J.M.Robertson & Co....	G. MacLachlan ...	394 ..	Kaduganawa
Peak, 12 ...	J. Theobald ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	F. Mason ..	400 ..	Kaduganawa
Wyrley Grove, 13 ...	De Soyza, Modliar ..	S. Soyza ...	F. Perera ...	218 ...	Kaduganawa

N. B.—The abbreviation in the Tamil Names of Estates:—P. T., signifies Puthu Thorttum (Anglice:—New Estate); and T. T Thuri Thorttum (Anglice: Gentleman's Estate).

1 Allakkallai ; 2 Amananpoora or Lakimo T.; 3 Udukollai ; 4 Thatkawthai ; 5 Rajahthorttum ; 6 P. T., ; 7 Mutheliethortum; 8 Kirimitte ; 9 Pamberamallai ; 10 Marukkulai ; 11 Oolankanthe ; 12 Thumpanai ; 13 Pallukhadukhanai.

Digitized by Google

AMBEGAMOA.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 6,360 acres; total extent of Estates about 20,879 acres.

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Agrawatte, 1 ...	Alstons, Scott, & Co. ...	Alstons, Scott and Co....	D. J. MacGregor ...	2,178 ...	Ambegamoa
Annewelle, 2 ...	Chetty ...		Conductor ...	150 ...	Navalapittia
Atherton, 3 ...	Chetty ...	...	Mootoo Carpen ...	1,000 ...	Kotmalie
Barcaple, 4 ...	G. D. H. Elphinstone...	G. Wall & Co. ...	H. Derby ...	800 ...	Navalapittia
Bridgend, 4½ ...	G. D. H. Elphinstone...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	G. D. H. Elphinstone ... [and Geo. Bruce ...	28 ...	Navalapittia
Dahanaika, 5 ...	C. Lightfoot ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	C. Lightfoot ...	300 ...	Navalapittia
Galbodde, 6 ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	F. Ling ...	840 ...	Navalapittia
Galbodde, Lower, 7 ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	Mackwoods and Co	F. Ling and Conductor...	1,097 ...	Navalapittia
Gangawatte, 8 ..	(See Templestowe) ...				
Gilston, 9 ...	Chetty ...		Chetty ...	300 ...	Navalapittia
Hangran Oya or Upper Mookelane, 10	Merchant Banking Co. Limited. ...	J. M. Robertson and Co.	W. Wood ...	734 ...	Navalapittia
Hentleys, 11 ...	J. L. Hampton ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	Luke Perera ...	285 ...	Navelapittia
Holnicot 12 ...	Messrs. Tindall ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	H. Bissett and P. Christian ...	1300 ...	Navelapittia
Hyndford, 13 ...	W. Fyffe ...	Geo. Steuart and Co. ...	W. Fyffe & Jos. Souttar...	700 ...	Navelapittia
Imboolpittia, 14 ...	Messrs. Tindall ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	H. and Jas. Bisset ...	1000 ...	Navelapittia
Inchyra, 15 ...	[Included in Agrawatte.]			287 ...	Ambegamoa
Koladenia, 16 ...	Capt. Evatt ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	J. H. Delany ...	218 ...	Navalapittia
Kooroocoodie, 17 ...	M. K. Super. Chetty ...	...	Chetty ...	868 ...	Navalapittia
Mastnawatte 18 ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	Mackwoods and Co...	E. C. Humphreys ...	450 ...	Navelapittia
Mookelane, 19 ...	R. J. Mackay ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	R. D. Findlay ...	550 ...	Navelapittia
Mount Jean, 20 ...			abandoned ...	337 ...	Ambegamoa
Penrhos 21 ...	J. L. Hampton ...	Mackwoods and Co...	J. L. Hampton ...	318 ...	Navelapittia

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Agaravatthai; 2 Munro T. T; 3 Oomai T. T.; 4 Uchimalai; 5 Danakanthai; 6 Kalpudai; 7 Pallakal; 8 Kalpudai Panniathortum; 9 Wyley T. T.; 10 Mel Muklansayne; 11 Galbodde P. T.; 12 Nona T.; 13 Poovalikkanthai; 14 Bird P. T.; T. 15 Mulupurukke; 16 Kaladenia; 17 Kurukuvadai; 18 Maskenawatte; 19 Pannia Mukkalisaynie; 20————; 21; Nona T.

Digitized by Google

Rozelle, 22	J. R. Hedges and W. R. Waller	Lee, Hedges and Co.	W. R. Waller & Webster	813	Ambegamoa
Templestowe, 23	Baring Bros. and Co.	J. M. Robertson & Co.	A. F. MacLure	1000	Ambegamoa
Trafalgar, 24	[Included in Agrawatte.]			520	Ambegamoa
Waddiacadoola, 25	do. do.			786	Ambegamoa
Wattewelle, 26	Byrde & Son (In Liqui.)	Lee Hedges & Co.	Alex. F. MacLure	1750	Ambegamoa
Wayveltalawa, 27	C. Tatham	C. Tatham	L. M. Henry	1819	do
Wellewatte 28	Soysa	Soysa and Co.		228	do
Woodlands 29	Abboo Drahim		Resident	150	do
Woodstock and Sanders Court, 30	B. F. Capper		B. F. Capper	623	do

BADULLA OR OUVAH: INCLUDING PASSERA-BULLATWATTE.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 9,500 acres; total extent of Estates about 14,157 acres.

BADULLA PROPER.					
Angoda, 1	E. C. Byers	G. Steuart and Co.	E. Linton	216	Badulla
Ballagalla, 2	Ouvah Coffee Coy. Limd.	G. Wall & Co. & J. Irvine	W. L. Kisch	140	Badulla
Beddegamme or Spring Valley, 3	Spring Valley Coy. Lim.	J.M. Robertson & Co and J. Irvine	Alex. Stewart, Geo. Fraser, Jas. Tindal and Sydney Hyde	1452	Badulla
Cannavarelle, 4	Thomas Hudson	J. I. Strachan and Co.	J. P. Ross	640	Badulla
Curagalla, 5	Cowasjee Eduljee	MaclachanMackenzie do.	Geo. Morrice	95	do
Debedde, 6	Do.	Ditto.	do.	229	Badulla
Dickbedde, 7	Byrde & Son [In Liqui.]	Lee Hedges and Co.	E. R. Templer	300	Badulla
Elizabeth Estate, and Kummanakedda, 8	Syadoo A. Neynan		Resident	283	Badulla

(For contractions used, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

22 Roselly; T. 23 Kurkuvada P T.; 24 Sinnavattavillai; 25 Variakadalai. 26 Peri Vattavilai; 27 Waveltalava; 28 ——; 29 Wavagolly; 30 Kurukattha.—1 Ankhuda; 2 Blancolla P. T.; 3 Vatthugamam; 4 Canavaralai; 5 ——; 6 Debedday; 7 Attampitty.

Digitized by Google

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Esockonabedde, 9 ...	Mersala Marikar ...		Resident ...	40 ...	Badulla
Ewaddogama, 10 ...	Anamally Chetty ...		Packier Medin ...	92 ...	do
Gabelle, 11 ...	Ouvah Coffee Coy. Limd.	G. Wall & Co. & J. Irvine	W. L. Kisch ...	80 ...	do
Glen Alpine, 12 ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	A. S. Burnett, W. G. Lavie & W. Cartwright	355 ...	Badulla
Gonakely, 13 ...	Thomas Hudson ...	J I. Strachan & Co. ...	C. H. Bayley ...	440 ...	Badulla
Gongaltenne, 14 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	P. Brown ...	54 ...	Badulla
Goowerakelle, East, 15...	G. S. Duff & Gordon ...	G. Steuart and Co. ...	W.G.Linton ...	30 ...	Badulla
Goowerakelle, West, 16..	Do. ...	E.C. Byers & G. S. & Co	W. G. Linton ...	968 ...	Badulla
Graham's Land 17 ...	Ouvah Coffee Coy. Limd.	G. Wall & Co. & J. Irvine	A. Hebenton ...	260 ...	Badulla
Hindegalla, 18 ...	Ouvah Coffee Coy. Limd.	Do. do. ...	C. B. Spooner	445 ...	do
Ithabokka, 19 ...	Temple Land ...	Oorloff lessee ...	A. Oorloff ...	150 ...	do
Keenakelle(Worms Badulla) 21 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	P. Brown & W. F. Hinck	994 ...	Badulla
Kitulkelle 22 ...	P. D. Ondaatjee ...		D. G. Balthazer ...	108 ...	Badulla
Koskelly 23 ...	Temple Land ...	E. Knowles, Lessee.... J.M.Robertson &Co.A.	E. Knowles ...	150 ...	Badulla
Kottagodde or Maryland, 24 ...	Chas. Galland and A. Bertlin.	Dr. Kelson & F. R. Sabonadiere (L) J. P Green and Co. (A) ..	Dr.Kelson & W.de Lemos	368 ...	Badulla
Megolla 25 ...	Allogappa Chetty ...			80 ...	Badulla
Mowsagalla 26 ...	C. B. Smith ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	J. G. Crow ...	300 ...	Badulla
Nahavilla, 27 ...	Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy ...	Geo. Steuart and Co. and T. Wood. ...	Thomas Wood ..	518 ..	Badulla
Nahalande and Pillekelle 28 ...	A. Cader Saibo ...	...	Resident ...	25 ...	Badulla

9 ———; 10 Dessae Tottem; 11 ———; 12 Allut-vatthai; 13 Passerai P. T.; 14 Gongalthani; 15 & 16 Sinna Navellai; 17 Iuthukkulla; 18 Sylvakandy; 21 Narayan Kallai; 22———; 23———; 24 Kortaikodai; 25———; 26 ———; 27 Sinne Navellai; 28———.

Digitized by Google

[29 Namana Cooley Kelley	Cowasjie Eduljie ...	Cowasjie Eduljie ...	G. Morrice ...	108	... Badulla
Narangalla, No. 1 or Galhoodakelle, 30	Ouvah Coffee Coy Limd	G. Wall & Co., J. Irvine	R. Marten ...	476	... Badulla
Neilgodde 31 ...	Galland and Bertlin ...	Kelson & Sabonadiere L. J. P. Green & Co. A....	Dr. Kelson ...	60	... Badulla
Oleemandiya, 32 ...	Heirs of Wirekoon, and D. D. Goonetilleke	Narayenpulle and Cader Saibo, Lessees	Resident ...	85	... Badulla
Oodoowera, 33 ...	Chas. Galland and A. Bertlin	F. R. Sabonadiere, & Dr Kelson (L.), J. P. Green and Co. (A.) ...	Dr. Kelson & E. Knowles [lier...	911	... Badulla
Ootombye, 34 ...	C. J. Braine ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	F. Maingay & W. G. Sad-	108	... Badulla
Ping Arawe 35 ...	J. Oliver ...	Mackwoods and Co. ..	John Oliver ...	531	... Badulla
Pallagolla, 36 ...	Brodie & Co.	Thomas Hudson Lessee and Strachan and Co. Agents	C. H. Bayley ...	120	... Badulla
Papalgashena, 37 ...	E. C. Byers ...	Geo. Steuart and Co. ...	E. C. Byers ...	92	... Badulla
Ravenswood 38 ...	Alex. Gibson ...	Alstons, Scott and Co...	R. Robinson ...	426	... Badulla
Redipane, 39 ...	Anamaley Chetty ...		Conductor ...	140	... Badulla
Rockhill, or Hinguragamma 40 ...	G. H. Oorloff ...		G. H. Oorloff ...	133	... Badulla
Spring Valley, ...	(See Beddegamme)				...
Unagalla, 41 ...	Cowasjee Eduljee ...	Maclachlan, Mackenzie [& Co.	Geo. Morrice & Con dtr.	80	... Badulla
Wattegedere 42 ...	D. Perera ..	Geo. Wall & Co ...	Conductor ...	51	... Badulla
Wayvelhena 43 ...	C. J. Braine ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	F. Maingay ...	403	... Badulla
Weweisse, 44 ...	Cowasjee Eduljee ...	Maclachlan, Mackenzie [& Co.	Geo. Morrice and S. Rodrigo	476	Badulla
Wewekelli, 45 ...	C. J. Braine ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	T. J. E. Johnson ...	123	... Passera

29 Namoonacoly; 30 Narangkollai; 31——; 32——; 33 Uduvarrai; 34 Ootambai; 35 Kunakalle; 35 Passerai; 37——; 38——; 39 Cheetyar T; 40——; 41 Unukullai; 42 Moretotta; 43 Vevarli; 44 Wadoogoona; 45——;

Digitized by Google

BADULLA:—*PASSERA-BULLATWATTE ESTATES.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWN OR STATION.
Allacollagolla 1 ...	Anamaly Chetty ...		Conductor ...	165 ...	Badulla
Allagolla 2 ...	C. Esdaile ...		C. Esdaile ...	29 ...	do
Botawa 3 ...	A. Oorloff ...	J. Gibson Thomson & Co.	H. W. Oorloff ...	239 ...	do
Eliagolle, Nos. I & II, 4 ...	Chetties ...		Conductor ...	34 ...	do
Finefield (Wattekella) 5 ...	C. Tottenham ...		C. Esdaile and E. S. Greigson ...	121 ...	do
Galtengawe 6 ...	G. W. Brown ...	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	G. W. Brown ...	144 ...	do
Gonamade 7 ...	Raturalle and others ...		Conductor ...	51 ...	do
Muttetuwe No. I & II, 8 ...	S. A. Nayna Kumeresamy ...		Conductor ...	24 ...	do
Muttetuwe No. III, Deyanawatte and Wattakelle 9	Awitchy Chetty ...		Conductor ...	215 ...	do

DICKOYA, INCLUDING THE MASKELIYA VALLEY.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 5,800 acres; total extent of Estates about 19,456 acres.

Bagawanne, 1 ...	Israel Segar	Mackwoods & Co.	I. Segar	440	See following page—Dickoya, Hatton.
Bagawantalawa, 2 ...	C. Tatham	C. Tatham	J. McDonald	1177	
Batalgalla, 3 ...	C. W. Ferdinands	Geo. Wall & Co.	J. C. Roberts	443	
Bathford, 4 ...	R. S. C. Sillery	Ceylon Coy. Limited	R. S. C. Sillery	212	
Beyroogalla, 5 ...	C. W. Ferdinands	Geo. Wall & Co.	J. C. Roberts	228	
Blair Athol, 6 ...	J. Carver	Ceylon Coy. Limited	J. W. Marshall	252	
Carmyllie, 7 ...	R. Kydd	R. Kydd	Forest Land	254	

1 Chettyor T; 2——; 3——; 4——; 5 Wattakelli; 6——; 7——; 8 Anamalle Markar T.; 9 Seydmohammado T. No. 1 Cheroote T., 10 Wattagolla, 3 Kotegalla, 4 Tong Totum, 5 Ranta-cara Totum, 6 Sina Darravella, 7 ——

Digitized by Google

Castlereagh, 8 —	L.H.Kelly & J. Massey	....	L. H. Kelly	380	The Post Office is at Hatton, and the right address is Dickoya, Hatton—to distinguish it from the other Dickoya on the Kornegalle Road.
Coldstream, (North and South) 9* ...	W.Bissett & J. Whyte		John Whyte	398	
Coldstream, Upper, 10*	J. N. d'Esterre		John Whyte	274	
Darrawella, 11 ...	Le Cocq, Dobree and Boustead	Lee Hedges and Co.	S. LeCocq	705	
Dickoya, 12 ...	Dobree and Boustead	Do.	J. M. Knight	406	
Dunbar, 13 ...	Heirs of D. Dunbar	Mackwoods and Co.	A. McLellan	1022	
Ellebedde, 14 ...	J. W. Cater and Co. & others	J. M. Robertson & Co.	A. Burchardt	835	
Forest Land, 16 ...	H. G. Fletcher	Geo. Steuart & Co.	.....	293	
Do. 17 ...	Cushney	Keir, Dundas and Co.	.....	390	
Glencairn, 18 ...	R. Cunningham	McLachlan Mackenzie	R. Cunningham	390	
Grantland (Ireby), 19 ...	C. Tatham	Tatham & Co. [& Co.	J. McDonald	275	
Hatton, 20 ...	A. H. Davidson and C. Tatham ...	Tatham & Co.	A. H. Davidson	311	
Kallegallewakellie, 21	G. S. Duff	Leechman & Co.	Forest	556	
Kirkoswald, 22 ...	C. Fetherstonhaugh & D. Steward	J. M. Robertson & Co.	C. Fetherstonhaugh	870	
Kooda Oya, 23 ...	Mrs. Cavendish ...	Do. ...	Forest ...	1189	
Menick Watte, 24 ...	R. J. Corbet and A.H. Davidson	Ceylon Coy. Limited	R. S. C. Sillery	489	
Newton, 25 ...	R. Kydd	MacLachlan Mackenzie and Co.	Jas. Ferguson	234	

8 ———, 9 Vevagalle Panea T., 10 Vevagalla Mey T., 11 Darravella, 12 Dickosi, 13 Dumbar, 14 Ellebedde, 15 ———, 16 ———, 17 ———, 18 Manick Hambantotte, 19 Mooally Poo Totum, 20 Topey Totum, 21 ——— 22 Letchemy T., 24 Tunmodera.

[* These Estates are scarcely within the Dickoya district proper, but the boundary is at present undefined.]

Digitized by Google

DICKOYA, INCLUDING THE MASKELIYA VALLEY—*Continued.*

ESTATES	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES	POST TOWN OR STATION.
New Valley, 26 ...	W. Grant	G. Steuart and Co.	F. D. Mackinnon	460	The Post Office is at Hatton, and the right address is Dickoya, Hatton—to distinguish it from the other Dickoya on the Kornegalle Road.
Portree, 27 ...	K. and A. McLellan	Do, do.	John Reid	272	
St. John d'el Rey, 28 ...	Geo. Allen	J. M. Robertson & Co.	Giles F. Walker	725	
Sligichan, 29 ...	K. McLellan	Geo. Steuart & Co.	[Forest Land]	317	
Summerville, 30 ...	Hon'ble D. Fortescue	G. Steuart and Co.	A. McLellan and C. N. R. Howard	538	
Tientsin, 31 ...	Adolph Meyer & W. Baker	Geo. Wall and Co.	Adolph Meyer	385	
Venture, 32 ...	W. Brice	.....	J. McDonald	300	
Waniah Rajah, 33 ...	R. J. Corbet	Ceylon Coy. Limited	L. H. Kelly	652	
Do. Do. New 34...	do.		Do.	255	
Warleigh, 35, ...	D. W. H. Skrine	G. Steuart and Co.	D. W. H. Skrine	184	
Wormwood, 36 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	R. S. C. Sillery	432	
Forest, 37	C. Tatham		[Forest Land]	897	
MASKELIYA ESTATES.					
Forest (Bunyan Estate)	Thos. Gray		J. W. Marshall }	545	Hatton.
Do. ...	Do.		Do. }		
Do. ...	Capt. Oldfield			191	Do.
Do. ...	F. Hudson			281	Do.

[Several other lots are about to be sold as this passes through the press, particulars of which will be found on another page, by reference to the Index.]

26 Mooally T., 27 Rajah T., 28 Toomathara T., 30 Sumeravalley Duff Dorey, 33 & 34 Wanniah Rajah 35 Kentagalla.

Digitized by Google

DIMBOOLA—Upper.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 3,900 acres: total extent of Estates about 10,160 acres;

Bearwell 1	J. C. Fowlie	Fowlie Richmond & Co.	John Martin [Forest]	233	Dimboola
Conan, 2	J. R. Grant	J. R. Grant	F. G. Schroeder	242	do.
Galcondawattie 3	F. G. Schroeder	Fryer, Schultze and Co.	F. G. Schroeder	340	do.
Hunuagalle & Wattegode, 4	A. R. Johnston	J. M. Robertson and Co	W. H. Walters and W. A. Cooper	1476	do.
Holyrood, 5	J. G. Thomson and Co	J. G. Thomson & Co	J. G. C. Thomson	1197	Dimboola
Lamelliere 6	Fryer Schultze & Co	Fryer Schultze & Co	F. G. Schroeder	495	do.
Langdale 7	E. Heelis		E. Heelis	303	do.
Lindcola 8	E. L. Thomas and G. L. Hynd		John Ross	252	do.
Louisa, 9	Baring Brothers and Co.	J. M. Robertson and Co.	J. Tilly	295	do.
Mattakelle 10	W. Smith	Lee Hedges and Co.	John Ross	350	do
Meddecombra 11	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	J. Tyndall, H. Pillsworth & J. G. Williams	2087	do
Nana-oya, 12	A. Hood	J. M. Robertson and Co.	A. Hood and P. F. Ryan	260	do
Palmerston 13	J. A. Rossiter	J. A. Rossiter	E. Heelis	312	do
Radella, 14	F. W. Palliser	J. M. Robertson and Co. W. Judd, Lessee	W. Judd	482	Newera Ellia
Ratniloketty, 15	J. A. Rossiter	Lee, Hedges and Co.	J. A. Rossiter	577	Dimboola
Ritnagiri 16	H. Humphreys		H. Humphreys and A. Y. Johnston	280	Dimboola
Scalpa 17	J. A. Rossiter	Lee, Hedges and Co.	J. A. Rossiter & R. Greason	360	do
Somerset 18	J. Darley & E. G. Le Pelly		E. G. Le Pelly	240	do
Wattegodde, 19	See Hunuagalle) [ran				
Wangie-Oya 20	Late Parlett & O'Hallo-		Forest Land	471	do.
Yorford 21	A. R. Johnston	J. M. Robertson & Co.	W. H. Walters and W. A. Cooper	galla) (See Hunua-	do.

(For contractions used, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1——; 2 Matchucotta P. T; 3——; 4 Vatagodde T.; 5 Patina T.. 6 Vartagodde P. T.; 8 Lindoola; 9 Radella P. T.; 10 Patna P. T.; 11 Mossacombra; 12 Nanoya; 14 Rathalla; 5 Ratmalkelle; 16 Pindarie D T.; 17 Escalpa; 18 Angecatta P. T.; 19 and 21 Vatakudi.

Digitized by Google

DIMBOOLA—LOWER.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 5,300 acres; total extent of Estates about 15,201 acres.

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Agrakanda 1 ...	F. Maingay ...		W. Smith ...	300 ...	Dimboola
Bambrakelly 1½ (The Neuk) ...	Rollo, Ritchie and Wiggin ...		W. Wernham ...	218 ...	do
Belgravia 2 ...	Elphinstone and Hurley		F. Taylor ...	300 ...	do.
Bogahawatte, 3 ...	Baring Brothers and Co	J. M. Robertson and Co	Geo. Grant ...	431 ...	do
Caledonia 4 ...	John Smith and Symonds		R. K. Symonds ...	249 ...	do.
Combe Wood 5 ..	J. L. Sim ...	J. M. Robertson and Co	R. Drummond ...	326 ..	do.
Craigie Lea, 6 ...	Davidson, Smith and Thomson ...	Lee, Hedges and Co....	W. Smith and J. D. Stevenson ...	512 ...	do
		...	W. Smith & Whittaker	267 ...	do
Deyanillekelly 7 ...	C. Temple ...				
Devon, 8 ...	W. S. Bennet and R. J. Corbet ...	Ceylon Coy Limited ...	E. W. Hill & T. H. Hill	454 ...	do.
		J. M. Robertson and Co	P. Maitland ...	308 ...	Dimboola
Eildon Hall 9 ...	A. Forrest Harper ..	Keir, Dundas and Co....	J. Martin & J. Morrison	315 ...	Dimboola
Fairfield, 11 ...	A. C. White ...		R. Drummond ...	277 ...	do
Fassifern 12 ...	Capt. Hutton ...		D. Ballantyne ...	472 ...	do.
Forest Creek, 13 ...	Neil Gow ...	Armitage Brothers ...	E. L. Thomas ...	260 ...	do.
Forest Land ...	Wm. Thompson ...	Keir, Dundas and Co...		319 ..	do.
Forest Land ...	P. and J. Ryan ...			207 ...	do
Forest Land ...	P. J. de Bangy ...			207 ...	do
do	W. Brabazon ...			248 ...	do
do	Whitham & Pilkington.			211 ...	do
do	A. N. Swan ...			304 ...	do
do	J. W. Skene ...			288 ...	...Dimboola
Katook Ella 14 ...	F. Byrde ...	Byrde and Co. ...	W. Smith & Conductor		

1 Acrakanda P. T.; 1½ Coona D. T.; 2 Sinna Tatopala; 3 Bogavathai; 4 Tyspane P. T.; 5 Mallie Appoo P. T.; 6 Tangapoo T.; 7 Deamally; 8 Patina D. T.; 11 Hood T.; 13 Gow D. T.; 14 Cottacalla.

Digitized by Google

DIMBOOLA LOWER—*Continued.*

Kellewatte, 15	Ceylon Coffee Estate Co	Geo. Wall and Co.	C. Ritchie	389	Dimboola
Kottagallatenne 16	C. H. Cameron	Keir Dundas and Co.	Forest Land	2555	Dimboola
Logie 17	Elphinstone & MacLeod	Geo. Wall and Co.	F. Taylor	299	do
Maousaella 18	W. F. Laurie, Willox & Kerr		R. Drummond	267	do.
Melrose 19	P. Maitland	J. M. Robertson & Co.	Forest	213	do
Middleton 20	R. B. Downall and J. C. Elliott	Geo. Wall and Co.	R. Drummond & D. Hughes	250	do
Mount Vernon, 21	A. C. White	Keir, Dundas and Co.	J. Martin	487	do
Newton 22	Drummond, Cross and Ballardie		R. Drummond	319	Dimboola
Niagara, 23	A. Nicol	Fowlie, Richmond & Co	J. Stronach	222	Dimboola
Rosita 23½	W. C. Buchanan	Alstons, Scott & Co.	R. Drummond	475	do
St. Clair, 24	P. and J. Ryan and G. McLachlan	J. I. Strachan and Co.	P. Ryan & J. B. Penney	877	do
Stoney Cliff, 25	William Thompson	Keir Dundas and Co.	Resident & E. L. Thomas	412	do.
Talawakellie 26	A. Hood	J. M. Robertson and Co	A. Hood	424	do
Tillicoultry 27	Philip M. Anstruther	Geo. Steuart and Co.	Philip M. Anstruther	397	Dimboola
Troup 28	F. Wernham and G. Anderson	Geo. Steuart and Co.	W. Wernham	358	do
Union, 29	A. Nicol	Fowlie, Richmond & Co	John Stronach	494	Dimboola
Wallaha 30	Mrs. Carver		W. Smith and P. B. Whittaker	290	Dimboola

DOLOSBAGIE.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 8,122 acres; total extent of Estates about 18,910 acres.

Allagalla, 1	James Stone	Mackwoods & Co.	J. Stone & J. B. Glenie.	800	Gampola
Amblakande, 2	Alstons, Scott and Co.	Alstons, Scott & Co.	Henry Sim	440	Utuankande
Barnagalla, 3	James Stone	Mackwoods and Co.	J. Stone	196	Gampola
Berawella, 4	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	W. Rollo & H. R. Wiggin	254	Utuankande

For contractions used, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

15 Nada T.; 17 Kadianshinny P. T.; 18 Mallie T.; 20 Mallia Poo T; 21 Poodu KarduT.; 22 Drummond D. T.; 23 Kondakallai; 23½ Cottagalla P. T.; 24 Ryan D. T.; 25 Gall Modera; 26 Cla T.; 27 Nagastenne D. T.; 28 Kotmalie D. T; 29 Thongal T.; 30 Wallaha T.

1 Allukkallai; 2 Ambalakandthai; 3 Varnakollai; 4 Periavillankanthai Pannia T.

Digitized by Google

DOLOSBAGIE—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Catarem, 5	Cuthbert and Rollo	W. Rollo	G. M. Ballardie	226	Utuankande
Chaseley, 6	Geo. Wall and Co.	G. Wall and Co.	F. Parker and W. Potter	180	Utuankande
Craigmillar	(Included in Kellie)				
Dalleagles, 7	Cuthbert and Rollo	Wm. Rollo	John Anderson	340	Utuankande
De Touffeville, 8	J. Laing & Robertson	Mackwoods and Co.	Alex. Hector		
Denmark, 9	C. Lightfoot	Mackwoods and Co.	C. Lightfoot	108	Gampola
Diggings, The, 10	J. Stephens	Rudd Brothers	A. H. Thomas & A. J. Bell	128	Navellapittia
Doolgalla, 11	W. C. Brodie	W. C. Brodie and Co.	V. Church	152	Gampola
Dorset, (Meangolla)				198	Yatteantotte
Doteloya, 12	J. Blackett	Ceylon Coy. Limited	J. Blacket & W. Allen	650	Arnaike, Utuan-
Epplewatte, 13	C. F. & A. S. Blacklaw	J. M. Robertson and Co.	C. F. Blacklaw	222	Utuankande [kande
Getta Kohella, 14	James Stone	Mackwoods and Co.	N. d'Espagnac	283	Gampola
Gonawatte, 15	D. R. Imray		D. R. Imray	86	Gampola
Hamdalkelle, 16	R. McLachlan		R. McLachlan	65	Gampola
Hillside, 17	Mrs. Robertson	J. A. Bell, Lessee; Alstons, Scott & Co. Agents	J. A. Bell	350	Navellapittia
Hormusjie, 18	Alstons Scott & Co.	Alstons Scott and Co.	John Buchanan	830	Utuankande
Hunugalla, 19	A. and T. Fraser	Leechman and Co.	T. Fraser	274	Kaigalle
Ingurugalla, 20	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	W. Rollo, & Keith Rollo	566	Arnaike
Kalugalla, 21	H. Mooyaart	Geo. Wall & Co,	R. Porter and D. Watson	693	Utuankande
Kattukellie, 22	B. & E. Smith	Lee, Hedges and Co.	B. E. Smith	54	do.
Kellie, 23	J. P. Green and Co.	J. P. Green & Co.	Alex. B. Haden	800	Gampola
Kelvin, 24	Thos. Hudson	J. I. Strachan and Co.	Harwood Banner	780	do.
Kooroonduwatte, 25	John Stephens	Rudd Brothers	A. H. Thomas & Charles Mortimer	547	Gampola
Lapalagalla, 26	Pereira and Co.		Abandoned	180	Utuankande
Loonuville, 27	Taylor & Drummond	Geo. Wall & Co.	R. Porter & Conductor	180	Utuankande

5 Konamodai; 6 Mooklanshine; 7 Konamadai Pannia T.; 8 Maryville; 9 ———; 10 Cooroonduwatte P. T.; 11 ———; 12 Nona T.; 13 Eklewatte; 14 Varnakol P. T.; 15 Gonawatte; 16 P. T.; 17 Rajaiavath; 18 Thalaipollum; 19 Viralamulle; 20 Ingurukoolai; 21 Kallukallai; 22 Smith D. T.; 23 Eyavathai; 24 Kiriwillakanthai; 25 Kurunthavatthai; 26 Vayppillikanthai; 27———.

Digitized by Google

DOLOSBAGIE—*Continued.*

Meddegodde, 28 ...	Jas. Blackett ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	J. P. de Bangy ...	220	... Gampola
Madoolhena, 29 ...	J. Laing ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	Henry C. Ziesseniss...	176	Gampola
Mallogalla, 30 ...	J. Laing ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	W. R. Tringham ...	180	Gampola
Meenagolla 31 (Dorset)	J. A. Bell ...	Alstons, Scott and Co.	J. A. Bell ...	1,000	Gampola
Maryland ...	Included in Moorootie...				
Maryville 32 ...	Mrs. Laing and C. A. Robertson ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	Alex. Hector ...	305	Gampola
Milligatenne, 33 ...	Rollo, Young and Harvie	Wm. Rollo ...	G. Brooks ...	415	Utuankande
Moorootie, 34 ...	J. P. Green and Co. ...	J. P. Green & Co. ...	Abandoned ...	900	do
Mossville, 35 ...	J. Laing ...	Mackwoods and Co ...	C. W. Robertson, Alex. Thom. & Jas. Booth...	330	Gampola
Narrangalla, 36 ...	J. L. Sim ...	H. & W. Bowden Smith	W. C. Whitham ...	507	Utuankande
Nartakande, 37 ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	F. A. Parker. ...	227	do
Oorakanda 38 ...	Thos. Hudson ...	J. I. Strachan and Co...	Wm. Gray ...	1,000	do
Pallakelle, ..	(See Kelvin) ...				
Paragalla, 39 ...	John Stephens ...	Heirs of A. D. Haultain, Lessee, Mackwoods & Co.	D. R. Imray ...	428	Gampola
Penylan Upper, 40 ...	J. Blackett ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ..	G. Stewart	900	Gampola
Penylan Lower, 41 ...	J. Blackett ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	G. R. Scott		
Raxawa, 42 ...	Mrs. Jas. Hartley ...	Carson and Co. ...	O. Kiellor ...	326	Gampola
Somerset 43 ..	J. Stephens ...	Rudd Brothers ...	A. H. Thomas ...	146	... Gampola
Stanmore Hill, 44 ...	J. E. Barker ..	Mackwoods and Co. ...	J. E. Barker & J. F. Tate	318	... Gampola
Wewelkellie, 45 ...	Dr. Shipton ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	J. H. Milne ...	150	... Gampola
Windsor Forest 46 ...	J. P. Green & Co. ...		Abandoned ...	1300	... Gampola
Yellangowry, 47 ...	G. Soames & Col. Layard	H. S. Saunders ...	H. Barnes ...	500	... Utuankande

DOOMBERA.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 3,805 acres; total extent of Estates about 7,112 acres.

Ambecotta, 1 ...	Heirs of Morton & Tytler J.	I. Strachan and Co ...	R. B. Tytler & W. Henry	400 ...	Kandy
Ambetenne ...	George Tyler	...	George Tyler	60 ...	Kandy

23 Muthukodai; 29 Meenakollai Pania P.; 30 Sinna Meenakollai; 31 Peria Meenakollai; 32 Maryville; 33 Miligasthanai; 34 Kanthonivathai; 35 Mossville 36 Narankolla; 37 Sinna Villattihikanthai; 38 Oorakanthai; 39 Paragolla; 40 Peria Boolatikanthai; 41 Mathugodde; 42 Rasavatthai P. T. 43 Kurunduwattie P. T.; 44 Thaniallivallai; 45 Vayevillaikanthai; 46 Rasa Thortom; 47 Yellangerrea.———1 Ambakortai.

Digitized by Google

DOOMBERA—*Continued.*

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Assistant Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Deegalla & Palakelle, 2	R. B. Tytler	J. I. Strachan and Co.	R. B. Tytler, J. Wight & C. B. Collinson	1900	Kandy
Dodangalla, 3	H. C. Byrde [In Liqui] and Dr. Willisford	Lee, Hedges and Co.	R. Middleton	250	Kandy
Eragastenne (Nilime)	Coodoo Banda	Jno. Holloway, Lessee	W. S. Marshall	120	Kandy
Gangapittia, 4	M. Meyapulle	Keir, Dundas and Co.	W. J. Bryant	550	Kandy
Gangawatte, 5	Heirs of Morton & Tytler	J. I. Strachan & Co.	W. Henry	400	Kandy
Henegahawelle, 6	Keir. Dundas and Co.	Keir, Dundas and Co.	J. D. Palmer & Conductor	561	Teldenia
Kandewatte, 7	Sir J. Cheape and W. Rodgers & Co.	John Baker	John Baker	175	Teldenia
Ketatena	(see Deegalle)				
Kondesalle, 8	Price and Boustead	Lee, Hedges and Co.	R. Middleton	560	Kandy
Mahaberie-tenne 9	Keir Dundas and Co.	Keir, Dundas and Co.	J. D. Palmer	350	Teldenia
Mahawatte, 10	Price and Boustead	Lee, Hedges and Co.	R. Middleton	130	Kandy
Oyanwatte	J. Pieris	Hadjee Marikar	G. Tyler	80	Kandy
Palakelle,	(See Deegalla)				
Rajawella, No. 1, Up. 11	Rajawella Estates Coy. Limited	Geo. Wall and Co.	J. K. Ingleton	600	Kandy
Rajawella, No. 1, Low. 12	Rajawella Estates Coy. Limited	Geo. Wall and Co.	J. K. Ingleton and R. Sparks	400	Kandy
Rajawella, No. II., 13	Morton (Heirs of) & Tytler	J. I. Strachan & Co.	Geo. Greig	300	Kandy
Victoria, 14	Sir J. Cheape and W. Rogers & Co.	J. Baker	J. Baker & Conductor	500	Teldenia
Warrakettia or Kingolla [15]	A. Cader Saibo	Geo. Wall and Co.	J. G. Ernst	75	Kandy

(For contractions used, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

2 Kartubangata and Kappalkara T. ; 3 Thodangkollai ; 4 Gangapittia ; 5 Gangavathai ; 6 Langaburi; Kanthaivathai; 8 Kundasali , 9 Stabayri ; 10 Mahathai ; 11 Anished ; 12 P. T.; 13 Pallakal ; 14 Ellangawatte; 15 Baraperthy.

Digitized by Google

HANTANNE.

Total extent planted in Coffee, about 5,167 acres; total extent of Estates about 10,836 acres.

Amblamana, 1	K. MacLellan	Geo. Steuart & Co.	K.MacLellan&Conductor	380	Deltotte
Ampittia, 2	S. Soyza	S. Soysa	B. Fernando	100	Kandy
Anniewatte, 3	John Walker	John Walker	James Walker	90	Kandy
Augusta, 4	Thos. Hudson	Strachan & Co.	Geo. Payne	200	Kandy
Dolangwella, 5	R. J. D'Esterre	Alstons, Scott & Co.	J. D. Ferdinands	140	Kandy
Doonomadolawa, 6	M. Meyapulle	Byrde and Co.	J. F. Mitchell	70	Kandy
Dunally, 7	Louis Byrde	Mackwoods & Co.	T. Gray	540	Deltotte
Ellagalla, 8	A. Robertson		Resident	80	Kandy
Farieland, 9	Heirs of J. K. Jolly	Geo. Wall and Co	J. Phillips	240	Kandy
Galcande, 10	F. Solomon		C. G. Martensz	50	Kandy
Gallaha, 11	Sir John Cheape & Tottenham	W. Cameron	Wm. Cameron & Conductor	412	Kandy
Galoya, 12	W. Olive	J. M. Robertson & Co.	W. Olive & W. A. Blackmore	1194	Kandy
Gurudinia, 13	P. Vanderstraaten	F. Solomons	Conductor	22	Kandy
Gloucester, 14	Wm. Olive	J. M. Robertson & Co.	Wm. Olive & G. Hartley	260	Kandy
Hantanne, 15	Atchison and Jefferson	George Steuart and Co.	A. M. Carre	1054	Kandy
Hindogalla, 16	Wm. A. Brice	E. Jeffries, Lessee	E. Jeffries	300	Kandy
Hopewell, 17	J. Boustead	Lee Hedges & Co.	J. Morris & J. T. Gwyn	218	Kandy
Horagalla, 18	Reps: of Major Holworthy	George Steuart and Co.	R. Arnott & LD'Espagnac	124	Kandy
Ingrogalla, 19	Dr. J. Grant	George Steuart and Co.	R. Arnott	180	Kandy
Irisgolla, 20	Dr. Gill		Conductor	50	Kandy
Kitoolmoola, 21	Sir J. Cheape and Col. Plowden	W. Cameron	W. Cameron & D. McKellar	410	Kandy
Lunuwille, 22	Smith, and Arch. Andree	Geo. Wall and Co.	Conductor	80	Kandy
Maha Oya, 23	(See Peradenia)				
Maha Yawa, 24	S. Soysa	S. Soysa	Conductor	34	Kandy

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Ambalamani ; 2 ——— ; 3 ——— ; 4 Karde Bungalow ; 5 Thongvilla : 6 Meyapulle T. T. ; 7 Virilikolla 8 Engineer D. T. ; 9 Jalli T. T. ; 10 Dodawelle T. ; 11 Cla T. ; 12 Sinne Wattagodde ; 13 ——— ; 14 Rasikollai ; 15 Sinna Anthonimallai ; 16 Sappreem T. ; 17 Puthumally ; 18 Sukangalla ; 19 Inglishkollai ; 20 Eerisgola ; 21 Patchaikadu ; 22 Lunavilla ; 24 Maha Yawa.

Digitized by Google

HANTANNE—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Moregolle, 24 ...	F. Solomon ...	...	Conductor ...	40 ...	Kandy
Mount Pleasant, 25 ..	J. Boustead ...	Lee Hedges and Co ...	H.Fraser & Conductor...	480 ...	Kandy
Oodoowelle, 26 ...	Baring Brothers, J. M. Robertson and Henry Wright	J. M. Robertson and Co.	W. D. Gibbon, J. S. Francis & A.S. Reeves [C. E. D'Espagnac	1400 ...	Kandy
Ooragalla, 27 ...	P. de Chermont ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	P. deChermont and	430 ...	Kandy
Peradenia (old&new) 28	Baring Brothers ...	J. M. Robertson & Co.	A. Gottelier ...	847 ...	Kandy
Primrose Hill, 29	J. Boustead ...	Lee Hedges and Co. ...	J. F. Mitchell ..	188 ...	Kandy
Prospect Hill, 30 ...	W. Jayetilleke ...	...	Resident ...	50 ...	Kandy
Putha Tortum 31 ...	Conductors ...	..	Resident ...	30 ...	Kandy
Richmond, 32 ...	Thos. Hudson ...	J. I. Strachan and Co.	Geo. Payne ...	70 ...	Kandy
Roseneath, 33 ...	Heirs of W. Turner and J. Walker ...	John Walker ...	J. L. Dewar ...	273 ...	Kandy
Shrub's Hill, 34 ...	I. Segar ...	Mackwoods and Co ...	Conductor ...	300 ...	Kandy
Tennecombra, 35 —	C. W. Ferdinands ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	F. Sielman ...	35 ...	Kandy
Uplands, 36 ..	Heirs of Mrs. W. Rudd	Fryer, Schultze and Co.	W. Rudd & J. Rudd ...	235 ...	Kandy
Watterantenne, No. I, 37	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	F. De Hoedt ...	100 ...	Kandy
Watterantenne, No.II, 38	R. J. Smith & Andree...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	Conductor ...	116 ...	Kandy
Wellatte, 39 ...	C. Tatham ...	C. Tatham ...	Conductor ...	14 ...	Kandy

HAPPOOTELLA, INCLUDING WILSON'S BUNGALOW ESTATES.

Total Extent planted in Coffee about 11,537 acres; total extent of Estates about 20,240 acres.

Aldamoole, 1 (Haldoo-	M. H. Moss & Webster	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	W. Webster ...	519 ...	Haldamulla
Ampittiakanda, 2 mulle)	W. and S. Agar ...	...	S. Agar ...	354 ...	Happootella
Arnhall, 3 ...	D. L. Soutter & Heirs of	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	D.L.Soutter [Shipton	420 ...	Haldamulla
Avon, 4 ...	H. C. Bury [H. Don	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	Jas. W. Holt & John	120 ...	Happootella

24 Amoordamulle ; 25 Anthonymalle ; 26 Peria T. ; 27 Udugarai ; 28 Payrathoni ; 29 Mamoty T.; 30 Modliar T.;31 —; 32 Latchmi T. ; 33 Darner T.T.; 34 Robusalai ; 35—; 36 Anthonymallimayl T. ; 37 Lardekaran T. ; 38—— ; 39 Velletembe T. 1 Mey T.; 2——, 3 Coodelabedde ; 4——.

Digitized by Google

Batgoide,5 ...	John T. and F. Sikes...	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	S. & C. S. Agar Lessees	213	...Haldamulla
Beauvais, 6 ...	Boyd Moss ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	Boyd Moss ...	150	...Haldamulla
Bereagalla (Fenton) 7	R. B. Carson ...	Carson & Co... ...	R. E. Pineo ...	544	...Haldamulla
Blackwood, 8 ...	R. D. Alston ...	Alstons, Scott & Co. ...	H. M. Bury ...	394	...Haldamulla
Bogieside, &c. 9 ...	J. Storach & A. Greig	J. Storach	D. L. Soutter ...	233	...Happootella
Cabragalla, 10 ...	Capt. H. Byrde ...	Lee, Hedges and Co....	J. Morrice ...	231	...Happootella
Catton, 11 ...	R. P. Master ...	G. Steuart and Co. ...	Wm. M. Henderson ...	157	...Happootella
Coss Lenda,12 ...	W. H. Wright ...	Ceylon Co. Limited ...	G. W. Murray ...	242	...Haldamulla
Dambetenne, 13 ...	G. A. Cruwell ...	Keir, Dundas and Co ...	G. A. Cruwell ...	476	...Happootella
Delgamme, 14 ...	J. D. Dawson ...	W. G. Proctor ...	T. C. Anderson ...	120	...Happootella
Dicapittia, 15 ...	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	Forest Land ...	G. A. Cruwell ...	102	...Happootella
Dimella, 16 ...	W. Rose & A. Lindsay	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	W. M. Henderson ...	581	...Happootella
Duffus, 16½	Henderson, Grant and Bremner ...	...	J. Bremner ...	250	...Happootella
Ettrick, 17 ...	A. Gibson ...	Alstons, Scott & Co...	A. MacPhail ...	170	...Haldamulla
Fellside-Galbokka, 18...	C. Fetherstonhaugh ...	J. M. Robertson and Co	D. L. Soutter ...	162	...Haldamulla
Galbokka, 19 ...	D. L. Soutter & Heirs	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	D. L. Soutter [Shipton	137	...Happootella
Golconda, 20 ...	H. C. Bury [of H. Don	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	J. W. Holt and John ..	323	...Happootella
Gonamotava, 21 ...	R. B. Carson	Carson and Co. ...	F. Hudson ...	308	...Happootella
Happootelle, 22 ...	T. Hudson ...	J. I. Strachan & Co. ...	Donald Henry ...	750	...Happootella
Idulgashena, 23 ...	A. Gibson ...	Alstons, Scott & Co...	Archd. McPhail ...	131	...Haldamulla
Kahagalla, 24 ...	T. Hudson ...	Strachan and Co. ...	R. Andrews ...	300	...Happootella
Kalupahane, 25 ...	Heirs of Ormiston ...	Strachan and Co. ...	Chs. Capper ...	460	...Haldamulla
Kandapolla, 25½ ...	See Mahakanda ... [bell	...	...		
Kelburne, 26 ...	Drs. Miller & Camp-	Keir, Dundas and Co. ..	C. J. Moir & J. Paterson	1109	...Happootella
Kitoolkelle, 27 ...	J. D. Dawson ...	W. G. Proctor ...	T. C. Anderson ...	190	...Happootella

(For contractions used, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

5 Vaytqudi; 6 Pinniaketti P.T.; 7 Handyside D. T.; 8 Patchukadi; 9 Otamby; 10 Caberagalla; 11 Caberagalla; 12 Koslekande; 13 Caberagalla; 14 to 19—— ; 20 Galkande; 21 Ybrakinthai Sylva kanda; 22 Appookatalle ; 23 —— ; 24 Kagalle ; 25 PineoDoree ; 26 Nikapotthai; 27 Kickooltelly.

Digitized by Google

HAPPOOTELLA—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Leangavella, 28 ...	T. Hudson ...	Strachan and Co. ...	Jas. Allan	520 ...	Happootella
Lemastotte, 29 ...	G. A. Cruwell ..	Keir, Dundas and Co ...	G. A. Cruwell ...	560 ...	Happootella
Loonoogalla, 29½...	C. Tottenham		W. Henderson ...	560 ...	Happootella
Macaldenia, 30 ...	De Saram, Martensz and Wright	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	W. H. Wright and F. Solomons ...	928 ...	Haldamulla
Madullagalla, 31 ...	J.R.Dawson & G.S. Duff	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	A. Mackenzie ...	280 ...	Happootella
Mahakanda & Kanda-[polla, 32	A. Gibson and Harper	Alstons, Scott and Co...	F. Harper ...	352 ...	Happootella
Malvern, 33 ...	E. Jackson ...	Darley, Butler and Co...	J. D. Johnstone ...	145 ...	Happootella
Mahapettia, 35 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Conductor ...	174 ...	Happootella
Meeriabedde, 34 ...	A. Gibson ...	Alstons, Scott & Co...	T. D. Robertson ...	891 ...	Happootella
Monerakande, 36 ...	Tottenham, Adam & Bain	Keir, Dundas and Co.	Wm. Bain ...	380 ...	Happootella
Mousakelly, 37 ...	Tottenham Adam&Bain	Keir, Dundas and Co...	Wm. Bain ...	250 ...	Happootella
Nahoola, 38 ...	E. B. De Boos ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Resident ...	149 ...	Happootella
Nahkettia, 39 ...	C. L. Ferdinands and H. Dickman ...	Rudd Brothers ...	E. Joseph [Drummond	359 ...	Happootella
Needwood Forest, 40 ...	Alex. Gibson ...	Alstons, Scott & Co. ...	A. McPhail and R. J.	543 ...	Haldamulla
Ormiston, 41 ...	Heirs of Ormiston ...	Strachan and Co. ...	Chas. H. Capper ...	172 ...	Haldamulla
Pita Ratmalie, 42 ...	Heirs of Lieut-Col Lillie	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	R. J. Wylie ...	1217 ...	Happootella
Poonagalla, 43 ...	R. C. Sikes ...	Geo. Steuart and Co....	S. Agar (Lessee) ...	289 ...	Happootella
Pucella, 44 ...	C. Tottenham ...	...	W. Henderson ...	250 ...	Happootella
Rochampton, 45 ...	G. Somes & G. Hudson	Strachan and Co. ...	G. Hudson ...	303 ...	Happootella
Sherwood, 46 ...	Thos. Hudson ...	Strachan and Co.....	J. V. H. Owen ...	510 ...	Happootella
Thotullagalla, 47 ...	Ceylon Co. Limited ...	...	(Forest Land) ...	536 ...	Happootella
Wiharegalla, 48 ...	G. S. Duff	Leechman & Co. ...	R. E. Pineo & A. Orchard	666 ...	Haldamulla

28 Leankullai ; 29 Laymass ; 29½ Oonagalla ; 30———. 33 Diaculla Karagapooly ; 36 Monerakande ; 38 Nahoola ; 40 Coxen Dore T; 41 P. T. ; 42 Pita Ratmalie ; 43 Pomagalla ; 44 Salbedde ; 46 Sherwood Hallie ; 47———; 48 Patcha Kadoe.

Digitized by Google

HAPPOOTELLA—*Continued.*

Lot 3,636	C. Fetherstonhaugh	J. M. Robertson & Co	Forest	129		Happootella
Forest Land	A. Mackenzie	...	...	202		Happootella
WILSON'S BUNGALOW ESTATES.						
Ambewelle,	C. Tatham	J. M. Robertson and Co.	Jas. Wyllie	328		Wilson's Bungalow, Newera Ellia
Cornwall, New,	Mark Kellow	Darley, Butler and Co...	Mark Kellow	159		do. do.
Mount Clive	W. I. Cotton	...	Resident	44		Nuwera Ellia
Sunnyslope,	W. Kellow	...	W. Kellow	48		Nuwera Ellia
Warwick,	G. Cotton	Darley Butler and Co ..	W. I. Cotton	160		do.

HEWAHETTE—UPPER.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 2,430 acres; total extent of Estates about 9,120 acres.

Amunamooly, 1	D. and J. Rose	Keir, Dundas and Co...	D. Rose & J. D. Watson...	315	Deltotte
Gonavy, 2	J. C. Palmer	Alstons, Scott and Co...	C. E. Karslake ...	1500	Deltotte
Hangurankette, 3	Heirs of J. Soysa,	S. Soysa ...	M. Soysa ...	650	Hangurankette
Hope, 4	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Co. Limited ...	Thomas Powrie ...	1908	Deltotte
Marymount, 5	Blacklaw Brothers	A. Blacklaw ...	E. Gilbert ...	250	Kandy
Mool Oya, 6	Arthur Morice	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	W. A. Howie ...	1500	Deltotte
Neuga Candura, 7	A. Wilson	Keir, Dundas and Co ...	Do. and Conductor	109	Deltotte
Rathoongodde, 8	C. H. Cameron	C. Cameron, Lessee & Keir, Dundas & Co.. Agents for Proprietor	W. A. Howie and C.H. Cameron ... Resident ...	2000	Deltotte
Rikiligasgodde, 9	D. A. De Silva, Appoohamy Notary	Geo. Wall and Co. ..	D. A De Silva Conductor	100	Hangurankette
Wevatenne 10	S. Soysa	S. Soysa ...	T. J. and A. Pieris ...	250	Hangurankette
Yakabendekelle, 11	Baring Brothers	Baring Brothers ...	W.A.Howie & Conductor	538	Deltotte

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Ammunamulli; 2 G. Marikavatthai; 3 Angirankanthai; 4 Pumbaragam; 5 ———; 6 Mullangi; 7 Putuvilai P. T.; 8 Vilatthikodai; 9 Rickligasgodde; 10 Singalanadukarttal; 11 Puttuvilai.

Digitized by Google

Total extent planted in Coffee about 6,620 acres; total extent of Estates about 11,023 acres.

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Asst. Superintendents.	Total extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Ballywhindle, 1 ...	Chetty ...	...	Conductor ...	120 ...	Kandy
Batteweva, 2 ..	Included in Great Valley				
Bellevue, 3 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	W. Northway ...	150 ...	Deltotte
Bellwood, 4 ...	Heirs of C. J. Brown...	Rudd Brothers ...	S. Northway ...	550 ...	Deltotte
Bopittia, 5 ...	Captain L. Gallie	Heirs C. J. Brown ... Lessees, Rudd Brothers	Jas. Davidson ...	180 ...	Deltotte
Bowellacadde, 6 ...	R. J. Mackay ...	Geo. Wall & Co. [A.	Geraffelsz [Thomas	67 ...	Kandy
Bowlana, 7 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	W. Northway & Alfred	390 ...	Deltotte
Codagalla, 8 ...	Moorman ...	...	Abandoned ...	213 ...	Deltotte
Cathermallie, 9 ...	A Native ...	...	Resident ...	180 ...	Kandy
Charlemont, 10 (Kirrimettie)	B. Dodsworth ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	J. S. Laidlaw ...	900 ..	Kandy
Deltotte, 11 ...	H. E Young and E. Jeffries	H. Price, Lessee; Lee, Hedges & Co. Agents	Thomas Gray and L. de Soysa	600 ...	Deltotte
Gallantenne, 12 ...	Major Genl. Braybrooke and Dr. Whitfield	Keir, Dundas and Co., Lessees	Geo. Howie	570 ...	Deltotte
Goodlands, 13 ...	S. De Soyza ...	H. De Soyza ...	Louis Perera ...	425 ...	Kandy
Great Valley, 14 ...	Heirs of T. Freckleton...	Keir, Dundas and Co..	E. C. Waring&C.J.Scott	826 ...	Deltotte
Harregamme, 15 ...	S. Soysa ...	S. Soysa ...	Louis Perera ...	150 ...	Kandy
Kinlinda 16 ...	Moorman ..			40 ...	Kandy
Little Pattiagama, 17 ..	Included in Patiagama...				
Little Valley, 18 ...	H. C. Eastwood ...	Ceylon Company Limited ...	Henry C. Eastwood and E. Eastwood ...	800 ...	Deltotte

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Sinna Arugaman ; 2 Thayvakanthai Mayl T. ; 3 Bavutane Mayl T. ; 4 Naligivatthai ; 5 Bovabitte; 6 ——— 7 Bodalane ; 8 Karttaikali ; 9——— ; 10 Kirimitte ; 11 Deltotte T ; 12 Kal Anthoni ; 13 Goodlands ; 14 Thavakanthai ; 15 Yakuroongare; 16 Shona Totum ; 17 Partigamum ; 18 Kaduthasi T.

Digitized by Google

HEWAHETTE LOWER—*Continued*,

Lool Condura, 19 ...	Keir, Dundas and Co...	Keir, Dundas and C o...	James Taylor ...	355	...	Delotte
Maddegama, New, 20 ...	James Ry an ...	J. I. Strachan and Co.	Jas. Ryan ...	309	...	Deltotte
Maddegama, Old, 21 ...	Keir Dundas and Co. ...	Keir, Dundas and Co...	J. Skene ...	271	...	Deltotte
Maha Oya, 22 ...	W. Davidson ...	J. P. Green and Co ...	W. Davidson ...	453	...	Kandy
Maousakelle, 23 ...	W. Sabonadiere ...	J. M. Robertson and Co	J. Horkham ...	230	...	Deltotte
Morogahakelle, 24 ...	Mootoo Samy ...	...	Moottoo Samy ...	120	...	Kandy
Naranghena, 25 ...	Keir, Dundas and Co...	Keir, Dundas and Co...	D. MacMaster ...	1000	...	Deltotte
Narangkadua, 26 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	W. Northway & W. Beales	210	...	Kandy
Neelawelle, 27 ...	Heirs of C. J. Brown...	Rudd Brothers ...	J. Davidson ...	140	...	Deltotte
Oolooawatte, 28 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Northway & O. Ransome	290	...	Deltotte
Pattiagama, 29 ...	J. S. & P. H. Wilson & W. C. Buchanan ...	Alstons, Scott and Co...	{ W. C. Buchanan, and { W. D. Bosanquet ...	890	...	Deltotte
Wal Oya, 30 ...	Keir, Dundas and Co ...	Keir, Dundas and Co...	{ James Taylor and A. H. { Macartney ...	585	...	Deltotte

HUNASGERIA.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 6,634 acres; total extent of Estates about 7,439 acres.

Algooltenne, 1 ...	Ceylon Plantation Co....	{ J. Crabbe and Geo. Wall and Co.	B. Gray & Farquharson	420	...	Elkadua
Dotalagalla, 2 ...	Ceylon Plantation Co....	{ J. Crabbe and Geo. Wall and Co.	W. G. Thomson ...	300	...	Elkadua
Elgalle, 3 ...	Keir, Dundas & Co	Keir, Dundas and Co....	J. L. Shand & T. Doolan	300	...	Kandy
Elkadua, 4 ...	Ceylon Plantation Co....	{ J. Crabbe and Geo. Wall and Co.	J. Crabbe and T. Hodgson	230	...	Elkadua
Galgawatte, 5 ...	J. & J. Park ...	Fowlie, Richmond, &Co.	C. Skelton ...	250	...	Elkadua

19 Nool Kanthala; 20 Sinna Mathugamam; 21 Peria Mathugamam; 22 Mahi Totum; 23 Mavusaqulle; 24 Murakolli P. T.; 25 Narayanan T.; 26 Kallaru; 27 Nillawalla; 28 Uluvatthai; 29 Partigamum; 30 Nool Kanthela P. T. 1 Natha totum; 2 Rotellakanda; 3 Partambasi Nada T.; 4 Alkadee; 5 Kalukvatthai.

Digitized by Google

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents	Resident Managers and Asst. Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Gavatenne, 6	J. S. Dick	Keir Dundas, & Co. and Leechman and Co.	A. N. Swan	580	Madoolkelle
Halgolla, 7	F. and C. Hadden	J. F. Moir	A. Davidson	200	Elkadua
Happawidde, 8	Ceylon Plantation Co.	J. Crabbe and Geo. Wall and Co.	J. Dickinson & W. Morrison	330	Elkadua
Horagalla, 10	F. and C. Hadden	J. F. Moir	M. O. Davidson	210	Elkadua
Hunasgeria, 11	Hunasgeria Coffee Co. Limited	W. C. Duncan, & A. & B. Scott & Co.	W. C. Duncan, W. Henderson, J. Lake Freeze, Geo. Beck, W. Hudson, J. A. F. Mackelvie, J. Edmonds,	2,500	Kandy
Hunnugalla, 12	F. and C. Hadden	J. F. Moir	G. J. Jamieson & Foulke	200	Elkadua
Imboolpittia	W. Henderson, Mackelvie and G. R. Duncan		W. Henderson	100	Elkadua
John's Land, 12½	G. John		R. H. Krasse	64	Kandy
Kehatepatna	S. Soysa	S. Soysa	G. Fernando	320	Elcadua
Kittulgalla & Nillookanda, 13	Ceylon Plantation Co. [others	J. Crabbe and Geo. Wall and Co.	J. Dickinson	480	Elkadua
Mahatenne, 14	A. R. R. Chetty and 2		Conductor	450	Kandy
Malvern, 15	Heirs of Capt. Elder	Keir, Dundas and Co. [Lessees	J. L. Shand and W. J. [Skene	300	Kandy
Mutotta	W. Henderson		Conductor	40	Elkadua
Oyanwatte, 16	Samsy Lebbe	L. J. Pieries	Hadjee Maricar	85	Kandy
Pangwella, 17	Rudd Brothers	Rudd Brothers	H. J. Bodman	150	Madoolkelle

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

6 Vattakalli; 7 Kattathurai; 8 Thimbo Watte T.; 10 Kattathurai P. T.; 11 Unasgiri; 12 Katta T. T.; 12½ Pudo Totum; 13 Samimalai; 14 Saccharimalai; 15 Partambasi P. T.; 16 Uyavatthai; 17 Panguvallai.

Digitized by Google

Patampahai, 18	Heirs of Captain Elder	Keir, Dundas and Co. Lessees	J. L. Shand	130	...	Kandy
Pendleton, 19	Temple	Keir, Dundas and Co., Lessees	J. L. Shand	165	...	Kandy
Ravan Oya, 20	Cader Saibo	Geo. Wall and Co.	Resident	60	...	Kandy
Udagodde, 21	J. Cuffe; L. P. Thomas, Lessee.	Keir, Dundas and Co. for Propr., Rudd Brothers for Lessee	L. P. Thomas	300	...	Madoolkelle
Walarambe, 22	Moorman		Conductor	125	...	Kandy
Weygalla, 23	Messrs. Hadden	J. F. Moir	J. F. Moir & Conductor	230	...	Elkadua
Campbell's Land, 24	Campbell		Forest	400	...	Do.

KADUGANAWA.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 5,239 acres; total extent of Estates about 11,369 acres.

Alpitty Kandy, 1	James Imlah	Tatham & Co.	James Imlah	513	...	Kaduganawa
Amanapoora, 2	De Soyza		Bastian Cooray	100	...	Kaduganawa
Ambalawa, 3	Ceylon Plantation Co.	J. Crabbe & G. Wall & Co	W. Scott	630	...	Gampola
Ashbourne, 4	Chetty		Chetty	150	...	Gampola
Atgalla (old and new), 5	Jno. Boustead	Lee, Hedges & Co.	J. Leggatt	534	...	Gampola
Balagama, 6	(See Gadadessa)	.....	...	...	...	
Bellongalla, 7	Ceylon Co. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	W. J. Brabazon	280	...	Kaduganawa
Bodava, 8	J. Boustead	Lee, Hedges & Co.	G. E. Liddell	120	...	Gampola
Bokanda, 9	A. C. White	Keir, Dundas & Co.	W. Scott and J. H. W. Mayow	720	...	Gampola

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

18 Partambasi; 19 Lunuvillai; 21 Udugarai; 22 Vallamallai; 23 Uchimallai.
1 Kilavan T.; 2 Pallakaduganã; 3 Maqulambu; 4 Sina Sinapillia T.; 5 Asãli; 6 Kaduthãsi P. T.; 7 Villangkolli, 8 Bothãvatthai; 9 Poonkanthai.

Digitized by Google

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Bowala, 10 ...	P. Daley ...	....	Abandoned ...	30 ...	Gampola
Callagalla, 11 ...	Ana Lana, Ana Roona (See Parnepettia)	....	Conductor ...	190 ...	Kaduganawa
Colpitty Hill, 11½ ...	(See Gona Adika)		...	...	
Cornaboddy, 12 ...	Mackwoods & Temple ...	Mackwoods & Co. ...	R. E. Temple ...	580 ...	Kaduganawa
Cottagalla, 13 ...	A. F. Harper ...	J. M. Robertson & Co...	A. F. Harper ...	282 ...	do
Franklands, 14 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ..	Arthur Thomas ...	530 ...	do
Gadadessa & Balagama 15	Slama Lebbe ...	George Wall and Co. ...	Conductor ...	150 ...	Gampola
Gallantenne, 16 ...	Keir Dundas & Co. ...	Keir, Dundas and Co....	{ Geo. Anderson, G. G. } { Forbes and F. Ellis }	976 ...	Gampola
Gona Adika, Cornaboddy & Mausacumbra, 17	F. Mackwood ...	Mackwoods & Co. ...	J. de Silva ...	200 ...	Kaduganawa
Guava Hill, 18 ...	Mackwoods & Co. ...	Mackwoods & Co. ...	J. de Silva ...	251 ...	do
Hunagalla, 19 ...	H. C. Byrde [In Liqui.]	Lee, Hedges and Co...	G. Johnston & Conductor	150 ...	Gampola
Hunugalla, 20 ...	(See Parnepettia)				
Johanesberg, ...	Chetty ...	...	Conductor ...	191 ...	Kaduganawa
Kakunagalla, 21 ...	Heirs of Duncan Dunbar	Mackwoods & Co. ...	F. T. Hawke ...	300 ...	Gampola
Kehelwatte, 22 ...	Soyza ...	...	John James ...	80 ...	Gampola
Kuragalla, 23 ...	F. Solomon ...	...	Abandoned ...	86 ...	Kaduganawa
Laboowellpalle 24 ...	H. D. Andree ...		...	112 ...	do
Laggemoewe 25 ...	Keir Dundas and Co. ...	Keir Dundas and Co. ...	Conductor ...	50 ...	Gampola
Letchemy Totum, 26 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	W. J. Brabazon ...	140 ...	Kaduganawa
Loongalla, 27 ...	(See Gona Adika)				
Mausacumbra, ..	Baring Brothers ...	J. M. Robertson & Co..	Conductor ...	175 ...	Kaduganawa
Mercantile, 28 ..					
Mount Prospect, 29 ...	J. L. Hampton ...	Mackwoods & Co. ...	Conductor ...	200 ...	Kaduganawa
Mount Temple, 30 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	Ceylon Coy. Limited....	W. Theobald ...	160 ...	Gampola
Parnawatty, 31 ...	H. C. Byrde [In Liq.]	Lee, Hedges & Co. —	Geo. MacEachran ...	220 ...	Kaduganawa
Parnepettia, Colpitty Hill and Johanesberg, 32..	F. Solomon ...		Conductor ...	2½ ...	Kaduganawa

10 Bovillā ; 11 ———— ; 11½ Colpetty Thotum ; 12 Masikōmberi P. T. ; 13 Kortakolli ; 14 Nona P. T. ; 15 Kardasi T
17 Massie Coombera ; 18 Villākanthai ; 19 Unimallaikanthai ; 20 Unuklākanthai ; 21 Kakunāmallai ; 22 Kesavatthai ;
23 Koorkollai ; 27 Loongallā ; 28 Appukastharlai ; 29 Nonā T. ; 30 ; Dākter P. T. ; 31 Māsakombari Palia T. ; 32 Barnapertti.

Digitized by Google

KADUGANAWA—*Continued.*

Providence 33	Executors of G. Pears...	...	Conductor ...	400	...	Kaduganawa
Roslin, Lower, 34	C. S. Hay ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	W. J. Brabazon ...	300	...	Kaduganawa
Roslin, Upper, 35	C. S. Hay ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	298	...	Kaduganawa
Sindooranka nde, 36	T. Pride ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	Conductor ...	110		Kandy
Sinniapittia, 37	H. C. Byrde [In Liq.]	Lee Hedges & Co. ...	Geo. Johnston ...	550	...	Gampola
Timboowatte, 38	J. M. Robertson and Co.	J. M. Robertson & Co.	Conductor ..	180		Kaduganawa
Vellekande, 39	Char. Mercantile Bank...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	G. E. Liddell	400		Gampola
Vermillion Rock, 40	(See Sindooranka nde)					
Wackititatenne, 41 [to 42	Baring Brothers ...	J.M. Robertson and Co..	Conductor	300		Kaduganawa
Wegirikande or the Grot-	Dr. Shipton ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	B. Whetton	82		Gampola
Wayungawatte, 43	H. C. Byrde [In Liq.]	Lee Hedges and Co. ...	Conductor ...	440		Gampola

KAIGALLE.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 482 acres; total extent of Estates about 933 acres.

Ambanpittia 1	Ceylon Coy. limited ...	Ceylon Coy. limited ...	P.M.Gabriel & H. E. Andree...	170		Kaigalle
Fairfield 2	Do. ...	Ceylon Coy, limited ...	P. M. Gabriel and Conductor ...	50	...	Kaigalle
Happogastenne, 3	Ceylon Coy. limited...	Ceylon Coy. limited ...	P. M. Gabriel ..	183	...	do.
Kaigalle 4	C. P. Sameresinghe ...		Conductor ...	50	...	do.
Marokwatura, 5	J. T. Perera ...	J. T. Perera ...	Abandoned	400	...	do.
Nagolla, 6	F. Schrader ...	F. Schrader ...	F. L. Andree ...	80	...	Kaigalle

KALLIBOKKA.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 4,654 acres; total extent of Estates about 8,119 acres

Dallookoya, 1	See Ratnatenne ...	...	...	...	...	
Deyanella, 2	G. H. Dundas & H. A. Clarke	Keir, Dundas and Co....	H. A. Clarke ...	460	...	Madoolkelle

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

33 Ambugastharlai; 34 Poeily Kandy P. T.; 35 Poeily Kandy; 36 Sundaran T., 37 Seenapertte; 38 Vakkadimuduteku P. T.; 39 Verlingkanthai; 40 Suntherakanthai; 41 Vekkilakanthai; 42 Peria Asälai.

1 Ambanpoty; 2 Mavanella; 3 Carandopane; 4 Modliar T; 5 Markuvatthai; 6 Naagolla; 1 Thalaik ōya; 2 Deemallai.

Digitized by Google

KALLIBOKKA—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Galheria, 3 ...	M. H. Thomas ...	Alstons, Scott and Co...	Herbert Tucker ...	605 ...	Madoolkelle
H atele, 4 ...	Susa De Soysa ...	De Soysa ...	S. Mendis ...	700 ...	Madoolkelle
Hoolankanda, 5 ...	R. B. Tytler ...	Strachan and Co. ...	Jas. Fraser ...	600 ...	Madoolkelle
Hoolooganga, 6 ...	See Nartawakelle ...				
Kallibokka, 7 ..	Col. Byrde (In Liqui.) ..	Lee, Hedges and Co....	Alex. Morrison & Arthur Brown ...	684 ...	Madoolkelle
Lagallakanda, 8 ...	R. B. Tytler ...	Strachan and Co. ...	Jas. Fraser ...	180 ...	Madoolkelle
Madoolkelle, 9 ...	Boyd and Thomas ...	Alstons, Scott and Co....	Jno. Davidson ...	654 ...	Madoolkelle
Malwatte, 10 ...	Keir Dundas and Co. and A. H. Baillie ...	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	S. G. Purdon ...	265 ...	Madoolkelle
Maousakelle, 11 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	H. Gray & A. H. Green	400 ...	Madoolkelle
Memorakanda, 12 ...	R. B. Tytler ...	Strachan and Co. ...	Jas. Fraser ...	200 ...	Madoolkelle
Moorahilla, 13 ...	G. W. Rudd and A. H. Thomas ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Conductor ...	218 ...	Madoolkelle
Nartawakelle, 14 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	F. Laurie & D. Livingston...	310 ...	Madoolkelle
Nilloomally, 15 ...	Keir Dundas and Co. and A. H. Baillie ...	Keir, Dundas and Co....	S.G.Purdon & H. Williamson	720 ...	Madoolkelle
Oonoonagalla, 16 ...	Thomas and Karslake ...	Alstons, Scott & Co. ...	A. T. Karslake ...	675 ...	Madoolkelle
Ratnatenne, and Dallookoya, 17 ...	Charles Forbes ...		J. A. Robertson ...	472 ...	Madoolkelle
Relugas, 18 ...	Heirs of Mr. McKilligan ...	W. G. Mackilligan ...	W. G. Mackilligan	285 ...	Madoolkelle
Richland, 19 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	H. Gray ...	120 ...	Madoolkelle
Wattikelle, 20 ...	Scott, Webster and Greenwood ...	George Steuart and Co.	W. Greenwood ...	571 ...	Madoolkelle

(For contractions in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

3 Sinna klābōk; 4 Atthālai; 5 Sholangkande; 6 Atthālaimayl T.; 7 Peria Klabook; 8 Solonkanthai; 9 Madurakollai; 10 Malvatthai; 11 Mallai T.; 12 Sōlonkanthai; 13 Thomas Dorey T.; 14 Natakella; 15 Nellymallai; 16 Urulakullai; 17 Ranagurce and Talakoya; 18 Sinna Kaberakulli; 19 Mallai P. T.; 20 Scott Doray T.

Digitized by Google

KNUCKLES,

Total extent planted in Coffee about 4,050 acres; total extent of Estates about 6,059 acres.

Allacolla, 1	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	J. A. Robertson	398	Madoolkelle
Baddegamakelle, 2	(See Florence)				
Bamberella, 3	C. Tottenham		W. G. Rollo	306	Madoolkelle
Battagalla, 4	J. Boustead	Lee Hedges and Co.	P. Wallace	402	Madoolkelle
Florence, 5	Keir, Dundas & Co.	Keir, Dundas and Co	J. C. Willox	151	Madoolkelle
Forest Land,	E. J. Darley	Darley, Butler & Co.		225	Madoolkelle
Gangamulle, 6	J. Boustead	Lee, Hedges and Co.	P. Wallace	270	Madoolkelle
Goomera, 7	A. S. Daniell	Darley, Butler and Co.	W. B. Jackson	461	Madoolkelle
Goomera, New 7½	A. S. Daniell	Do.	J. S. J. Wood	260	Madoolkelle
Gowragalla, 8	J. R. Fulton and F. C. Woods	Geo. Steuart and Co.	F. C. Woods	175	Madoolkelle
Kandikettia, 9	J.R. Fulton&F.C.Woods	George Steuart & Co.	F. C. Woods	401	Madoolkelle
Katoolova. 10	A. S. Daniell	Darley, Butler and Co.	Henry Kerr	383	Madoolkelle
Leangolla, 11	G. A. Cruwell	Keir, Dundas and Co.	J. Murdoch	242	Madoolkelle
Lebanon, 12	Mrs. T. Dickson	A. G. K. Borron	A. G. K. Borron	434	Madoolkelle
Madakelle, 13	Mackwoods and Co.	Mackwoods and Co.	Thomas Smith and C. O. Mackwood	495	Madoolkelle
Middleton, 14	Mrs. T. Dickson	A. G. K. Borron	A. G.K. Borron	110	Madoolkelle
Montserrat	Davidson and Karslake	MacLachlan, Mackenzie and Co.	Conductor	40	Madoolkelle
Mooragahagalla, 15	Adam, Bain, and Tottenham	Keir, Dundas and Co	A. Adam	358	Madoolkelle
Tunisgalla, Old 16	Keir, Dundas & Co.	Keir, Dundas and Co.	J. C. Willox	366	Madoolkelle
Tunisgalla, New 17	J. Emerson	Heirs of C. Brown, Lessee, and Rudd Brothers Agents	Forbes Laurie and W. B. Gade	400	Madoolkelle
Yahagalla	A. G. K. Borron		Chena land	182	Madoolkelle

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Manikavatthai; 2 ——— ; 3 Amurthavallai; 4 Vattakallai ; 5 Sinna Tuniskollai; 6 Vattukallai P. T. 7 Peria Kombarai ; 7½ Kombarai P. T.; 8 Kaberakallai; 9 Sinnakanthakerthy ; 10 Sinna kombarai; 11 Leankollai ; 12 Leankollai Selvakanthi ; 13 Periakanthakerthy ; 14 Leangalia Selvakanthai ; 15 Murukalai ; 16 Peria Tuniskollai ; 17 Tuniskollai P. T.

Digitized by Google

Total extent planted in Coffee about 5,285 acres; total extent of Estates about 12,908 acres.

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Assistant Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property, in Acres.	Post Towns' or Stations.
Ambacoombra, 1 ..	H. Soysa ...	S. Soysa ...	F. Soysa ...	128 ...	Madawelletenne
Bellgodde, 2 ..	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	G. F. Halliley ...	270 ...	Madawelletenne
Boccalawella, 3 ..	S. Soysa ...	S. Soysa ..	F. Soysa ...	150 ...	Madawelletenne
Boccawelle Mookalane, 4	J. M. Robertson & Co....	J. M. Robertson & Co.	C. F. Forsyth ...	250 ...	Madawelletenne
Bollagalla, Upper 5 ..	R. H. Barnes ...	Geo. Steuart & Co. ..	F. W. O' B. Horsford and Conductor ...	300 ...	do
Bollagalla Lower ..	Sattappa Chetty ...	...	Resident ...	600 ...	do
Bon Accord, 6 ..	A. Brown ...	..	Abandoned ...	170 ...	Madawelletenne
Bullatwellekande, 7 ..	Weinholt Brothers ...	Keir Dundas & Co. ..	J. Dunn ...	300 ...	Kornegalle
Bullgahatenne, 8 ..	C. Tottenham ...	..	W. G. Rollo & Conductor	250 ...	Kornegalle
Callugalla, 9 ..	Chetty ...	...	Abandoned ...	128 ...	Madawelletenne
Dea Elle, 10 ..	Heirs of Affleck ...	Mrs. Affleck ..	Mrs. Affleck & Conductor	450 ...	Madawelletenne
Dickoya ..	(See Greenwood) ...				
Dodangtalawa, 11 ..	Thos. Hudson ..	J. I. Strachan and Co...	W. E. Rodrigo ...	374 ...	Madawelletenne
Doolwella, 12 ..	Est. of Fernando & Son		E. Jobsz ..	60 ...	Kandy
Dunira, 13 ..	Keir, Dundas and Co. ...		Abandoned ..	320 ...	Madawelletenne
Galanne 13½ ..	H. Soysa ...	S. Soysa ...	Conductor ...	100 ...	Madawelletenne
Gallegedera, 14 ..	Heirs of Hon. F. Villiers		Abandoned ...	300 ...	Madawelletenne
Goddahena, 15 ..	F. Barslow ...		Abandoned ...	80 ...	do.
Greenwood, 16 ..	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	Keir, Dundas and Co. ..	Jas. Dunn ...	627 ...	Madawelletenne
Handrokande, 17 ..	Scott, Payne and Fulton	George Steuart & Co...	Alfred Payne ...	300 ...	Kornegalle
Hatbawa, 18 ..	Thomson and Smith ...		Abandoned ...	300 ...	Madawelletenne

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Ambākoombarai; 2 Velkudai; 3 Bukkavillai; 4 Mookalane do. T.; 5 Bollakollai; 6 Akkira P. T.; 7 Blathi Kande; 8 Araamarathu T.; 9 Kalukvatthai; 10 Deal Ella T.; 11 Thudanthela; 12 Thoothuvillai; 13 Uarlaimallai P. T.; 13½ Vanderwall T.; 14 Kalkathurai; 15 Koddapena; 16 Varlaimalla; 17 Anthurukanthai; 18 Ambugāmam.

Digitized by Google

Hingulgalla, 19	Viner		Abandoned	130		Madawelletenne
Kallugallatenne 20	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Co. Limited	J. J. Gidlow	137		Kandy
Kandewatte 21	H. Soysa	S. Soysa	A. Soysa	60		Kandy
Mahatenne	C. W. Ferdinands	Geo. Wall & Co.	R. A. Ferdinands	151		Kandy
Mahawatty, 22	Antony Gibbs & Sons	G. & W. Leechman	Wm Jardine	150		Kornegalle
Malliyagodde 23	Cade r Meidin		Conductor	176		Kornegalle
Mooratenne, 24	Heirs o W. McCartney	Keir, Dundas and Co	John Smith	200		Kornegalle
Moragalla, 25	Thos. Hudson	J. I. Strachan and Co	W. E. Rodrigo	120		do.
Morankande, 26	P. F. Robertson	Ceylon Coy. Limited	C. F. Forsyth	1400		Madawelletenne
Mousak elly 27	C. Tottenham		Forest	212		Madawelletenne
Nela Oola, 28	Ceylon Cof. Est. Coy Ld	Geo. Wall and Co.	J. Anton, F. & C. Hippisley	850		Madawelletenne
Oodahena, 29	P. F. Robertson	Ceylon Coy. Limited	C. F. Forsyth	See Morankande		Madewelletenne
Oonegalla, 30	C. F. & A. S. Blacklaw	J. M. Robertson & Co	James Collie	120		Kornegalle
Palisse, 31	J. Boustead	Lee, Hedges & Co.	Abandoned	70		Kornegalle
Palugolle 32	H. Soysa	S. Soysa	Conductor	260		Kandy
Patirade, 33	S. Soysa	S. Soysa	Conductor	140		Madawelletenne
Pennydodangas hena	W. E. Rodrigo		Conductor	150		Kornegalle
Raglan 34	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	William Jardine	250		Kornegalle
Riddigamma 35	R. J. Corbet	Ceylon Coy. Limited	E. Corteling	400		Kornegalle
Riverside, 36	Thomson and Smith	Mackwoods & Co.	Conductor	150		Madawelletenne
Rock Barton, 37	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Wm. Jardine	110		Kornegalle
Rock Cave, 38	Antony Gibbs and Sons	G. and W. Leechman	Do.	200		Kornegalle
Rockhill, 39	J. I. Strachan & Co.		Abandoned	200		Madawelletenne
Sylvakande	Taver		Resident	84		Kornegalle
Sunnyside, 40	Ceylon Cof. Est. Coy.	G. Wall and Co.	Conductor	157		Madawelletenne
Tympane, 41	F. V. Perera		Conductor	200		Kornegalle
Thornhill, 42	R. Edley		Abandoned	75		Madawelletenne
Walton, (Mooroottie) 43	Mullens and Turner	J. I. Strachan and Co.	H. G. Browne	375		Kornegalle
Woodlands, 44	F. V. Perera		Resident	173		Kornegalle
Woodslee, 45	E. Nannytamby	Ceylon Coy. Limited	J. C. Jobsz	400		Madawelletenne
Yahalatenne, 46	Thomas Hudson	J. I. Strachan and Co.	D. C. Murray	350		Kandy

19 Mookilan; 20 Kallugalla; 21 Chetty T.; 22 Mawatti; 23 Maliyagodde; 24 Morāthane; 25 Mōrakollai; 26 Morangkanthai; 28 Nillaikollai; 29 Udusayni; 30 Gampolavatti; 31 Kārta T. T.; 32 Palugolla T.; 33 Patthirakāli; 34 Thengai T; 35 Appoogāmum P T.; 36 Saraivatti; 37 Thurattiyāvathai; 38 Karuvaypagilla T.; 39 Akkira; 40 Korthuri T.; 41 Thumpani; 43 Marathannai; 44 Kulikadai; 45 Gumenā; 46 Yālatthannai.

Digitized by Google

KOTMALIE.

Total extent of Coffee planted, about 8,580 acres ; total extent of Estates, about 12,348 acres.

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Asst. Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Baharundra, 1 ...	Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone dation.]	Geo. Wall and Co....	G.H.D. Elphinstone ...	800	Kotmalie
Bellevue, 2 ...	Byrde & Son [In Liqui-	Lee, Hedges & Co. ...	R. Morrison	200 ...	Kotmalie
Bowhill 3 ...	Heirs of Crosbie ...	Fowlie Richmond & Co.	H. Bisset & E. Hopper	490 ...	Navellapittia
Catoogalla 4 ...	K. McLellan ...	Geo. Steuart and Co...	F. Wernham and J. Wernham	330 ...	Kotmalie
Debooka ...	(See Halgolla)				
Dodangwella 5 ...	Byrde & Son [In Liqui]	Lee, Hedges & Co. ...	R. Morrison ...	151 ...	Kotmalie
Doombegastalawa 6 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Ceylon Co. Limited ...	A. W. Hunt ...	384 ...	Kotmalie
Donside 7 ...	J. F. MacLeod and G. D. Elphinstone ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	J. F. MacLeod & Jas. Sinclair ...	290 ...	Navellapittia
Fettercairn ...	Included in Kadienlena				
Gingiran Oya 8 ...	F. B. Templer ...	J. M. Robertson and Co.	F. W. Mais ...	326 ...	Kotmalie
Gongalla 9 ...	R. J. Corbet ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	J. Gidlow ...	358 ...	Kotmalie
Goorak Oya 10 ...	Col. J. G. Balmain and H. Hine ...	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	Henry Hine ...	318 ...	Gampola
Greenwood 11 ...	J. M. Robertson & Co.	J. M. Robertson and Co	G. S. Anderson ...	739 ...	Navellapittia
Halgolla and Debooka 12	G. H. Morrison ...	Mackwoods and Co ...	G. H. Morrison ...	540 ...	Kotmalie
Harangolla 13 ...	H. G. Fletcher ...	Geo. Steuart and Co...	F. Wernham ...	400 ...	Kotmalie
Hennewelle 14 ...	Antony Gibbs & Sons...	G. & W. Leechman ...	J.D. Darley ...	360 ...	Kotmalie
Honoocutua 15 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Geo. L. Hynd ...	400	Kotmalie
Kadianlena (Fettercairn and Pitsligo included) 16	C. W. Forbes	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	J. F. McLeod & J. Gray	1500 ...	Kotmalie
Kataboola 17 ...	Capt. P. P. Gallwey...	Do. ...	W. Fyffe & A.W. Stopford	541 ...	Kotmalie
Kolapatena 18 ...	R. J. Corbet ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	J. Gidlow	300 ...	Kotmalie
Kooroowaka 19 ...	Capt. P. P. Gallwey...	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	Wm. Fyffe & J. Thom...	700 ...	Kotmalie

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Sinne Kadiansayne ; 2 Bellevue *or* Kăthan Dorey T ; 3 Anchiakutta T ; 4 Kattukollai . 5 Muchikutta ; 6 Thumbalakathalai ; 7 Puthu Kadiansayne ; 8 Thallapathai ; 9 Konkăllai ; 10 Goorookwatte; 12 Munukutta T. ; 12 Appagatalla ; 13 Kutthămallai T. ; 14 Mamoty Totum ; 15 Unukorttai ; 16 Peria Kadiansayne ; 17 Pillumallai ; 18 Kullapathai ; 19 Kuruvakerrai.

Digitized by Google

KOTMALIE—*Continued.*

Korowakkery 20	Native Proprietor	Lee, Hedges & Co.	W. Cruikshank	100		Kotmalie
Mollia	W. Scott		H. Hine	45		Navellapittia
Oonoogaloya, 21	Hon. D. F. Fortescue	Geo. Steuart and Co.	John Smith	450		Kotmalie
Pitaligo,	Included in Kadianlena					
Queensberry, 22	Heirs of Geo. Crosbie	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	H. Bisset & Geo. Kydd	900		Kotmalie
Samyeer, 23	Native		Resident	60		Kotmalie
Tellisagalla, 24	Heirs of D. Dunbar	Mackwoods & Co.	F. Lewis	450		Kotmalie
Tyspane, 25	Donald Steward	J.M. Robertson and Co	R. K. Symonds	300		Kotmalie
Westhall, 26	Sir J. Elphinstone	Geo. Wall & Co.	G. H. D. Elphinstone	500		Kotmalie
Yallebenda Oya, 27	Heirs of D. Dunbar	Mackwoods & Co.	F. Lewis and A. Smart.	310		Kotmalie
F rest	Perera			168		Kotmalie
Do.	J. D. Watson			80		Do.

MATELLE EAST.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 11,915 acres; total extent of Estates about 23,242 acres.

Aberfeldie, 1	Geo. Wall & Co.	Geo. Wall and Co.	Conductor	120		Matelle
Amaradawella 2	R. & G. Smith	Ceylon Coy. Limited	J. F. Wingate	821		Ratotte
Annamally, 3	P. H. Alvea	Keir, Dundas & Co.	C. E. Kay & Conductor	147		Ratotte
Bambragalla No. I, 4	Captain E. Stronge	Keir, Dundas & Co.	P. McRae & T.W. Trail	400		Ratotte
Bambragalla No. II, 5	C. H. Coeq	Geo. Wall & Co.	A. G. Crabbe	304		Ratotte
Brebelholz 6	H. Soysa	S. Soysa	Abandoned	150		Matelle
Cabragalla, 7	Heirs of Mackilligan; Keir, Maxwell and Dalrymple	Keir, Dundas and Co.	M. R. Macdonnell	452		Madoolkelle
Cabroosa Ella, 8	Mrs. Mortimer & J Fowlie	Fowlie, Richmond & Co. and Strachan & Co.	C. Wilkins & Jas. Milne	300		Ratotte
Calloogallatenne, 9	J. M. Robertson and G. Christian	J.M. Robertson and Co.	Peter Campbell	397		Ratotte
Carragahatenne, 10	T. Blew	Ceylon Co. Limited	John Gray	359		Ratotte
Cattaratenne, 11	Ceylon Co. Limited	do.	John Gray & F.R. Bone	525		Ratotte

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

20 Renda T.; 21 Rasa T.; 22 Keenjupayri; 23 ———; 24 Tellisagalla; 25 Thyspannai; 26 P. T.; 27 Allabendai. 2 Annawally; 3 Annamally; 4 Bamberakollai; 5 Sinne Bamberakollai; 6 Tallyaddy D. T.; 7 Peria Kabarakollai; 8 Kabarajallai; 9 Tdade Carre Totum; 10 Walker Demetia T.; 11 Sinna Thangkanthai.

Digitized by Google

MATELLE EAST—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS and ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Cheat, 12 ...	Antony Gibbs & Son ...	G. & W. Leechman ...	J. B. Whittaker ...	28 ...	Ratotte
Christie's Land, 13 ...	J. J. Christie ...	J. J. Christie ...	J. J. Christie ...	27 ...	Ratotte
Coladatchy, 14 ...	T. J. Brabazon ...		Conductor ...	150 ...	Ratotte
Crystal, 15 ...	Moorman ...		Conductor ...	60 ...	Matelle
Damboolagalla, 16 ...	Jas. H. Young ...	Darley, Butler & Co. ...	C. W. B. Wilkins ...	431 ...	Elkadua
Dangkande, 17 ...	Thomas Hudson ...	J. I. Strachan & Co. ...	J. J. Christie ...	540 ...	Ratotte
Dawick, 18 ...	G. A. Vetch ...		Native, Lessee ...	639 ...	Ratotte
Dickumbure, 19	Wingate, Hopes and Beckett ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	J. F. Wingate ...	85 ...	Ratotte
Dooroomadella, 20 ...	Capt. Williams ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	Capt. G. L. Williams and H. Cottam ...	600 ...	Ratotte
Dromoland and Park, 21	Ceylon Co. Limited ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	W. J. Wilkinson ...	374 ...	Ratotte
Ellagalla, 22 ...	Antony Gibbs & Sons	G. and W. Leechman ...	J. B. Whittaker ...	450 ...	Ratotte
Gammadua, 23 ...	Ceylon Plantation Co...	{ John Crabb and Geo. Wall & Co. }	Thos. S. Grigson and W. Simpson ...	700 ...	Ratotte
Godapolla No. I., 24...	Thomas Hudson ...	J. I. Strachan and Co. ...	John Milne	300 ...	Matelle
Godapolla No. II., 25...	J. & F. T. Hawke ...	Lee Hedges and Co. ...	Conductor ...	120 ...	Matelle
Hattanwella and Rock Park, 26 ...	Jas. F. Wingate and T. Beckett ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	T. W. N. Beckett ...	391 ...	Ratotte
Hinguruwatte, 27 ...	G. Wall and Co. ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	A. L. Cross ...	250 ...	Matelle
Kalludawelle, 28 ...	C. Eduljie ...	Cowasjee Eduljee ...	Hurjie Framjie ...	197 ...	Matelle
Kandenewera, 29 ...	John Fraser ...	George Steuart and Co...	W. Bissett & Archd. Noel	904 ...	Elkadua
Kandewatte, 30 ...	John F. McKelvie ...	J. F. McKelvie ...	Conductor ...	110 In Grass	Matelle
Katon, 31 ...	Ceylon Plantation Coy.	John Crabb and Geo. Wall & Co. ...	Thomas S. Grigson and W. Simpson ...	700 ...	Ratotte

12 Cheet; 13 DangKandy D. T.; 14 Kullalachi; 15 T.; 16 Thamillakollai; 17 Peria Thangkanthai; 18 Caloopayne; 19 Akery T.; 20 Pooakpittia; 21 Unukalvatthai; 22 Seerangavathai; 23 Galmadua; 24 Peria Qudapālai; 25 Sinna Qudapālai; 26 Hottanwelle; 27 Inguruvatthai; 28 Makāli; 29 Kandivathai; 30 Kanthavathai; 31 Sinne Galmadua P. T.

Digitized by Google

Kattikitool, 32	R. J. Mackay	Geo. Wall and Co.	Wilkinson & J. S. Lugg	464	Ratotte
Kensington, 33	Thos. Rust	J. M. Robertson and Co	Peter Campbell & Condr.	334	Ratotte
Kingston 34	E. M. Rossiter		W. H. Davey	100	Matelle
Kinrara, 35	Geo. May, Stewart and J. Gavin	Keir, Dundas and Co.	E. J. Young	205	Elkadua
Kooda Oya, 36	Simon Appoo	Geo. Wall and Co.	Conductor	330	Ratotte
Kottagalla, 37	J. Gray, MacRae and Stronach	John Gray	W. J. Wilkinson and J. Lugg	208	Ratotte
Lagalla, 38	W. C. Duncan and R. B. Carson	Carson and Co.	J. G. Toussaint	600	Ratotte
Lawrance Wattie 39	Dr. Macdonald and Lt. Thompson	P. Moir	P. Moir	300	Matelle
Lochnagar 40	J. J. Christie and L. Christie	J. I. Strachan and Co.	L. Christie	280	Matelle
Marnagalla 41	C. A. Catto	Darley, Butler and Co.	T. W. N. Beckett	252	Ratotte
Maoosakande 42	Chippindall & Harper	G. Wall and Co.	J. F. Walker & Ricardo		
Meddekande 43	G. Lloyd Williams	do.	Whitham	560	Ratotte
Midlands, 44	Captain E. Stronge	Keir, Dundas & Co.	G. L. Williams and H. Cottam	176	Ratotte
Moncrieff, 46	J. Wright	J. Wright	P. MacRae	750	Ratotte
Mousaheria, 47	W. C. Duncan and J. F. MacKelvie	W. C. Duncan	Buxton Laurie	416	Ratotte
Mousava 48	W. Elliott	Leechman and Co.	Reid	500	Ratotte
Mowsagalla, 49	R. J. Mackay & T. Fraser	Geo. Wall and Co.	W. Elliott	35	Ratotte
Nagalla, 50	Ceylon Cof. Est. Coy.	Geo. Wall and Co.	T. Fraser	265	Madoolkelle
Nichola Oya, 51	Robert & Gilbert Smith.	Ceylon Coy. Limited	C. J. V. Bluett and W. B. S. Hoyes	400	Ratotte
Owelle, 52	A. Nicol	J. S. Martin	J. F. Wingate and T. J. Brabazon	360	Ratotte
Oodelamana, 53	Robert & Gilbert Smith.	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Abandoned	165	Matelle
Opalgalla, 54	Ceylon Cof. Estate Coy.	Geo. Wall and Co.	J. F. Wingate	594	Ratotte
			R. J. Chippindall and E. C. Chippindall	550	Ratotte

32 Katakatul ; 33 Church Dori Totum ; 35 Sinni Selvattikandy ; 36 Kooda Watte ; 37 Kottagolly ; 38 Gonaw ali ; 39 Nona D. T. ; 40——— ; 41 Munugellai ; 42 Walker D.T. ; 43 Nona T. ; 44 Nadu T. ; 46 Tungal T. ; 47 Tougul T. ; 48 Paringay T. ; 49 Mavusakolla ; 50 Nagollawatte ; 51 Mickākollai ; 52 Owelle ; 53 Utharamian ; 54 Pusila.

Digitized by Google

MATELLE EAST—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Park, (see Dromoland)					
Petikanda, 55	Jas. H. Young	Darley, Butler and Co.	Wilkins and T. Mackie	504	Matelle
Pittawelle, 56	E. and W. H. Hope	Mackwoods and Co.	T. W. N. Beckett	213	Ratotte
Poengalla, 57	Patrick Boyle	Geo. Wall & Co.	Stewart Jolly	392	Ratotte
Rock Park	(See Hattanwella)				
Soodooganga, 58	Peter Moir	Peter Moir	P. Moir	318	Matelle
Spring Mount, 59	S. Alven	Keir, Dundas and Co	C. E. Kay	397	Ratotte
Strathisla 60	J. Stronach	MacLachlan, Mackenzie and Co.	John Milne	210	Matella
Sylvakanda, 61	Rev. G. Kinnear	Keir, Dundas and Co.	E. J. Young	315	Elkadua
Telgama, 62	W. D. Gibbon		T. Becket	212	Ratotte
Tynan, 63	Captain E. Stronge	Keir, Dundas & Co	P. McRae and Conductor	300	Ratotte
Vellongalla, 64	T. Fraser and E. Young	T. Fraser	Conductor	100	Ratotte
Warriapolla, 65	J. Fraser	Geo. Steuart and Co.	W. Bisset and Jas. Gibson	856	Matelle
Wiharegamma, 66	C. Tatham	Tatham & Co.	P. Moir and Conductor	600	Matelle
Wattegodde, 67	C. Forbes	C. Forbes	W. Booth	230	Matelle
Wewellmadda, 68	R. J. Mackay & S. Jolly	Geo. Wall and Co	S. Jolly	220	Ratotte

MATELLE WEST.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 7,409 Acres; total extent of Estates about 12,747 Acres.

Aytiliadde, ½	Capt. Williams		Conductor	60	Matelle
Alloowihari 1	W. King	Mackwoods and Co.	A. Ross and J. Chisholm	322	Matelle
Ambokka, 2	J. Pieris	J. Pieris	Alia Maricar	880	Matelle
Ancoombra, 3	Keir, Dundas and Co	Keir, Dundas and Co.	C. E. Caulfeild and Geo. B. Blackstone	748	Matelle
Asgiria, 4	Ceylon Co. Limited	Ceylon Co. Limited	C. Forbes & H. B. Myers	425	Matelle

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

55 Pittakande; 56 Pittuvillai; 57 Singamallai; 58 Sudugangi; 59 Steeringahawatte; 60————; 61 Perie Silvakande; 62 Telgama; 63 Kabroosella P. T.; 64 P. T.; 65 Variapillai; 66 Warregamme; 67 Vattagodde; 68————.

½ 1 Tam rawyllie: 2 Peria Ambakki; 3 Ankōmbari; 4 Asgiri;

Digitized by Google

MATELLE WEST—*Continued.*

Ballacadua, 5	Nicol, Duckworth and Co. and E. Mortimer	Fowlie Richmond and Co. & J. I. Strachan & Co.	E. Mortimer and J. F. Patterson	1500	Kandy
Beredewelle, 6	Matelle Coffee Coy.	W. C. Duncan and Lee, Hedges and Co.	J. Holloway & J. W. Hall	420	Matelle
Borders, 7	Vicarton Estates Coy.	Geo. Wall and Co.	W. A. Swan & W. W. Wynn	223	Matelle
Cattaragastenne, (Dunuwille) 8	Harmanis Soysa	S. Soysa	Conductor	120	Matelle
Corriemony 9	J. Grant and J. Fraser	Leechman and Co.	Jas. Grant and A. Gray	215	Matelle
Delgahaoya, 10	Matelle Coffee Coy.	W. C. Duncan and Lee Hedges and Co.	W. Taylor	295	Matelle
Ettapolla, 11	J. S. Martin	J. M. Robertson and Co.	G. Wighton	200	Matelle
Ettriek Forest 12	R. J. Corbet	Ceylon Coy. Limited	W. A. Swan & W. Bain	250	Matelle
Eurulu Ella 13	Nicol, Duckworth and Co. and Mortimer	Fowlie Richmond and Co.	E. Mortimer & Geo. Watson	[In Ballacadua]	Kandy
Glen, 14	Vicarton Estates Coy.	Geo. Wall and Co.	W. A. Swan	170	Matelle
Gorala Ella, 15	J. Boustead, Junr.	Lee, Hedges and Co.	John Grant	160	Kandy
Grange 16	Nicol, Duckworth and Co. and Mortimer	Fowlie Richmond & Co.	E. Mortimer & W. A. Lloyd	[In Ballacadua]	Matelle
Hampshire, 17	T. & L. Viner	Lee Viner	L. Viner & W. Washbourne	280	Matelle
Happugahalande 18	J. F. Moir & Nicol		J. F. Moir & Conductor	285	Matelle
Hylton 19	R. B. Carson and W. Duncan	Carson and Co.	Wm. Gray	506	Matelle
Ingroogalla 20	Matelle Coffee Coy	W. C. Duncan and Lee Hedges and Co.	W. Taylor	100	Matelle
Kawudupolella 21	W. King	Mackwoods and Co.	A. Ross & J. Chisholm	620	Matelle
Kepitigalla, 22	W. F. Lindesay	Keir, Dundas and Co	C. Forsyth	270	Matelle
Kent, 23	J. Pieris	J. Pieris	Alia Maricar	270	Matelle
Lalagaha Ella, 24	J. Boustead	Lee Hedges and Co.	A. M. Brown	210	Matelle
Macoolussa 25	J. Pieris	J. Pieris	A. De Mel	400	Matelle
Mackelvie's Land 26	J. F. Mackelvie		Conductor	123	Matelle
Madawella 27	Ceylon Co. Limited	Ceylon Co. Limited	C. Forbes and J. Fraser	425	Matelle
Moora Ella 28	Nicol, Duckworth & Co. and Mortimer	Fowlie Richmond & Co.	E. Mortimer & W. Keith	[In Ballacadua]	Matelle

5 Kai Veechie, 6 Killima T; 7 Seemai T; 8 Urullavälli; 9 Nagall or Ankombari P. T.; 10 Oodasgiri; 11 Yerthupalaikanthai; 12 Tyma Malley T.; 13 Uralella; 14 Kalmathurai; 15 Urullavalli; 16 Massu-galla; 17 Allugamalai; 18 Catto D. T; 19 Ada Letchemie; 20 Udasgeri; 21 Ritnagiri; 22 Kapiticalle; 23 Sinna Ambakkai; 24 Lalgamama; 25——; 26 Dewella; 27 Moolawella; 28 Mooraella.

Digitized by Google

MATELLE WEST—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES and AGENTS	RESIDENT MANAGERS and ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Mount Parnassus 29 ...	G. Wijeyekoon ...	G. Wijeyekoon ..	Conductor ...	200 ...	Matelle
New Roy ...	John Brown ...		Conductor ...	220 ...	Matelle
Oodasgeria, 31 ...	Matelle Coffee Coy. ...	W. C. Duncan and Lee, Hedges and Co. ...	W. Taylor ...	150 ...	Matelle
Pansalatenne 32 ...	Nicol, Duckworth & Co. and Mortimer ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	E. Mortimer & Conductor	[In Ballacadua]	Matelle
Polwatte 33	C. A. Hamy ...	Geo. Wall and Co.	C. A. Hamy ...	90 ...	Kandy
Rusiyagama 34 ...	T. and L. Viner ...	Lee Viner ...	L. Viner and R. Mitchell	240 ...	Matelle
Selegama 35 ...	Executors of Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy ...	Keir, Dundas and Co...	D. B. Silva ...	250 ...	Matelle
Silver Hill 36 ...	Jos. Holloway ...	Maclachlan Mackenzie and Co. ...	W. F. Avery ...	149 ...	Matelle
Totagamma 37 ...	J. Russel Grant ...	do.	R. Walker ...	140 ...	Matelle
Vicarton, 38 ...	Vicarton Estates Co. ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	W. A. Swan, James Grant & H. A. Graham	300 ...	Matelle
Viner's Hill 39 ...	T. and L. Viner ...	Lee Viner ...	L. Viner & J. McHardy	101 ...	Matelle
Waradaminie, 40 ...	McKilligan & Tucker ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	Js. Tucker ...	270 ...	Matelle
Wiltshire, 41 ..	Thos. and L. Viner ...	Lee Viner ...	L. Viner & J. McHardy	560 ...	Matelle
Yattewatte 42 ...	R. B. Downall & Colonel Young ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	M. Patterson ...	600 ...	Matelle

MATURATTA.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 3,278 acres; total extent of Estates about 7,508 acres.

Allecollewewe, 1 ..	W. N. Robertson ..	Geo. Wall and Co.	George Tindall ..	546 ...	Maturatta
Allecollewewe, upper ...	W. N. Robertson ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	144 ..	Maturatta
Alma, 2 ..	W. M. Thompson ..	Cargill and Co. ...	W. M. Thompson ...	600 ..	Maturatta
Cabin Elle, 3 ...	J. & D. Rose ...	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	D. Rose & Conductor ...	200	Maturatta

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

31 Oolasgiri; 32 Parcilakande; 33 Polwatte; 34 Ruseagame; 35 Selagamam; 36 Villimaly; 37 Letchemy T.; 38 Kattapolla Kunda; 39 P. T.; 40 Waraddaminie; 41 Asgiri P. T.; 42 Yattewatte.

1 Virilekolli; 2 Seethã P. T; 3 Maymulle.

Digitized by Google

MATURATTA—*Continued.*

Cabragalla, ..	Heirs of Col. Johnstone		Forest land ..	860	Maturatta
Donnachie, 4 ..	W. N. Robertson ..	Geo. Wall and Co. ..	G. Tindall and H. S. Rix ...	150	Maturatta
Ella Mulle, 5 ..	Louis Byrde ...	Mackwoods & Co. ..	Louis Byrde ...	870 ..	Maturatta
Galella, 6 ...	J. & D. Rose ...	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	D. Rose ...	370 ...	Maturatta
Gona Pattiya, 7 ..	M. and H. Towgood..	Geo. Steuart and Co. ..	H. Towgood ..	387 ...	Newera Ellia
Goodwood, 8 ..	Estate of Capt. J. A. Wilkinson..	J.M. Robertson & Co. and W. Bowden Smith ..	J. H. Bond ..	308 ..	Newera Ellia
Greymont & Terrace Hill 9 ..	Thompson and Cargill..	Cargill and Co. ...	W. M. Thompson & James. C. Gray ..	578 ..	Maturatta
Keenagolle, 10 ..	Capt. T. Jackson ..	Mackwoods and Co. ..	T. Jackson ..	202 ..	Newera Ellia
Leangwelle, 11 ..	Keir Dundas and Co....	Keir, Dundas and Co ..	George Watt ...	337 ..	Maturatta
Mandara Newera, 12 ..	L. Byrde ..	Mackwoods and Co. ..	Louis Byrde ...	800 ..	Maturatta
Marigold, New, 13 / Marigold, Old, 14	De Soysa ...	S. Soysa	Carolis Silva ...	332 ..	Maturatta
Narangtalava 15 ...	J. Boustead ..	Lee, Hedges &Co.	R. W. Boulton ..	580 ...	Maturatta
Seaton, 16 ..	D.S.Cargill ..	Cargill and Co. ...	W. M. Thompson & Joseph Tindall ...	244	Maturatta
Terrace Hill	Included in Greymont				

MADOOLSEMA AND HEWA ELLIA.

Total extent planted with Coffee about 3,318 acres; total extent of Estates about 11,011 acres.

MADOOLSEMA ESTATES.

Ahnie Malle ...	(Included in Mahabokka)	...	...	...	
Allan Park (Amanadoya)	C. Tottenham ...	...	Channing Esdaile ...	462 ...	Badulla
Battawatte ...	Rose and Esdaile ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	C. Esdaile & J. Mitchell	279 ...	do
Cabriabokka ...	Heirs of M. J. Tatham	Tatham & Co. ...	A. H. Baillie ...	329 ...	do
Clifton ..	E. Holland ...		C. Esdaile ...	197 ...	do
Coodadova ...	Arch. Macphail ...	Alstons, Scott & Co....	C. Esdaile ...	266 ...	do
Doomooloogahalanda ...	Wood and Jenkins ...	Geo. Steuart and Co. ...	D. Reid & G. M. Skelton	177 ...	do

4 Sutha Pathi Totam ; 5 Yaylamallaii ; 6 Mattharatti; 7 Gōnapatty ; 8 Athigāravatthai ; 9 Keramissewatte ; 10 Seenapertty ; 11 Veeyangkollai ; 12 Udawerri; 13 Mavusakollai ; 14 Mavusakollai Palia T ; 15 May T ; 16 Seethapalia T.

Digitized by Google

MADOOLSEMA AND HEWA ELLIA—*Continued.*

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Asst. Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Forest Land	Brodie and Co.	Brodie and Co.		225	Badulla
Galoola	Keith MacLellan	Geo. Steuart and Co.	Jas. Mitchell	491	do
Glenfern	(Included in Mahabokka)				
Hanipha	Alstons, Scott and Co.	Alstons Scott and Co.	Garioch & R. Tucker	400	Passera
Loonagalla	Keith MacLellan		Forest Land	98	Badulla
Mahabokka	J. and D. Alston and W. Cross Buchanan	Alstons Scott & Co.	J. J. Garioch	995	do
Maha Dova	J. S. & C. H. Alston	Do.	C. Esdaile	621	do
Ouvah Kellie	(Included in Mahabokka)				
Verelle Pattanie	A. H. Baillie	Keir, Dundas & Co.	A. H. Baillie	451	do
Yatta Galla	(Included in Mahabokka)				

HEWA ELLIA ESTATES.

Cocagalla	J. W. Cater and Co.	J. M. Robertson & Co. & A. H. Baillie	C. Brown&W. Imlah Jr.	1120 Badulla
Dehegalla	J. B. and R. D. Alston.		Forest Land	510 do
Dorapotha	J. W. Cater and Co.	J. M. Robertson and Co. and A. H. Baillie	C. Brown & W. H. Hawkes	744 do
Forest Land	Alstons, Scott and Co.		(4 lots)	1566 do
Do.	Nanitamby		(2 lots)	236 do
Do.	George John		Forest Land	211 do
Hewa Ellia	Anthony Morrison	MacLachlan Mackenzie and Co.	C. Esdaile	406 do
Kaloogalla	W. H. Gray and H. C. Buchanan		Forest Land	262 do
Mousakelly	John B. Stevenson		Resident	372 do
Roeberry	W. H. Gray		Forest Land	370 do
Wevebedde	Wood and Jenkins	Geo. Steuart and Co.	D. Reid and G. Skelton.	228 do

Digitized by Google

MEDAMAHANEWERA.

Total extent of Coffee planted, about 3,751 acres; total extent of Estates, about 8,627 acres.

Alliwetenatenne, 1 ...	Keir, Dundas and Co....	Keir, Dundas and Co....	E. Forest ...	182	...Teldenia
Bombra, 2 ...	Forsyth & Hudson ...	J. I. Strachan and Co...	J. B. Forsyth ...	196	..Teldenia
California, 3 ...	E. R. Eagar ..	Forsyth & Hudson (Les) K.D. and Co. for Propr.	J.B.Forsyth&A.Forsyth	376	...Teldenia
Doombanagalla, 4 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Forest Land ...	309	...Teldenia
Deanstone ...	Assignees of Sinne Lebbe Brothers ...		Forest Land ...	670	...Teldenia
Delpotton Oya, 5 ...	A. C. White ..	Keir, Dundas and Co. ...	J. Cantley ...	551	...Teldenia
Dodangalla, 6 ...	Heirs of Col. Lindsay..	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	G. B. Sparks ...	482	...Teldenia
Fincham's land, 7 ...	D. Bernard ...	D. Bernard ...	Forest Land ...	196	...Teldenia
Gallakelle, 8 ...	Forsyth & Hudson ..	J. I. Strachan and Co...	J.B.Forsyth & Conductor	196	..Teldenia
Hangroogamme, 9 ...	W. F. Robertson ..	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	Henry F. Pilkington ...	250	...Teldenia
Happadowel0, ...	Keir, Dundas and Co, and A. MacInnes ..	Keir, Dundas and Co. ...	S. Shelley ...	190	...Teldenia
Hare Park, 11 ...	Rudd Brothers ..	Rudd Brothers ...	R. Burke & J. Ward ...	454	..Teldenia
Horakande, 12 ...	R. J. Corbet ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ..	S. Shelley ...	427	...Teldenia
Iddemekelle, 13 ...	Estate ofW.B.R. Wyllie	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	Conductor ...	242	...Teldenia
Jehegallatenne, ...	R. Colvin Clark ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	Forest Land ...	265	...Teldenia
Kobanilla, 14 ...	W. G. Proctor ...	Leechman & Co. ...	H. Liston ...	290	...Teldenia
Madooltenne, 15 ...	Sidde Lebbe ..	...	J. Warrington ...	178	...Teldenia
Meemunagalla, 16 ...	J. Crawford ..	Armitage Brothers ...	A. Grant ...	238	...Teldenia
Metotte, 17 ...	W. G. Proctor ...	Leechman and Co. ...	H. Liston ...	296	...Teldenia
Meyampahoya, 18 ...	Sundrum Pulle ..	...	Resident ...	100	...Teldenia
Nawanagalla, 19 ...	E. R. Eagar ..	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	S. Shelley ..	295	...Teldenia
Nugagalla, 20 ...	Rudd Brothers ..	Rudd Brothers ...	R. Burke & ELG.P ayne	226	...Teldenia
Nugatenne, 21 ...	B. Armitage and Heirs of Capt. Stevens	Keir, Dundas and Co., Lessees	S. Shelley ...	356	...Teldenia
Vella Doomba, 22 ..	Keir, Dundas and Co. ...	Keir, Dundas and Co. ...	Forest ...	232	...Teldenia
Wevetenne, 23 ...	Lee, Hedges & Co. ..	Lee, Hedges and Co. ...	H. Blacklaw ...	222	..Teldenia
Waitalawa, 24	Forsyth & Hudson ..	J. I. Strachan and Co.	G. C. Kirkton ...	400	...Teldenia
Wattekelle ... Woodside, 25 ...	J. Boustead ...	Lee Hedges and Co. ...	Hugh Blacklaw ...	808	...Teldenia

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Kirrimittie ; 2 Thongal T. ; 3 Nadu T. ; 4 ———— ; 5 Pachikādu ; 6 Dodongolla ; 7 ———— ; 8 Kallukollai; 9 Hangroogame ; 10 — ——— ; 11 Methamānuari ; 12 ———— ; 13 Māvillai; 14 ———— ; 15 Alavangutotum ; 16 Meenākollai ; 17 Meetotte ; 18 Letchimi T. ; 19 ——— ; 20 Ruaākollai ; 21 Unāsgiri ; 22 Rāsavallai ; 23 Vevaythanai ; **24 P. T. Thurai ; 25 Variakollai.**

Digitized by Google

MOOROWA CORLE.

Total extent planted with Coffee, about 2,500 acres; total extent of Estates about 9,922 acres.

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Assistant Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Anningkande, 1 ...	Clark & Lemarchand	Geo. Wall & Co.	FW.&TO.Lemarchand	1048	Moorowaka
Ashton, 2 ...	Capt. F. G. Ravenhill	H.&W.Bowden Smith	R. Simpson	301	do
Bellegalena, old and new (Closenberg) 3	Captain Bayley & Weir	Captain Bayley	H. Liddell & R. Gray	969	„
Belligalane, 4	A. H. Fryer	Fryer, Schultze & Co.	G. Vanderstraaten	240	„
Enselwatte, Kosgulane, 5	J. R. Hedges	Lee Hedges & Co.	D. Mackinnon	335	„
Gilmekelly, 6 ...	Hedges & LeCocq	Do.	Do.	432	„
Glenalpine, 7 ...	J. R. Hedges	Do.	Forest Land	341	„
Hayes, 8* ...	Capt. Hon.E.R.Bourke and Capt. de Rebeck	Geo. Wall & Co.	A. Fetherstonhaugh	1193	„
Kalliotawakebelly ...	Capt. Bayley	Capt. Bayley	H. Liddell	427	„
Kallugalla, 9 ...	J. R. Hedges	Lee, Hedges & Co.	D. Mackinnon	284	„
Koorooloogalla, 10 ...	A. H. Fryer	Fryer. Schultze & Co.	G. Vanderstraaten	306	„
Naattagalane ...	H.&W. Bowden Smith	H.&.W.Bowden Smith	Forest Land	208	„
Narragalla, 11 ...	J. R. Hedges	Lee, Hedges & Co.	D. Mackinnon	503	„
Nana Kelly, 12 ...	Do.	Do.	Forest Land	341	„
Panelkandy, 13 ...	Jas. Robertson & Sep Shortt	Geo. Wall & Co.	J. Wilson	802	„
Rose Hill, 14	H. S Saunders	H. S. Saunders	R. Simpson	300	„
Selvekandy, 15	Capt. Bayley & Weir	Capt. Bayley	H Liddell	467	„
Upton, 16 ...	Capt. F. G. Ravenhill	H.&W. Bowden Smith	R. Simpson	193	„
Valleyfield, 17*	Henry Liddell	Ceylon Coy. Limited	J. Wilson	432	„

1 Aningkane, 2 Candelpane, 3 & 4 Bellegalena, 5 Kosgulane; 6 Gilme Kelle, 7 ———, 8 Mookalane, 9 ———, 10 Korologalla, 11 Lejicheme T.; 12 ———, 13 Panel Kandy, 15 Silvekandy, 16 Katangahewatte, 17 Upper Vevarcheena.

* These Estates are properly in Colonna Corle, Saffragam District; but the boundaries are undefined and they are commonly placed in the Moorawa Corle.

Digitized by Google

Veharaheena, 18 ...	H. S. Saunders	R. Simpson	R. Simpson and A. E. Scovell	852	Morawaka
O'Dowd's Land, 19	J. J. O'Dowd		Forest Land	257	"
Sweeting's Land, 20	E. C. Sweeting	H.&W. Bowden Smith	Do	105	"

NOTE.—There is an old coffee estate, opened some 20 years ago, in the Morowa Corle, still in existence:—Kettewelle; Hon. G. C. Talbot, Proprietor; 216 acres; Post-town, Matura.

NILAMBE.

Total extent planted with Coffee about 5,301 acres; total extent of Estates about 9,650 acres.

Alice Holt, 1 * ...	L. St. G. Carey ...	J. M. Robertson and Co.	W. A. D. Grant ...	102	... Pusilawa
Colgrain, 2 ...	Finlay and Campbell ...	Keir Dundas and Co....	P. W. Stivers ...	700	... Deltotte
Erin, 3 ...	Thos. Gray ...		A. A. Godfree ...	153	... Deltotte
Galloway-knowe, 4 *...	Dr. Miller ...	Keir, Dundas and Co....	J. Coggins ...	321	... Pusilawa
Gigran Ella, 5* ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited .	Ceylon Coy. (Limited)	J. Sinnott ...	208	... Pusilawa
Godawella, 6 ...	Sir J. Cheape and Mortimer's Heirs	Jas. Beaton ...	James Beaton and L. C MacAllan	875	... Deltotte
Goorook Ella, 7 ...	Sir J. Cheape and Mortimer's Heirs	Jas. Beaton ...	James Beaton and L. C. MacAllan ...	265	... Deltotte
Haloya Upper, 8 ...	J. L. Keir ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	D. J. Henderson & E. Blyth	276	... Kandy
Haloya, Old, 9 ...	J. L. Keir & Henderson	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	D. J. Henderson ...	225	... Kandy
Haloya, Lower, 10 ...	J. L. Keir ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	Jas. Harvie & Conductor	400	... Kandy
Hanagalla, 11 * ..	J. T. Waite & H. Bowden	J. & W. Bowden Smith	D. MacColl ...	235	... Pusilawa
Hermitage, 12* ...	E. Sweeting [Smith...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	W. H. Hope ...	583	... Pusilawa
Kirawana, 13 ...	Sir J. Cheape and C. Tottenham	Jas. Beaton ...	James Beaton, and J. J. de Lisle	513	... Deltotte
Laurawatte, 14* ...	I. C. Jones ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	I. C. Jones and F. Pulley	279	... Pusilawa
Le Vallon, 15* ...	L. St. G. Carey ...	J. M. Robertson & Co.	W. A. D. Grant ...	140	... Pusilawa
Morealiana, 16* ...	W. A. Howie ...	Rudd Brothers ...	C. S. Armstrong ...	236	... Deltotte
New Forest, 17* ...	H. & W. Bowden Smith	H. & W. Bowden Smith	Wm. Henry Hope ...	418	... Pusilawa

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

18 Shareen T.

1 Meshra D. T.; 2 Atthisayni; 3 Erumba T.; 4 Mulugamum; 5 Mullagamum; 6 Godanattar; 7 Gurukavatai; 8 Watta-godde; 9 Sinna Variakolai; 10 Sinna Variakollai P.T.; 11 Nadu Mullugamum; 12——13 Kirwana; 14 Jones Nona T; 15 Carey; Doray T.; 16 Moreani; 17 Sinii D.T.

* These Estates are situated in Pusilawa East, their outlet being the Pooprasse road.

Digitized by Google

NILAMBE—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES and AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS and ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Nilambe, 18 ...	Heirs of Sir J. Wilson ..	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	E. Dale & A. Stewart ..	1900 ...	Kandy
Pittewella Oya, 19 ...	J. Duncan ...	Duncan Symons and Co.	John Scott ...	260 ...	Deltotte
Pusatenne, 20 ...	Harmanis ...		Resident ...	50 ..	Deltotte
Stewart's Land, 21 ...	A. Stewart ..		Conductor ...	100 ...	Gampola
Vedehette, North, 22 ...	Sir J. Cheape and C. Tottenham	Jas. Beaton ...	James Beaton and A. W. De Silva	142 ...	De ltotte
Vedehette, East, 23 ...	Sir J. Cheape and C. Tottenham	Jas. Beaton ...	Jas. Beaton & Conductor	488 ...	Deltotte
Vedehette, West, 24 ...	Sir J. Cheape and C. Tottenham	Jas. Beaton ...	Js. Beaton & F. Perera	250 ...	Deltotte
Wariagalla (Upper) 25	C. T. Arbuthnot and Geo. Francis	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	John Henderson	1251	Kandy
Wariagalla (Lower), 26...	C. T. Arbuthnot and Geo. Francis	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	John Henderson and Arthur Davidson		

NITRE CAVE.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 743 acres; total extent of Estates about 4,268 acres.

Doombanagalla 1 ...	J. S. Martin		Forest Land ...	193	Teldenia
Kia Gawa 2 ...	G. A. MacCarogher		R. MacCarogher	257	do
Kooboogalla 3 ...	Anthony Morrison	MacLachlan, Mackenzie and Co. ...	C. A. Catto	240	do
Kosgaha Kelly 4 ...	Lee Viner ...		Forest Land ...	346	do
Leancobula 5 ...	James Smith ...	J. M. Robertson & Co.	R. Burke ...	183	do
Loonagalla 6 ...	W. N. Duckworth		Forest Land ...	400	do
Lunegalla ...	Allan and Stronach...		do	207	do

18 Neelambi; 19 Moushagolle; 20———; 21——; 22 Arissi Totum; 23 Peria Nona T.; 24 Sena Nona T.; 25 Peria Variakollai; 26 Kaloogamma.

1——; 2 Kia Gawa; 3 Nada Totum; 4———; 5 Degilpithakelly; 6 Duckworth, P. T.

Digitized by Google

NITRE CAVE—*Continued.*

Mount Mar 7 ...	John Clark		John Anderson	286	Teldenia
Naa Ella 8 ...	Esdaile and Venning...		Campbell Rose	300	do
Nitre Cave 9 ...	Martin and Clarke		Forest Land ...	310	do
Pangramin Oya 10 ...	J. J. Garioch		do ...	298	do
Tarifa 11 ...	T. S. Dobree		T. S. Dobree ...	329	do
The Valley (Esparanga) 12	G. A. MacCarogher	Lee, Hedges and Co.	R. MacCarogher	349	do
Forest Land ...	John Laing			570	do

PUSILAWA.

Total extent planted with Coffee about 9,903 acres; total extent of Estates about 16,920 acres.

Angamone, 1 ..	C. Tatham ...	C. Tatham	L. M. Henry ...	700	Gampola
Attabagé, 2 ...	F. R. Sabonadiere	J. M. Robertson & Co...	F. W. Poppenbeek ...	572	Pusilawa
Black Forest, 3 ...	Col. Byrde (In Liqui.)	Lee Hedges and Co. ...	C. J. Mais ...	490	... Pusilawa
Cleve 4 ...	J. de Silva ...	Geo. Wall & Co. ...	J. de Silva ...	97	... Pusilawa
Delta, 5 viz: ...	Mrs. G H. Cavendish...	J. M. Robertson & Co...	F. R. Sabonadiere, Wm. Sabonadiere Actg....		Pusilawa
do North, 1st Division 6	do	do	Frank Carey ...		do
do do 2nd do...6	do	do	Franz Van Reyk ...		do
do South, ...7	do	do	F. Gaussen Carey and Reginald Carey ...	1800	do
do West, ...8	do	do	G. Berenger ...		do
do East, 1st Division 9	do	do	F. D. Conceicao ...		do
do do 2nd do...9	do	do	T. B. Miller ...		do
do Cattle & Transport Establishment ...10	do	do	Miguel Fernando ...		do
Doragalla, 11 ...	A. C. White ...	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	H. C. Tucker ...	300	.. Pusilawa
Dowategas, 12 ...	A. C. White ...	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	H. C. Tucker and G. Mainwaring ...	204	.. Pusilawa

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

7 May T; 8 Naa Ella; 9——— 10———; 11 Tarifa; 12 Tongle Totum.

1 Angamone; 2 Attaballa; 3 Bayrd T. T.; 4———; 5 Marttupertty; 6 Davison Pachikardu; 7 Sinna Vallidumbai; 8 Podian T. Pachikardu; 9 Suviyar T. Pachikardu; 10 Lemarshan Pachikardu; 11 Peria Doutakalmalai; 12 Sinna Doutakalmalai.

Digitized by Google

PUSILAWA:—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Eden, 13 ...	Robt. Houston ...	MacLachlan Mackenzie and Co. ...	R. Houston ...	100	.. Pusilawa
Glenloch, 14 ...	J. and B. Tyndall ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	Henry W. Layard ...	330	... Pusilawa
Gourakooda, 15 ...	(See Peacock)				
Harmony, 16 ...	S. Sparks ...	J. P. Green and Co. ...	S. Sparks ...	207	... Pusilawa
Hellebodde, 17 ...	Heirs of Col. McPherson	Geo. Steuart and Co...	Geo. Shireff ...	2107	... Pusilawa
Kallugalla, 18 ...	F. R. Sabonadiere ...	J. P. Green and Co. ...	John Palmer ...	200	.. Pusilawa
Kandelawa, 19 ..	(Incorporated with	Stellenberg)			
Karegastalawa 20 ...	W. H. Walters and L. P. Thomas ...	Lee Hedges and Co. ...	Wm. Scott & Conductor	691	... Rambodde
Mahavilla 21 ..	Capt. D. D. Graham...	Keir, Dundas and Co ...	W. Mackenzie ...	362	... Gampola
Melfort, 22 ...	H. & W. Rumbold ...	Leechman & Co. ... and Keir, Dundas & Co.	E. J. Browne ...	540	.. Pusilawa
Meymalle, ...	(See Karegastalava)				
Moneragalla, 23 ...	A. Mullholland ...	J. P. Green and Co....	W. H. Sparks ...	274	.. Pusilawa
Moragalla or Yattapeangalla, 24	James Hawke ..	J. Ryan, Lessee; J. I. Strachan & Co. Agents	Conductor ...	83	.. Gampola
Moragalla, New 25 ...	Ahamat Sabar ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	do ..	160	... Pasilava
Nayapane, 26 ...	Heirs of Col. Lillie ...	Geo. Steuart & Co. ...	H. Mackenzie, W. E. Master and J. Robb ...	700	.. Pusilawa
Newmarket, 27 ...	Heirs of Capt. J. A. Wilkinson ...	J. M. Robertson & Co...	H. V. Margary ..	200	... Pusilawa
Orwell, 28 ...	J. Ryan ...	J. I. Strachan & Co. ..	Jas. Ryan & Conductor...	223	... Gampola
Pattiniamma 29 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	Conductor ...	121	... Pusilawa
Peacock, 30 ...	Heirs of Sir J. Wilson...	Geo. Steuart and Co...	G. Wait and W Robb ..	800	.. Pusilawa
Peacock Hill, 31 ...	Baring Brothers ...	J. M. Robertson and Co.	Gordon White ...	400	... Pusilawa
Peak, Lower, 32 ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	Ceylon Coy. Limited...	D. Cooper ...	183	.. Pusilawa
Peak, Upper, 33 ...	do. do. do. ...	do. do. do. ...	J. W. Mitchell ..	463	.. Pusilawa

13——— ;14 Peria Valliadumbai; 15 Peria Gowerakollai; 16 Selvakanthai; 17 Yellipudai; 18 Patthinako; 19 Parlunkanthela; 20 Kattukasthalai; 21 Mahavilla; 23 Medopuselan; 23 Katkennamallai; 24 Marnkkollai; 25——— 26 Sinna Gowrakollai; 27 Sinna Kanthela; 28 Murakkolai T.; 30 Peria Gowerakolai; 31 Mooka Molly; 32 Puseela Yillangkoppe; 33 Thavasemallai.

Digitized by Google

PUSILAWA—*Continued.*

Pooprasse, 34	Geo. Wall and Co.	Geo. Wall and Co.	H. G. Mackenzie	700	Pusilawa
Riverside,	Geo. E. Thompson		W. Mackenzie	202	Pusilawa
Rookatenne, 35	Jas. Ryan	J. I. Strachan and Co.	Pedro Rozairo	212	Gampola
Rothschil'd, Old and New, 36	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	R. J. Corbet, W. Anderson, Williams and Van Schombeek	957	Pusilawa
Sogamma, 37	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	R. Wise	460	Pusilawa
Sogamma New or Ludowigs Hohe, 38	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	R. Wise	116	Pusilawa
Stellenberg and Kandelawa, 39	Keir, Dundas and Co.	Keir, Dundas and Co.	J. Taylor and Conductor	1000	Pusilawa
Torrington, 40	Geo. Wall and Co.	Geo. Wall and Co.	H. G. Mackenzie	200	Pusilawa
Wahagapettia, 41	H. C. Byrde & L. Byrde	Mackwoods and Co.	L. Byrde and Conductor	290	Pusilawa
Whyddon, 42	J. Northmore	H. & W. Bowden Smith & F. R. Sabonadiere, Lessee	James A. Smith	316	Pusilawa
Wormsthal, 43	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	R. Wise	160	Pusilawa

RAMBODDE: INCLUDING POONDHOOLOYA.

Total extent of Coffee planted, about 4,974 acres; total extent of Estates, about 9,202 acres.

Bluefields, 1	G. S. Duff	F. R and W. Sabonadiere, lessees; J. P. Green & Co. Agents	Chas. Tissera	275	Rambodde
Condegalla, 2	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	G. Derby	935	Rambodde
Choisy, 3	W. Sabonadiere	J. P. Green & Co.	Victor Perera	400	Rambodde
Eyrie, 4	T. Stenhouse	J. M. Robertson & Co.	Conductor	460	Rambodde
Labookelle, 5	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Ceylon Coy. Limited	G. Derby	148	Rambodde
Lillie's Land	G. S. Duff	Leechman & Co.	John Clark	400	Rambodde
Meeriscottoakelle, 6	[Included in Eyrie.]				Rambodde

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

34 Upparassu; 35 Murakkolai Nadu T.; 36 Palla Puseela; 37 Soma Vatthai; 38 Patinama; 39 PeriaKanthelai; 40 Upprasse; 41 Vavvappittia; 42 Northmore T. Patchikadoowa; 43 Wormsthal.

1 Ramboddamayl T; 2 Kondakollai; 3 Karnakal P. T.; 4 Keer T. T.; 5 Condegalla; 6 Keer T. T.

Digitized by Google

RAMBODDE: INCLUDING POONDHOOLOYA—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES and AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Pallagalla, 7 ..	G. S. Duff ...	F. and W. Sabonadiere, Lessees; J. P. Green & Co. Agents	Owen Oorloff ...	180 ..	Rambodde
Pallerakellie, 7½ ..	E. Woodhouse ...	J. P. Green & Co. ...	Woodhouse & Conductor	90 ...	Rambodde
Poojagodde, 8 ..	Hayes, Tytler and Agar	Geo. Steuart and Co. ..	W. Agar & Conductor...	508 ..	Rambodde
Rambodde, 9 ..	Heathfield Smith ...	Geo. Steuart and Co. ..	G. Noel & W.G.J. Yorke	400 ..	Rambodde
Rangbodde, 10 ...	G. S. Duff ...	Leechman and Co. ...	John Clark and C. G. Edgar ...	1000 ...	Rambodde
Rockside, 11 ..	F. W. Willistord ..	Lee, Hedges & Co. ...	H. Layard & Conductor	150 ...	Rambodde
Tavalamtenne, 12 ..	J. Lyon Fraser ...	Keir, Dundas and Co....	J. M. Purdon ...	300 ...	Rambodde
Wavendon, 13 ..	Hayes, Tytler and Agar	Geo. Steuart and Co. ...	W. Agar ...	295 ...	Rambodde
Weddemulla, 14 ..	Heirs of Col. Kelson and Dr. N. Garstin	Geo. Steuart and Co. ...	G. Noel & H. R. Godfree	450 ...	Rambodde
POONDHOOLOYA ESTATES.					
Birnam, 1 ...	G. S. Duff ...	Leechman and Co. ...	John Clark & G. Thomson ...	920	Poondhooloya
Dunsinane, 2 ...	G. S. Duff ...	Do. Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	867	Do.
Eton, 3 ..	W. Elwes, J. P. Green and J. Nietner	J. P. Green & Co. ...	T. Naughten ...	215 ..	Do.
Fernlands, 4 ..	J. Nietner & J.P. Green	J. P. Green and Co....	J. Nietner ...	278 ...	Do.
Harrow, 5 ..	L. H. Daniell ...	J. M. Robertson and Co	J. Nietner & J.C. Albrecht	260 ...	Do.
Kalloo Oya, 6 ...	Heirs of C. Pitts ...	Mackwoods and Co. ...	J. Nietner & de Soyza...	253 ...	Poondhooloya
Kaipoogalla, 7 ...	Geo. Wall & Co., and Messrs. Dobree ...	J. M. Robertson and Co G. Wall & Co. ...	Laurence St. G. Carey & J. B. Johnston ...	418 ...	Poondhooloya

7 Pallakollai; 7½ Woodhouse D. T; 8 Poojikadai; 9 Rambodhe; 10 Rangbodhe Palia T.; 11 Sinna Karnagalla T.; 12 Thavalanthannai; 13 Gardan T. T.; 14 Veddemulla.

1 & 2 Duff D. T.; 3 Mallu P. T.; 4 Nietner dorray T; 5 Daniel dorray T.; 6 Kalloovatthai; 7 Kuspoogalle.

Digitized by Google

RAMBODDE—*Continued.*

Poondhooloya, North, 8	P. D. Millie ...	Geo. Wall and Co. ...	W.A.Lyford&KD.David	793 ...	Poondhooloya
Poondhooloya, South, 9	J. M. Robertson, Geo. Christian & Evan Christian	J. M. Robertson and Co.	E. Hope & H.B. Harvey	680 ...	Do.
Sheen, 10 ...	Baring Brothers, J. M. Robertson and G. Christian	J. M. Robertson and Co	E. Hope and McFarlane	975 ...	Do.
Forest Land ...	W. A. Lyford ...	...	...	72 ...	Do

RANGALLA.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 4,112 acres; total extent of Estates about 6,038 acres.

Agroowelle, 1 ...	Rudd Brothers ...	Rudd Brothers ...	R. Burke ...	681 ...	Teldenia
Battegalla, 2 ...	W. N. Duckworth ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	E. H. Edwards ...	350 ...	Teldenia
Caddetoragalla, 3 ...	Pedro Perera ...	H. Soysa ...	J. Fernando ...	250 ...	Teldenia
Cottaganga, 4 ...	A. Morice ...	Keir, Dundas & Co. ...	A. E. Wright ...	400 ...	Teldenia
Galbodde, 5 ...	Nicol, Duckworth & Co. and J. S. Martin ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co. ...	J. Catto & J. A. Spence	227 ...	Teldenia
Girindi Ella, 6 ...	Keir, Dundas & Co ...	Keir, Dundas and Co...	J.C.Willox & J.G.Rollo	321 ...	Teldenia
Gonawelle, 7 ...	A. Nicol & J. S. Martin	J. M. Robertson and Co.	J. C. Willox & J. Keane	560 ...	Teldenia
Heeloya, 8 ...	J. Simpson ...	Keir, Dundas and Co....	Chas. Young ...	460 ...	Teldenia
Illagolla, 9 ...	Nicol, Duckworth & Co., and J. S. Martin ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	John Catto and J. Walker ...	350 ...	Teldenia
Loonoogalla, 10 ...	Nicol and Duckworth...	Do. ...	John Catto ...	365 ...	Teldenia
Lovegrove, 11 ...	Nicol, Duckworth & Co., and J. S. Martin ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	J. Catto & A. Martin...	240 ...	Teldenia
Madooltenne, 11½ ...	Alstons, Scott & Co. —	Alstons Scott & Co. ...	C. Rose ...	154 ...	Teldenia

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

8 Millie Doray Totum; 9 Kadathraipertty; 10 Kadu D. Pittia.

1 Agroovalla; 2 Vallakolla *or* Duckvari; 3 MacGrekar T. T.; 4 Kortanggungai; 5 Kalpudai Pania T.; 6 Kirinyalai; 7 Konavellai; 8 Ellavallai; 9 Kalpudamail T.; 10 Unukollai; 11 Lologammia; 11½ Coolawter.

Digitized by Google

RANGALLA—*Continued.*

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Assistant Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Poodlegodde, 12 ...	Anthony Morrison ...	MacLachlan, Mackenzie	C. A. Catto & Conductor	300 ...	Teldenia
Rangalla, 13 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	500 ...	Teldenia
Ranwelle, 14 ..	Dr. Duncan / Jas. Wright, Lessee	Keir, Dundas and Co ... for Propr., Rudd Bros. Agents for Lessee ...	Jas. Wright ...	200 ...	Teldenia
Wattagalla, 15 ...	Lindsay, Rose, & Heirs of the late J. Lamb...	Geo. Wall and Co ...	C. Rose & J. Crowe ...	680 ...	Teldenia

SAFFRAGAM.

Total extent planted with Coffee, about 4,831 acres; total extent of Estates about 12,003 acres.

Balangodde.	Dampette, 1 ..	KurupuRataMahatmeya			200 ...	Balangodde
	Gilmekelly, 2 ...	Heath and Herbert ...			100 ...	do.
	Halpe 3 ...	A. Gibson ...	Alstons, Scott & Co....	A. MacPhail ...	170 ...	do.
	Hatterabage, 4 ..	Heirs of W. Moir.. [ley	Lee Hedges & Co. ..	J. Munro ..	270 ...	do.
	Keenagahwella 5..	Bennison,O'Dowd & Ast	Do. ...	E. J. Astley ...	301 ...	do.
	Lankabarony, 6 ..	W. Webster ..	...	Conductor ..	118 ...	do.
	Massena, 7 ..	Mrs. Cavendish ..	J. M. Robertson and Co.	E. J. Astley ...	1146 ...	do.
	Pettiagalla, New, 8	Lee Hedges & Co. ..	Lee Hedges & Co. ..	John Bagra & G. Anderson	439 ...	do.
	Pettiagalla, 9 ..	Lee, Hedges & Co. ...	Lee Hedges and Co. ..	John Bagra ...	462 ...	do.
	Verralugastenne, 10	Mahawelletenne Banda		Resident ...	300 ...	do.
	WalloaGedraWatte [11	Malla Mooru Corale ..	D. A. Rupasinga, Lessee	Appoo Hamy ...	90 ..	do.

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

12 Pudalkodai; 13 Rengalai; 14 Killavan T.; 15 Viattagalla.

1 Thampertte; 2 & 3 ———; 4 Atthirabagai; 6 Lankavarani; 7 Masanai; 8 Pettiakollai P. T.; 9 Pettiakollai; 10 Verulugastenne; 11 Paula Roron.

Digitized by Google

SAFFRAGAM—*Continued.*

Rackwane.	Aigburth, 12*	Joseph Bennison	Lee Hedges and Co.	J. Bennison	290		Rakwane
	Barra, 13	C. Shand and Co.	C. Shand and Co.	A. Milne	620		Ratnapora
	Caledonia 14*	W. Murray		W. Murray	215		Rakwane
	Colonna 15*	Sinclair, Murray & Milne		W. Murray	230		Pelmadulla
	Deveron Side, 16*	J. Guthrie	Tatham and Co.	W. Murray & G. Bagra.	245		Rakwane
	Dundonell, 17	M. H. Moss	Lee Hedges and Co.	J. Kirkton	290		Pelmadulla
	Everton, 18	C. Shand and Co.	C. Shand and Co.	J. Stuart	761		do.
	Gardener's Creek*	Mitchell and Gibson		Forest Land	344		do.
	Gilgarron, 19*	Mitchell & Shand	C. Shand and Co	Wm. Murray	464		Rakwane
	Glenalvah 20	Greig, Sinclair & Storach		John Stuart & J. Greig	243		Pelmadulla
	Gongalla 21*	Mitchell & Gibson	C. Shand and Co.	D. McGregor	344		do.
	Irewadani, 22	Supermanian		S. Supermanian	76		Rakwane
	Letcheme 23	Welleyan Chetty		Resident	75		do.
	Mahatenne, 24	Greig, Sinclair & Storach		Forest Land	281		do.
	Nahaveena, 25	Archibald Andree	Ceylon Coy. Limited	John Rougier	562		do.
	Palamcotta, 26	D. Mitchell & T. Rust	C. Shand and Co.	D. Mitchell	462		do.
	Panella, 27	Kooroopoo R. M.		Conductor	116		do.
	Poden Kande, 28*	Nicholls and Co.	Nicholls and Co.	A. H. Nicholls	446		do.
	Rangwelletenne, 29	C. Shand and A. Greig	C. Shand and Co.	Geo. Smith	395		do.
	Springwood, 30	C. Shand and Co.	C. Shand and Co.	A. Milne	541		Rakwane
	Trincowatte, 31	Milne & Murray		W. Milne & G. Simpson	176		Pelmadulla
	The Shalloch, 32	Mrs. Mantell		W. Milne	235		,,
	Toolookan T., 33	C. M. C. H. Markar		Conductor	243		,,
	Upper Deveronside*	Murray and Sinclair		Wm. Murray	105		,,
	Vegeria 34*	O'Dowd and Carey	Lee, Hedges & Co.	J. J. O'Dowd	416		Rakwane
	Yalhalawella, 35	Supermanian		Resident	60		,,
	Forest Land	J. W. Home			177		,,

12 Soorieakande P. T ; 13 Paneatotum P. T. ; 14————; 15 Sooria Gongolla ; 16 Ramasamy T. ; 17 Vettiliakunde; 18 Cabragalla ; 19 Peria Sooria kande ; 20 Umah T. ; 21 Gongalla ; 22 Irrivadini ; 23 Letchemy, 24————; 25 Nahaveena ; 26 Cottemally T. ; 27 Ratamahatmya Kadu ; 28 Podarkande ; 29 Cabragalla P. T. ; 30 Rakwane or Nadu T. ; 31 Panil kande ; 32 Panelkande Pania T. ; 33 Toolakan ; 34————; 35 Yahalawella.

* These Estates are situated in the Colonna Corle.

Digitized by Google

WALLAPANE OR OUDA PUSILAVA.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 3,874 acres ; total extent of Estates about 9,838 acres.

Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Asst. Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Alnwick 1	Mrs. Cavendish	J. M. Robertson and Co.	John Ward	600	Fort Macdonald
Amherst 2	A.E.Carey	Ceylon Coy. Limited	A. E.Carey	224	do
Beckington 3	Dr Kelson	Geo. Wall & Co.	T. N. Orchard	310	do
Delmar 4	Mrs. Cavendish	J. M. Robertson & Co.	W. Green	970	do
Gallemulle	John Ward		John Ward [house	100	do
Gampaha 5	Armitage Brothers	Armitage Brothers	G.A.Dicks & T.H.Moor-	860	do
Gordon 6	J. G. Morley	Geo. Wall and Co.	A. E. Carey and Coggins	383	do
Gomalle 7	G. A. Dick	Armitage Brothers	John Patterson	180	do
Kirklees 8	Armitage Brothers Preston	Armitage Brothers	J.G.Marten and F.Sangster	500	do
Mousakellie	Tamby Marikar		Resident	100	do
Oulton 9	J. Armitage	Armitage Brothers	J. Armitage	150	do
Preston's Land	Preston		Forest Land	1000	do
Rappahannock 10	J. C. Fowlie	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	John Findlay	417	do
St. Margarets 11	Tamby Markar	Leechman & Co.	Resident	256	do
Stafford 12	Arthur Bullock	Geo. Wall and Co.	Arthur Bullock	110	do
Stokehill 13	A. E. Carey	Ceylon Coy. Limited	A. E. Carey	209	
Tulloes 14	Thos. Hudson	J. I. Strachan & Co.	Robt. Davidson	450	do
Waldemar 15	G. A. Dick	Armitage Brothers	John Patterson	149	do
Forest Land	Thos. Hudson	J. I. Strachan & Co.		1800	do
Do.	Mackenzie Murray	Armitage Brothers		1070	do

WALLAPANE LOWER.

Total extent planted in Coffee about 580 acres; total extent of Estates about 1751 acres.

Alutnewera 1	Johannes Soysa		W. Vanderwall	70	Newera Ellia
Mellilapittia 2	P. F. Robertson	Ceylon Coy. Limited	Forest Land	540	Newera Ellia
Moolhalkelle 3	Cap. T. Jackson	Mackwoods and Co.	H. R. VonDadelzen	462	Newera Ellia
Wattemoolla 4	R. W. Boulton	Geo. Wall and Co	R. W. Boulton	679	Maturatta

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 Podian D. T. ; 2 Carey Dorey Totum; 3 Menikawatte; 4 Pooprasse, 5 Calloogamma ; 6 Morley Dorey Totum; 7 Obelde; 8 Mooragahapalla; 9 Sylvakakanda; 10 Kalligamma ; 11 Pagalavathai; 12——; 13 Carey D T.; 14 May T.; 15 Toonbedde.

1 Rendaralle T.; 2 ——————; 3 Cochikai T.; 4 Wattemoollee.

Digitized by Google

YACDESSA.

Total extent of Coffee planted about 2,500 acres; total extent of Estates about 10,948 acres.

Alloo-oyadyekelle 1	(abandoned)			342	Forest Land
Bennetsfield 2	Execs. Mrs. R. C. Clark	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	H. Bissett & Geo. Reid	326	Navelapittia
Broadlands 3	(abandoned)			316	Ambegamoa
Burn 4	J. Stone	Mackwoods and Co.	Conductor	516	Ambegamoa
Dotalla 5	Mrs. Cavendish	J. M. Robertson and Co.	F. R. Sabonadiere, J Whyte and Conductor	330	Navelapittia
Gallemudena 6	Peter Bell and Co.	Carson and Co.	J. R. Smith	1792	Navelapittia
Holgas 7	(See Waveltalawa)				
Horogalla 8	Heirs of Hon. Mrs. Stewart MeKenzie	Geo. Steuart and Co.	J. Whyte & Conductor.	1040	Navelapittia
Ingoya 9	Chetties			200	Ambegamoa
Kabberagalla (old & new) 10	J. Park & Ths. Hudson	Fowlie, Richmond & Co. & J. I. Strachan & Co.	A. Dickson	782	Navel pitia
Kondegalla 11	A. Brown	A. Brown	Conductor	130	Navelapittia
Mahabage 12	(abandoned)			222	Navelapittia
Nagastenne 13	Mary Frances Anstruther	Geo. Steuart and Co.	J. Whyte	510	Navelapittia
Palampittia 14	Heirs of Hon. Mrs. Stewart MacKenzie	do.	J. Whyte	610	Navelapittia
Sinne Lebbe Totum	Slema Lebbe			200	Navelapittia
Stenshall 15	Execs. Mrs. R. C. Clark	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.	H. Bissett & Geo. Reid	357	Navelapittia
Saint Rumbold	H. Humphreys		Forest Land	200	Navelapittia
Waveltalawa & Holgas 16	J. T. Selwood	Mackwoods and Co	(abandoned)	1000	Yatteantotte
Yacdessa and Tibbowatty 17	E. Nanitamby		V. Church	331	Navelapittia
Yahande Mookelane 18	abandoned			142	Forest Land

(For contractions used in Tamil Names, see first page of Coffee Estates.)

1 ————; 2 Amirthavallai; 3 Kallakuvatthai; 4 Paravakulai; 5 Sotthuvatthai; 6 Kalmathurai; 7 Allukkullai; 8 Urakollai; 9 ————; 10 Kagalla; 11 Kaverakollai P. T.; 12 Ma Pavi; 13 Nagasthannai; 14 Palampatia; 15 Eeya Vallai; 16 Vayvikkantkai; 17 Seevavathai *or* Yakosalai; 18 ————.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COCOA-NUT ESTATES.

Shewing the Provinces in which they are situated.

ESTATES.	PROVINCES.
Ajmeer	Eastern
Allotwallawewatte	North Western
Alootwatedehewalle	Western
Alutwatte	Do.
Ambegahawatte	Do.
Andiamblam	Do.
Angunawel-Katoowe	Do.
Ania kande No. 1	Do.
Ania kande No. 2	Do.
Apothicariwatte	Do.
Arially	Northern
Armitage Hill	Southern
Arthur Estate and [Horemookelane	Western
Ayeananghe	Northern
Baddelgammewatte	Western
Badollegahahaina	Do.
Balabowa	Do.
Bambelepitiya	Do.
Bandarewatte	Western
Battodolla Hene	Do.
Battewellewatte	Southern
Belikollepatabandara watte	Southern
Bocottowemookelane	Western
Bogahalandeywatte	Do.
Bopetty	Do.
Bopithay	Western
Borakanda	Southern
Breslau	Do.
Bulugaha &c.	Western
Bulugahawatte	Do.
Cahatagaha curundu-[watte	Western
Cahategawatte[2]	Do.
Calalpittia Here	Do.
Calladavally	Eastern
Camonne	Do.
Candehenewatte	Western
Candeboddewatte	Do.
Capoohena	Western
Captain's Garden	North Western
Carambogam	Northern
Carativoe	Eastern
Carunduwatte	Western
Curundawatte Mug-urupolle	Do.
Chandivelly	Eastern
Chandivelly Upper	Do.
Chittandy	Do.
Citronella Grove	Southern
Coffewatte	Western
Cosgahawatte	Do.
Cosgahalande	Do.
Covilkadoo	Northern

ESTATES.	PROVINCES.
Dalgahawatte No. 1	Western
Dalgahawatte No. 2	Do.
Daloopatgedera	Do.
Dambogahawatte	Do.
Dambugahalande [2]	Do.
Dambure	Do.
Darlington	Southern
Dawattegahawatte	Western
Delgaha	Do.
Delgahalande	Do.
Delgahawatte [2]	Do.
Deniyawatte	Southern
Dombegahawatte	Western
Doomoonedere-Hene	Do.
Doonoomadelegaha-watte	Western
Drummore	Northern
Dunmulenaywatte	Western
Easter-Seatoun	Eastern
Embulgama	Western
Etgalewatte	Do.
Evarewatte No. 1	Do.
Evarewatte No. 2	Do.
Eyakatchie West	Northern
Do. East	Do.
Fairfield	Western
Galboddewatte	Do.
Galgodewatte	Do,
Galawilla	Do.
Gangeboddewatte	Do.
Gekenne	Do.
Godallepilahena	Do.
Godaperagahaheina	Do.
Godaparagaha	Do.
Goowodewatte	Do.
Goratagahawatte 2	Do.
Gollegodde	Southern
Gonkegaha-curundu-[watte	Western
Gooroomudenewe-watte	North Western
Halpenwalle	North Western
Haddoowewatte	Western
Haggale Delgaha-lande	Do.
Do. Nugegahahene	Do.
Happoogelle	Southern
Hapugahatenna	Western
Heelbatgalewatte	Do.
Hendelle Farm	Do.
Heneratgoda	Do.
Highgahawatte	Do.
Hindola	Do.
Hirimboora	Southern
Hope	Do.

Digitized by Google

ESTATES.	PROVINCES.	ESTATES.	PROVINCES.
Horregollewatte (3)	Western	Mahapootagalla	Western
Horakele Horagalla	Do.	Mahavalingha	Northern
Horrekelly	North Western	Mahawatte	Western
Horegollé	Western	Mahawellewatte	Do.
Horemookelane	Do.	Do.	Do,
Horemookalane	Do.	Malwatte [2]	Do.
Horregolle	Do.	Malagawatte	North Western
Hudiattewatte	Do.	Malta	Eastern
Hyderabad	Eastern	Manacolem	North Western
		Manelkadoo	Northern
Imbugahawatte	Western	Manjadycany	North Western
Indekettia	Southern	Marawilla	North Western
Indigaleyheina	Do.	Masar	Northern
Induranewille	Southern	Mattacooly Farm	Western
Inverugie	Eastern	Meddelandewatte	Do.
Ivanhoe	Northern	Medde Mukelane	Do.
Jayella	Western	Meriswatte	Do.
		Do.	Do.
Kayankadoo	Do.	Millegahawatte	Do.
Kahahenelle	Western	Moogomallie	Northern
Kahategahawatte [2]	Do.	Mookoolanewatte	Western
Kahategaha kurund-watte	Do.	Morregahawatte [2]	Western
		Mount Pleasant	Southern
Kahebaddewatte	Do.	Mulle Yâya	Western
Kaluvâirippewe	Do.	Muttetto Mukelane	Western
Kanagarayan	Northern	Muturajawelle	Do.
Kanoevangalla or [Welligampittia	Western	Mylembavilly	Eastern
Kandegodde	Southern	Nala	Western
Kapuheina	Western	Narvundan	Northern
Kapuhaine	Do.	Navagomuwa	Western
Karambogam	Northern	Navalcany	Eastern
Katooneriawatte	North Western	Navacooly	Northern
Kattabaddewatte	Western	Nawegomoowewatte	Western
Katudampa	Southern	Neywalla	Do.
Katukande: [2]	Western	Nindoor	Eastern
Katukande Punchy	Do.	Nongavil	Northern
Katukurundugaha	Do.	Nugegahalande	Western
Kattyarotan	Northern	Nugegaha Puwak-watte	Western
Kekunagaha, &c.	Western	Nya Nugger	Eastern
Kerunkollom	Eastern		
Kerimeteanekella	North Western		
Kimbullwella Mooke-lane	Western	Olliville	Eastern
		Ootoo Oday	Do.
KimbulwilleMokelane Hene	Do.	Pahlimone	Eastern
Kerikongaheina	Do.	Palanchena	Western
Kirygalatterewatte	Do.	Pambehenaywatte	Do.
Klaly	Northern	Pambooroogahawatte	Western
Klaly South	Do.	Panilkanda	Southern
Kohilawagura	Southern	Panilkanda	Do.
Koratotta	Western	Panliaddewatte	Western
Korunduwatte	Do.	Pantiamukelane	Western
Kotta	Northern	Paragaha	Western
Kottawewewatte	North Western	Patepilpollewatte	Do.
Kudamukelane	Southern	Perth (Calupahene-watte)	Do.
Kudawellewatte	Western	Pilliangahawatte [4]	Western
Linsogoor	Eastern	Pinnelandewatte	Western
Lotcho-K-watta	Western	Plopallie	Northern
Madampe Pepper [Garden	North Western	Polwatte	Western
Mahahore	Western	Providence	Southern
Mahara	Do.	Puakaatewatte or [Nawane	Western

Digitized by Google

ESTATES.	PROVINCES.
Puswela Hena	Western
Puswelegan	Do.
Rabinalgewatte	Southern
Ratmalierre	Southern
Ratmalegoddewatte	Western
Rayyadoluva	Do.
Rittigasyayewatte	Do.
Roslyn	Eastern
Seaforde or Karandi	Northern
Serangahawatte	Western
Sirigampolla	North Western
Sinnygodde	Southern
Sorempattoo	Northern
Springfield	Eastern
Sunnyside	Southern
Taladoowewatte	Western
Talgawelle	Southern
Talpawelle	Southern
Tanayangolla	Western
Tanmakenny	Northern
Tannamonne	Eastern
Tatatievo	Do.
Tatchankadoo	Northern
Tattoovankotty	Do.
Taunton	Do.
Telkekunewatte	Western
Tennekoonwatte	Western
Thoteywatte	Do.
Tibbattohaine	Western
Tithepatere Puwakwatte	Western
Timvirigasyeye	Do.
Vettakodoo	Northern
Wailgamane	Western
Waljapala	Do.
Walpitamulle [2]	Do.
Walpolegewatte	Southern
Wandurapollewatte	Western
Wannepotoomookellene	Western
Do.	Do.
Walroogahewatte	Do.
Waverly or Manelkadoo	Northern
Welissara	Western
Weliweriya	Western
Wellewatte	Western
Wewelangewatte	Western
Woodlands or Aroorikaddo.	Northern
Woodwell, Bloompark and Lee Saparanzo	Southern
Yagoda	Western
Yahalagodde	Southern
Yodekande	North Western

Digitized by Google

EASTERN PROVINCE :—*BATTICALOA.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Ajmeer†	Sarawana Mootoo ...	..	Vytelingam ..	105 ...	Batticaloa
Calladavally‡. ..	Mackilligan & Dunbar	Keir Dundas and Co. ..	J. Carey ..	250 ...	do
Calmonne†	Capt. M. Taylor ...	J. C. Sortain ..	J. C. Sortain ..	...	do
Carativoe‡	A. Nicol & W. W. Cargill	J. M. Robertson and Co.	W. H. O'Grady ..	325 ...	Calmonne
Chandivelly* ..	S. C. Munro. ...	...	B. M. Trehy ..	220 ...	Batticaloa
Chandivelly, Upper * ..	Col. Spencer ...	...	do ..	100 ...	do
Chittandy*	B. Kidd ..	...	J. Bradley ..	250 ...	do
Easter Seatoun‡ ...	J. Ouchterlony ...	J. Carey ...	J. Carey ...	1500 ...	do
Hyderabad†.. ...	Col. Balmain & Capt.	B. M. Trehy, Lessee ...	B. M. Trehy ..	400 ...	do
Inverugie‡	J. Carey [Taylor ...	Keir Dundas and Co. ...	J. Carey ...	200 ...	do
Kerankollam‡ ..	MacKilligan ...	do ...	do ...	100 ...	do
Linsogoor†	Col. Balmain ...	B. M. Trehy, Lessee ...	B. M. Trehy ...	50 ...	do
Malta‡	A. Nicol ...	W. H. O'Grady ...	W. H. O'Grady ...	...	do
Mylembavilly† ..	Mrs. Atherton ...	J. C. Sortain ...	J. C. Sortain ...	...	do
Navalcany†.. ..	Dr. Orr [gill]...	J C. Sortain ...	J. C. Sortain ...	...	do
Nindoor‡	W.O'Grady & W.W. Car	J. M. Robertson and Co.	W. H. O'Grady ..	400 ...	Calmonne
Nya Nugger† ..	Heirs of Chas. Dixon ...	...	B. M. Trehy ..	412 ...	Batticaloa
Olliville‡	A. Nicol, W.W. Cargill	J. M. Robertson and Co.	W. H. O'Grady ...	161 ...	Calmonne
Pahlimone‡.. ..	A. Nicol ...	W. H. O'Grady ...	W. H. O'Grady ...	...	Batticaloa
Roslyn‡	J. Carey ...	J. Carey ...	J. Carey ...	100 ...	do
Springfield‡	McKenzie and others ...	Keir, Dundas and Co. ...	J. Carey ..	200 ...	do
Tannamonne† ..	J. C. Sortain ...	J. C. Sortain ...	J. C. Sortain ..	...	do
Tatatievo‡	D. Stoner and others ...	...	D. Stoner ..	240 ...	do
* Natoor River Estates.					
† North of the bar.					
‡ South of the bar.					
TRINCOMALIE.					
Ootoo Oday. ..	B. M. Trehy ..	...	Kanga ny ...	110 ...	Trincomalie

Digitized by Google

Ayeananghe	Thos. Gordon	Thos. Gordon	Resident	308		Pallai.
Arially	Mrs. Todd & Mrs. Geddes	J. G. Geddes	R. Brodie, Lessee	700		Jaffna.
Carambogam	A. S. Finlay,	Ceylon Coy. Limited	D. Todd, Lessee	407		Pallai.
Covilkadoo	Heir of J. J. Cotton & J. Minchin.	D. Todd	C. H. Patterson, Lessee	275		do.
Drummore	A. S. Finlay.	Ceylon Coy. Limited	David Todd	175		do.
Eyakatchie, West	R. J. Dunlop.		R. J. Dunlop,	325		do.
Do. East	Geo. Wall and Co.	Geo. Wall and Co.	D. Todd	325		do.
Fairfield*	E. A. Blundell.		Conductor	362*		do.
Ivanhoe	T. Gordon.		Resident.	133		do.
Kayankadoo	Heirs of J. J. Cotton and J. Minchin	D. Todd	C. H. Patterson, Lessee	120		do.
Kanagarayan	(See Kotta, Estate.)					
Kattyarotan	Heirs of H. L. Maddock		W. Maddock	238		do.
Klaly	H. D. C. Dalrymple.		T. Gordon.	280		do.
Klaly (South)	A Chetty		A native.	144		do.
Kotta (& Kanagarayan)	C. W. Forbes.	Geo. Steuart & Co.	D. Todd.	489		do.
Manelkadoo	(See Waverly Estate.)					do.
Mahavalingha	Nanytamby		Conductor	518		do.
Masar	J. G. Geddes		J. G. Geddes	493		do.
Moogomalie	Messrs. Forde.	D. Todd, Lessee	D. Todd	321		Jaffna.
Narvundan	Heirs of J. J. Cotton and J. Minchin	D. Todd	C. H. Patterson, Lessee	282		Pallai.
Navacooly	Heirs of E. McCulloch.	D. Todd				do.
Nongavil	T. Gordon.		T. Coomaraswamy, do	120		do.
Plopallie	Nanitamby		Resident.	434		do.
Seaforde or Karandi	Messrs. Forde.	D. Todd and G. Theile, [Lessees	Conductor	1000		do.
Sorempattoo	C. W. Forbes.		D. Todd	319		do.
Tanmakenny	J. G. Geddes	Geo. Steuart & Co.	D. Todd.	145		do.
Tatchankadoo	Major Cathcart.		J. G. Geddes	520		do.
Tattoovankotty	Sir J. D. Elphinstone		J. G. Geddes	123		do.
Taunton*	E. A. Blundell.		T. Gordon.	566*		do.
Vettakadoo	Heirs of G. S. Greenway		Conductor	319		do.
Waverly (or Manelkadoo)	Sir J. D. Elphinstone		W. Maddock.	334		do.
Woodlands (or Ayoori-kaddo)	J. I. Minchin	DTodd & J. Theile, Lessees	T. Gordon.	160		do.
						do.
			D. Todd	200		do.

* Taunton and Fairfield are managed as one property.

Digitized by Google

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Allotwallawewatte ...	Heirs of D. B. Senneweratne, Modliar ...	J. D. Simon Appoo ...	Lessee ...	50 ...	Madampe
Captains' Garden ...	D. C. W. Navaratne	Romano Fernando ...	Romano Fernando ...	300 ...	Putlam
Gooroomudenewewatte	Heirs of D. B. Senneweratné ...	...	...	85 ...	Madampe
Halpenwalle ...	N. Cooke ...	...	Cangany ...	105 ...	Chilaw
Horrekelly ..	Mrs. Wilson ...	D. Wilson ...	John Martin ...	800 ...	Madampe
Kattooneriawatte ...	D. Fernando ...	...	Resident ...	90 ...	Natandy
Kerimetianekella ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Ceylon Coy. Limited ...	Forest land ...	569 ..	Madampe
Kottawewewatte ...	Heirs of D. B. Senewe-ratne ...	...	...	25 ...	Madampe
Madampe Pepper Garden	Don A. W. Jayewardene	...	D. C. Jayewardene ...	110 ...	Chilaw
Malagawatte ...	C. Soyza ...	...	Juan Perera ...	110 ...	Mahawene
Manacolem ...	N. Cooke ...	...	Cangany ...	76 ...	Chilaw
Manjadycany ...	P. Britto Pully ...	...	Muttocumepulley and J. R. Pulle ...	400 ...	Putlam
Marawilla ...	Heirs of D. B. Seneweratne and D. A. W. Jayewardene	...	D. C. Jayewardene and C. Corea ...	1100 ...	Madampe
Sirigampolla ...	A. Ponambelam ...	A. Ponambelam ...	Resident ...	300 ...	Madampe
Yodekande ...	A Native ...	...	Resident ...	75 ...	Madampe

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Armitage Hill ...	B. Armitage ...	...	Conductor ...	25 ...	Galle
Battewellewatte ...	Don Carolis Jayesooriya	...	...	140 ...	Matura
Belikollepatabandarawatte	S. P. D. T. De Silva ...	...	...	...	Matura
Citronella Grove ...	Heirs of W. Austin ...	...	G. W. Austin ...	126 ...	Galle

Digitized by Google

Borakanda	R. L. Goonewardene M. V. Mohm.		W. De Silva	1864		Ballipitty
Brealau	J. G. Warkuss		L. Carro	60		Ballipitty
Darlington	F. W. de Vos		Resident	20‡		Galle
Deniyawatte	S. P. D. T. De Silva					Matura
Gollegodde	Mrs. Cavendish	J. M. Robertson and Co.	A. O. Winter	350		Ballipitty
Happoogelle	Heirs of C. J. Piters			20		Galle
Hirimboora	Revd. Dr. Garstin					Galle
Hope	J. A. Van Royen		J. A. Van Royen	48		Ballipitty
Indekettia	T. Alexander		T. Alexander	200		Ballipitty
Induranewille	D. B. de Silva		J. Kap	340		Galle
Kandegodde	Mrs. Cavendish	J. M. Robertson and Co.	A. O. Winter	300		Ballipitty
Katudampa	A. A. Davidson		A. A. Davidson	200		Dodandowe
Kohilawagura	N. Dias, Modliar			500		Ballipitty
Kudamukelane	Morel and others		S. Blok	450		Galle
Mount Pleasant	Heirs of Mrs. Austin		F. Austin	100‡		Galle
Panilkanda	N. Dias Modliar of the Gate		A. De Silva	400		Ballipitty
Panilkanda	S. Worms and S. Silva			465		Ballipitty
Providence	Thos. Alexander		Thos. Alexander	302		Ballipitty
Rabinalgewatte	P. S. Goonewardene M. V. Mohm.			50		Matura
Ratmaherre	W. C. Brodie	W. C. Brodie and Co.	J. A. Hume	1100†		Galle
Sinnygodde	F. W. Lloyd	Ceylon Compy. Limited	Resident	107		Ballipitty
Sunnyside	Messrs. Winter		H. H. Bowman and G. W. Winter	150		Galle
Talgawella	D.C. Goonewardene Mh.			2000		Mapollegame
Talpawelle	J. V. D. Illangkoon Modliar		P. Goonewardene	95		Matura
Walpolegewatte	D. Gogerly		Resident	50		Matura
Woodwell, Bloompark & Lee Saparanzo	Jas. A. Van Rooyen			771¶		Ballipitty
Yahalagodde	Mrs. Cavendish	J. M. Robertson and Co.	A. O. Winter	150		do

† This acreage includes 150 acres under Citronella grass. ‡ These Estates are also planted with Citronella.
¶ Citronella Estates.

Digitized by Google

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Alutwatte	R. M. Perera		R. M. Perera	36	Salpitty-corle.
Alootwatedehewalle	Manuel Pereira			36	Hewagam-corle
Ambegahawatte	R. Siman appoo	Proprietor	Proprietor	30	Hangwelle
Andiamblam	James Alwis			252	Alootcoor-corle
Aniakande	Nekulas Annavy			1500	Javelle
Aniakande	M. Don Marahamy			40	do
Apothicariwatte	Heirs of D. Nainde			30	Hewagam-corle
Arthur Estate and Horemookelane	Babypulle			296	Negombo
Baddelgammewatte	Heirs of Dr. C. Elliott	D. Wilson, Lessee	Gabriel de Croos, Sub-Lessee	600	Negombo
Badollegahahaina	Don Jeronis			30	Seena-corle
Balabowa	P. Panditasekere Mohn.		Samuel Dias	75	Veyangoda
Bambelepitiya	C. Pereira Mohdm		Ellias	42	Colombo
Banderewatte	Ondatjie Modliar	A. Vel Vidhan		75	Seena-corle
Battedolla Heene	Heirs of Dr. J. Wambeek		Juanis appoo	34	Tiharria
Bocottowemokelane	(See Perth)			58	Hewagam-corle
Bogahalandeywatte	Cornelius Arachchi			30	Tiharria
Bopithay	Mrs. S. W. Dias	P. E. Johannes	P. E. Johannes	350	Hapitigam-corle
Bulugaha, &c.	Namesawayen Modlr.		Sinne Cutty	25	Alootcoor-corle
Bulugahawatte	S. S. Rajapakse		S. S. Rajapakse	45	Hapitigam-corle
Cahatagaha-curunduwatte	J. Constantino Appoo		B. Don Vincenty	33	Hangwelle
Cagahategawatte	Don Simon appoo	Proprietor	Proprietor	25	Caduwelle
Cahategahawatte	Abanchy appoo	Do.	Do.	95	Tiharria
Calalpittia Hene	D. P D. Bandarnaike	Proprietor	Proprietor	48	Caltura
Capoohena	S. H. & H. de Fonseka			106	Hapitigam-corle
Curunduwatte Muguru-polle	H. L. Dasanaike		Bastian Silva	126	Negombo
Coffewatte	W. Susen Soysa		Conductor	170	Negombo
Cosgahalande	Armitage Brothers	T. Akbar	Proprietor	60	Caduwelle
Cosgahawatte	D. Cornis appoo	Proprietor			

Digitized by Google

Dalgahawatte No. 1	D. H. Dasanaike				58	Seena-corle
Daloopatgedera	L. Marco Fernandos			L. S. Fernando	300	Negombo
Dambogahawatte	Maha Modliar & other			Christian	75	Seena-corle
Dambugahalanda	T. Joronis Peris				35	Seena-corle
Dambugahalanda	Don David appoohamy				115	Seena-corle
Dambure	Mr. Foenander				25	Seena-corle
Dawattegahawatte	Messrs. Fernando & Co.			Pemanis Silva	44	Negombo
Delgaha	Sogoo Abdul Cader				40	Seena-corle
Delgahalande	Juan and Carolis				401	Seena-corle
Delgahawatte	Y. Naide appoo	B. Ungappoo		B. Ungappoo	36	Hangwelle
Delgahawatte	Pattatcharese Letchea			Proprietors	31	Rygam-corle
Dombegahawatte	J. G. C. Pieries,				40	
Doomoonedere Hene	D. C. P. D. Bandarnaike	Proprietor		Proprietor	59	Seena-corle
Dunmulenaywatte	G. De Croos	Young cultivation		L. Fernando	72	Seena-corle
Embulgama	James Alwis				35	Hewagam-corle
Etgalle	S. Jejeebhoy	Tatham and Co.		J. Gay	550	Pantura
Evarewatte No. 1	H. J. Fernando			De Silva	35	Negombo
Do. No. 2	M. Domingo Fernando			H. J. Fernando	40	Negombo
Galbodewatte	R. Gaban appoo	Proprietors		Proprietor	30	Kaduwelle
Galgodewatte	P. Dines appoo	Proprietor		Do.	25	Hangwelle
Galawila	Jas. Alwis				189	Hewagam-corle
Gangeboddewatte	D. F. W. Bandarnaike,				40	Seena-corle
Gekenne	Lord Elphinstone			S. W. Foulkes		Caltura
Godallepilahena	J. G. Andriezen				23	Seena-corle
Godaperagahaheina	H. D. Gabriel				45	Seena-corle
Godaparagaha	M. Andris Perera			Welun appoo	45	Rygam-corle
Goratagahawatte	M. Andris Perera				45	Do.
Do.	F. S. Thomasz					Caltura
Haddoowewatte	H. Dias				40	Hewagam-corle
Haggale Delgahalande	Don Samuel V. Aratchy			Proprietor	35	Radawadunne
Do. Nugegahahene	C. Dingiry Hamy			Proprietor	31	do.
Hapugahatenna	T. Mathes appoo				100	Seena-corle
Heelbatgalewatte	B. Nicholas Perera				80	Seena-corle
Hendelle Farm	Antony Gibbs & Sons	G. and W. Leechman, Lessees		Haddon Smith	250	Colombo
Hendalawatta	Jas. Alwis				29	Colombo
Heneratgoda	C. L. Ferdinands			Singh Appoo	105	Seena-corle
Horakele Horagalla	M. Anthony Fernando			Allis appoo	390	Negombo

Digitized by Google

WESTERN PROVINCE—*Continued.*

NAMES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Horemookelane ...	(See Arthur Estate)				
Horemookalane ...	S. S. Rajepakse ..		S. S. Rajepakse ...	32	Alootcoor-corle.
Horregolle ...	D. C. Dias Bandernaike, Modliar ...	B. J. Mendis ...	B. J. Mendis ...	165 ...	Seena-corle
			...	40 ...	Tiharria
Horregollewatte ...	James Alwis ...		...	40 ...	do.
Do. ...	Widow of A. De Saram	Do. ...	W. Harmanis ...	26 ...	do.
Do. ...	Widow of J. P. Perera	T. Elias appoo ...	...	100 ...	Rygam-corle
Hudiattewatte ...	D. DeS. Gunaratne Mod	...	Peruman ...	101 ...	Hapitigam-corle
Imbugahawatte ...	S. Pelis Silva ...		...	115 ...	Seena-corle
Indigaleyheina ...	Don Raphiel ...	Young plantation ...	...	220 ...	Jayelle
Jayella ...	D. Wilson ...	D. Wilson ...	M. Hurley ...	113 ...	Negombo
Kaluvakrippuve ...	James Alwis etc. ...		...	80 ...	Hapitigam-corle
Kahahenelle	Don Andris ...		...	300 ...	Avishawella
Kahebaddewatte ..	Adams ...		...	66 ...	Hapitigam-corle.
Kahategahawatte ...	T. D. Hakurubadde ...		...	75 ...	do
Do. ...	R. Siman ...		..		
Kahategaha Kurundu-watte ...	H. S. Dassenaike ...	M. Christian appoo and others ...	...	160 ...	do
Kanoevangalla or Welligampittia ...	D. Wilson ...	D. Wilson ...	Wm. Carry ...	214 ...	Jayelle
Kapuheina ...	W. Bastian ...		...	150 ...	Seena-corle.
Kapuhaine ...	P. Dias, Modliar ...		...	49 ...	do
Kattabadewatte	Nanny Tamby ...		...	300 ...	Hewagam-corle
Katukande ...	M. Anthony Fernando...		Vesenty Loosena ...	1355 ...	Negombo
Do. ...	Hendrick Corea ...		H. Corea Brothers ...	1250 ...	Negombo
Do. Punchy ...	T. Akbar ...		Hanipha Junker ...	200 ...	Negombo
Katukurundugaha ...	Adrian ...		...	110 ...	Seena-corle
Kirikongaheina ...	Andris de Silva ...		...	40 ...	do
Kimbulwelle Mookelane	P. Auandappa and another ...	N. David Perera ...	N. David Perera ...	80 ...	Caduwelle
Kimbulwille Mookelane Hene ...	D. C. H. D. Bandernaike Modliar ...	R. Don Siman appoo ...	R. Don Siman appoo ...	181 ...	Caduwelle
Kirygalatterewatte ...	P. Amaris appoo ...	Proprietor ...	Proprietor ...	30 ...	Hangwella

Digitized by Google

Kekunagaha &c.	J. L. Dassanike ...	...	...	...	60	... Hapitigam-corle
Koratotta-watte ...	Jas. Alwis ...	...	...	...	200	... Hewagam-corle
Korunduwatte ...	H. Dias ...	...	H. Dias	...	106	... Seena-corle
Kudawellewatte ...	C. Gomes ...	...	...	...	40	... Hewagam-corle
Lotcho-K-watte ...	James Alwis etc. ...	...	...	...	65	... Cotta
Mahara-watte ...	Jas. Alwis ...	...	...	...	25	... Seena-corle
Mahahore	M. A. Fernando & Co....	...	Abelino Lewer	...	40	... Negombo
Mahapootagalla ...	Byramjee Jejeebhoy ...	Tatham & Co.	John Gay	...		... Pantura
Mahawatte ...	Peris Modliar ..	Dungapoo ...	Conductor	...	80	... Seena-corle
Mahawellewatte ...	L. de Saram and others	...	Do.		85	... Salpitty-corle
Do. ..	Mrs. G. W. Dias and Mrs. Abeysekere	C. Pereira ...	Do.	..	200	... Seena-corle
Malwatte ...	Bandarnaike Modliar...	Welon Appoo ...	Do.	...	110	... Tiharria
Malwatta ...	James Alwis				42	.. Horagolla
Mattacooly Farm ...	Antony Gibb and Sons...	G. and W. Leechman, Lessees...	Haddon Smith	...	53	... Colombo
Meddelandewatte ...	D. C. P. D. Bandarnaike Modliar ..	R. Samiel Appoo ...	R. Samiel appoo	...	33	... Radawadunne
Mede Mukelane ...	(See Perth)					
Meriswatte ...	A. Phillipo Fernando...	Proprietor ...	Sotein Appoo	...	75	.. Negombo
Meriswatte ...	J. P. Casie Chetty Modliar ...	Do. ...		...	46	... Hapitigam-corle
Millegahawatte ...	J. Perera Modliar ...	Proprietor ...	Proprietor	...	40	... Hangwelle
Mookoolanewatte ...	S. Pieris V. Aratchy,	C. Silva P. V. ...	C. Silva P. V.	...	35	... do.
Morregahawatte ...	P. Baba appoo ...	Proprietor ...	Proprietor	...	30	... Caduwelle
Do. ...	W. D. Perera ...	Do. ...	Do.	...	30	... do.
Muttetto Mukelane ...	(See Perth)			...		
Muturajawelle ...	Antony Gibb and Sons..	G. & W. Leechman, Les.	Haddon Smith		665	... Colombo
Mulleyâya	James Alwis, etc.				150	... Negombo
Nala ...	J. B. Daniel ...	J. B. Daniel ...	Jas: Minto	...	300	... Ambepusse
Nawegomoowewatte ...	H. Adrian Perera ...	Berger ..		...	68	... Hewagam-corle
Navagomuva ...	James Alwis ...				39	... Hewagam-corle
Naiwalla * ...	James Alwis ...	Jas. Alwis ...	Jas: Alwis	..	540	... Negombo
Nugegahalande ...	R. Appoorale ...	...		..	40	.. Seena-corle
Nugegaha Puwakwatte	Mrs. S. W. Dias ...	D. Ukkurale ...	D. Ukkurale	...	52	... Tiharria

* Cocoanut and Sugar.

Digitized by Google

WESTERN PROVINCE—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TTA L EXTEI OF POPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Palanchena ...	Gabriel de Croos ...	Gabriel de Croos ...	Gabriel de Croos ..	200 ...	Negombo
Panliaddewatte ...	Constantino Appoo ...		Denas Appoo ..	64 ...	Hewagam-corle
Pambehenaywatte ...	L. Cornelius ...	Don Abraham ...	L. Baba Appoo ...	43 ...	Hangwelle
Pamboorogahawatte --	R. Thomis Appoo and others ...	Proprietor ...	Proprietor ...	30 ...	Caduwelle
Pantiamukelane ..	M. Andris Perera ...	F. F. Fernando ...	...	76 ...	Rygam-corle
Paragaha K. watta ...	James Alwis ...	L. Appoohamy ...	...	60 ...	Salpitty-corle
Patepilpo lewatte ...	R. Baboo Appoo & others	...	...	25 ..	Kalupahane
Perth (Calupahenewatte)	Sorabajee Jejeebhoy ...	Tatham & Co. ...	J. Gay ...	600 ...	Pantura
Pilliangahawatte ...	C. Abram Appoo ...	Proprietor ...	Proprietor ...	35 ...	Hangwelle
Pilliangahawatte ...	S. Paules Pieris ...	Proprietor ...	Proprietor ...	40 ...	Hangwelle
Do. ...	P. Caremanis and others	Do. ...	Do. ...	30 ...	do.
Do. ...	J. P. Pieris ...	Proprietor ...	Proprietor ...	35 ...	do.
Pinnelandewatte ...	M. Sanchy Appoo --	Do. ...	Do. ...	30 ...	Caduwelle
Polwatte ...	W. J. Ebert & H. Perera	Do. ...	Cahawalegey Appoo ...	35 ...	Rygam-corle
Puakaatewatte or Nawane ...	Miguel Fernando ...	Do. ...		103 ...	Hapitigam-corle
Puswelegan ..	Constantino ...	Do.	Amaris and H. Perera	35 ...	Do.
Puswela Hena ...	Est. of Corowe Modlr.	Do.	E. Carro ..	60 ...	Rygam-corle
Ratmalgodewatte ...	T. M. Pieres ...	Do.	C. P. Fernando ...	378 ...	Ratmahagodde
Rittigasyayewatte ...	D. G. Samereduwakere	Christian Appoo ...	Christian Appoo ...	56 ...	Tiharia Station
Rayyadoluva ...	James Alwis ...			30	Negombo
Serangahawatte ...	S. Don Bartholomew Appoohamy ..	Proprietor ...	Proprietor ...	--	Hapitigam-corle
Taladoowewatte ...	Lusia Pinto and others	Do.	Lusia Pinto & children	160 ...	Negombo
Tanayangodella ...	James Alwis ...	Do.		85 ...	Salpitty-corle
Telkekunewatte ...	R. Punchappo ...	Do.	Proprietor ...	50 ...	Caduwelle
Tennekoonwatte ...	Jas. Alwis ...	Do.	Don Raphail ...	70 ...	Seena-corle
Thoteywatte ...	T. Dias ...	Carolis Vidahn ...	Resident ..	110 ...	do.
Tibbattohaine ...	C. L. Samsedeen ..	Proprietor	Do. ..	40 ...	do.
Tithepatere Puwakwatte	W. Siman Appoo ...	Do. ...	Proprietor ...	44 ...	Hangwelle
Timvirigasyeye ...	A. de A. Rajepakse ...		Conductor ..	48 ...	Colombo
Wailgama ...	James Alwis ...	S. B. Appoo ...	S. B. Appoo ...	60 ...	Seena-corle
Waljapala ...	D. Wilson, ...	D. Wilson ...	W. Carry ...	210 ...	Jayella

Digitized by Google

Walpitamulle	J. J. De Silva Modlr.	Proprietor	Proprietor	100		Veyangoda
Walpitamulle	J. H. De Silva Modlr.	Do.	Cornis Appoo	33		do.
Wandurapollewatte	D. C. A H. Dias, Bandarnaike Modr.	Do.	Conductor			
		B. V. Peloris Appoo	Peloris Appo	92		Seena-corle
Wanapotumookalana	J. Alwis	Proprietor	Conductor	149		Hewagam-corle
Do.	J. de Lewera	Do.	Do.	65		Hewagam-corle
Warloogahewatte	H. G. Aluyennhe	Do.	Do.	45		do
Wellewatte	J. T. Perera	Do.	Do.	30		Colombo
Weliweriya	James Alwis	Do.	Do.	95		Seena-corle
Welisara	James Alwis	Jacovis Appu		275		Walesara
Wewelangewatte	Estate of D. S. D. Bandarnayke Modliar	Do.	Do.	30		Caduwelle
Yagoda	James Alwis	Don H. Senewiratne	Don H. Senewiratne	82		Seena-corle

Digitized by Google

Cinnamon Estates.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES and AGENTS	RESIDENT MANAGERS and ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Alootwatte ...	D. H. Rodrigue ...	Antho. Fernando, Lessee	...	200	Negombo
Alootwatte ...	D. J. Abeyratne ...			20	do.
Alootwatte ...	M. D. Fernando ...		M. D. Fernando ...	22	do.
Alootwatte ...	W. S. Silva ...		W. S. Silva ...	20	do.
Ambepitia Koorundu-watte ...	Lewis de Mendis, Sarashinhe V. Aratchi ...		...	45	Barberyn
Andiamblam* ...	S. D. A. Rajepakse ...		...	25	Alootcoor-corle
Ania Kandet ...	B. N. de Silva ...		...	402	Jayelle
Bagatelle* ...	W. Suseu Soyza ...		...	125	Colpetty
Bambelepitiawatte ...	C. Pereira, Mohandrem		...	40	Salpitty-corle
Banderewatte ...	A. de A. Rajepakse, Moh		A. de Rajepakse ...	20	Negombo
Cadirana ...	Siman de Silva ...		... L. de Silva ...	40	Negombo
Cande-korunduwatte ...	D. S. Pereira ...			37	Caltura
Cannowene ...	Mrs. F. H. Armitage ...	Armitage Brothers ...	D. D. Abeysinhe ...	46	Negombo
Catoonaike ...	A. de A. Rajepakse ...		Conductor ...	323	do.
Catoonaike ...	Ditto. ...		M. Silva ...	50	do.
Cosgodemulle in Wellisere ...	P. Anstruther ...	J. A. Bell ...	Conductor ...	160	Jayelle
Cosgodemulle do. ...	Don Andris, Vidahn Aratchy and others		...	75	do.
			...	52	do.
Cosgodemulle do. ...	B. N. de Silva ...		...	250	do.
Cosimooly† ...	P. Anstruther ...	J. A. Bell ...	C. Pereira ...	37	do.
Cotogodde* ...	S. de S. Serewardene ...				
Damboowa, (2) ...	A. de A. Rajepakse Modr.		A. de Rajepakse ...	191	Negombo
Damboowa, ...	W. Suseu Soyza ...		B. Silva ...	332	do.
Dawategahawatte ...	F. de Saram ...	Pieris Vidahn ...	Pieris Vidahn ...	100	do.
Dawalagaha Curundu-watte ...	Ilange Lewis Perera and others ...		Proprietors ...	32	Raygam-corle
Delgahawatte ...	C. Silva, Aratchy ...		... C. Silva ...	90	

Digitized by Google

Delgahawatte	M. Silva and others		M. Silva ...	50	Negombo
Demanhandia (Wester Seatoun)	F. Schrader		D. de Abrew ...	314	do.
Doombawinua	A. Native			713	do.
Ekele	Arbuthnot & Co.	Geo. Steuart and Co	R. E. Piachaud ...	254	Jayella
Ekele	A. Stevenson and R. B. Lawrance	Duncan Symons and Co.	A. Stevenson and E. Brook ...	720	Negombo
Ekele	Mrs. F. H. Armitage	Armitage Brothers	A. Abeysinhe ...	397	do.
Ekele*	Mrs. Drieberg		F. Drieberg ...	211	do.
Ekele*	A. Ponambelam		...	57	do.
Ekele*	V. Fernando, Aratchy		...	55	Negombo
Ekele*	P. de Silva, Chetty		...	125	do.
Ekele*	Several inhabitants of Oodamitte			200	do.
Evarewatte (2)	Sampson Rajepakse		A. de Rajepakse ...	92	do.
Evarewatte	Sampson Rajepakse		A. de Rajapakse ...	92	do.
Evarewatte	L. Mendis, Aratchy	C. Mendis	A. D. A. Rajepakse Modliar ..	26	do.
Evarewatte					
Gooloowapo-koona*	D. Smith and Mrs. Sandison	Geo. Steuart and Co.	P. J. Rosemale Cocq ...	1158	Negombo
Gorakaha	L. P. Manuel Dias			27	Rygam corle
Imboolgaswadia*	A. S. Daniel	Darley, Butler and Co	W. B. Lamont ...	317	Negombo
Jamboogahahena	W. D. Silva & another			106	Hapitigam corle
Kandeney*	Heirs of M. Mendis Aratchy		...	19	Jayelle
Kanditia* (Punchy)	M. Anthony Fernando		M. M. Anthony Silva	280	Negombo
Kanoowene*	C. E. de Breard		...	165	Jayella
Kimboolapitia	J. H. Young	Darley, Butler and Co	W. B. Lamont ...	455	Negombo
Kirimatie-korunduwatte	Meuregamege S. Perera		S. M. Perera ..	75	Caltura
Marandahn	Ceylon Government	F. Schrader	F. Schrader ...	2000	Colombo
Mirishene Korunduwatte	Mineragamege S Perera		Resident	35	Caltura
Mookelangomo	A. D. A. Rajepakse	A. de A. Rajepakse	A. de A. Rajepakse ...	22	Negombo
Do.	C. de Zilva		C. de Zilva ...	58	do
Do.	J. L. de Silva		J. L. de Silva ...	68	do
Moonnemalgaha Curunduwatte	P. Manuel Dias		...	28	Mollegodde

Digitized by Google

WESTERN PROVINCE—*Continued.*

ESTATES.	PROPRIETORS.	LESSEES AND AGENTS.	RESIDENT MANAGERS AND ASST. SUPERINTENDENTS.	TOTAL EXTENT OF PROPERTY IN ACRES.	POST TOWNS OR STATIONS.
Mootoowadia ...	A. de A. Rajepakse Mod.	...	A. de A. Rajepakse ...	90 ...	Negombo
Morotto No. 1, 2, 3 and 4	C. H. de Zoysa, Bastian Fonseka &c. ...	...	...	585 ...	Morotto
Do. No. 1 and 2	Jusey de Silva ...	...	...	377 ...	do
Mount Attadiyie ..	Matthan Markar ...	...	...		do
Murutawalla-Heina ...	Gabriel de Croos ...	...	...	71 ...	Hapitigam-corle
Nakiya-korunduwatte..	S. Perera ...	...	...	37 ...	Caltura
Naskaduwe ...	D. Mendis Modr. ...	...		118 ...	Rygam-corle
Oedamitte ...	J. de S. Serewardene ...	...		25 ...	Jayelle
Oolooambelam* ...	A. S. Daniel ...	Darley But ler and Co..	W. B. Lamont ...	834 ...	Negombo
Palanchena ...	G. Stork ...	...	K. Stork Junr. ...	350 ...	do
Petigodda ...	Mrs. Cavendish ...	...	...		
Pitegonellia-korunduwatte ...	M. de Fonceka, Modlr....	...	...	300 ...	Negombo
Pottoday* ...	M. Anthony Fernando...		...	225 ...	Caltura
Punchi curunduwatte..	A. de Zoysa Mohd. & A. M. Caronaratne ...	...	Salman Lebera ...	270 ...	Negombo
Raddoloowa* ...	A. de A. Rajepakse Modr.	...	Geo. de Abrew ...	33 ...	Rygamcorle
Ratmalane ...	A. Gun ...	...	S. Canghan ...	100 ...	do
Welligampittia* ...	P. Perera ...	...	W. H. Stubbs ...	350 ...	Morotto
Rattowatte kurundwatte	D. H. K. Jayewardene...	...	...	191 ...	Jayelle
Wascaduwe kurundwatte	D. Mendis Mohn. ...	...	...	20 ...	Kalutara
Welligamittia* ..	Heirs H. Marshall ...	...	John Mendis ...	50 ...	Ragam corle
		...	...	160 ...	Jayelle

* Cinnamon and Cocoanuts. † Cinnamon, Cocoanuts, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Digitized by Google

Sugar Estates, &c.

Provinces and Estates.	Proprietors.	Lessees and Agents.	Resident Managers and Asst. Superintendents.	Total Extent of Property in Acres.	Post Towns or Stations.
Central Province.					
Peradenia ...	Baring Brothers ...	J. M. Robertson and Co	...	346 ...	Peradenia
Southern Province.					
Baddegam ...	Messrs. Winter ...		H. H. Bowman and G. W. Winter ...	100† ...	Galle
Gotetoom ...	W. G. Winter ...		(abandoned) ...		Galle
Hegatty‡ ...	Mohidin, Bawa & Co...	...	...	100‡ ...	Matura
Ketcunawelle ...	J. L. M. Mohidin Bawa ...	Mohedin Bawa and Co	M. L. Markar ...	40 ...	Matura
Koogahawitte ...	Don Cornelius Goonewardene ...		Weeresingay Don Christian ...	10 ...	Galle
Oonanwitiye ...	A. O. Winter ...	..	K. Semon ...	100¶ ...	Galle
Paradowa‡ ...	Mohidin, Bawa & Co....	...	...	240‡ ...	Matura
Watterekke ...	Estate of E. Winter	...	E. de Costa	50§ ...	Galle

† Besides 300 acres under Citronella Grass. § Also planted with grass.

‡ These Estates are now to be entirely cultivated for the growth of plantains and bananas, for their fibre.

¶ Including Citronella and Lemon Grass.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The General Directory:

OF EUROPEAN RESIDENTS; PRINCIPAL PUBLIC SERVANTS; AND INHABITANTS, GENERALLY, OF RESPECTABLE STANDING:—

INCLUDING THE SECRETARIES AND PRINCIPAL CLERKS IN THE VARIOUS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OFFICES; AND THE PRINCIPAL NATIVE HEADMEN, TRADERS, &c., &c.

(Corrected up to 16th January, 1869.)

[N. B.—In consulting the following list for the names of Singhalese and other non-European classes, there are a few points which must be kept specially in view, with reference to the different modes of spelling the same name by different persons. For instance we have "Silva" and "Sylva," "Zilva" and "Zylva" with or out the prefix "de" which is seemingly applied or not according to the taste of each individual. It is impossible therefore to lay down any clear rule, and accordingly although the vast majority are entered as "de Silva," yet there are a few "Silvas" and one or two other forms given. If therefore the name sought is not found under "De," S. and Z. must be tried. The same remark applies to several other native names. "Gooneratne," Goonawardene, &c. are sometimes spelt with "u" in place of "oo," and a few natives under this cognomen as under almost all others, use the prefix De, while others do not. One man will spell his name "Pereis" another "Peries;" one gives "Pereira," another "Perera," and the letters C. and K. are always interchangeable. Keeping these hints in view, however, there ought not to be much difficulty in finding the names, and addresses of natives even; while as regards Europeans, every thing will of course be clear.

In respect of the names of places, we have adhered very much to the style made use of in our previous Directories. There is undoubtedly a great advantage in uniformity, but we think it was a pity the Government should have changed the mode of spelling of places so well known and agreed on as "Caltura," "Calpentyn," "Barberyn," &c. The numerous accented letters required too, will interfere considerably with the adoption of the new system in typography as in every-day practical life. It must be remembered by newly-arrived Europeans that the letter "u" in the following list of places has almost invariably the sound of "oo", and when it comes in the termination "tura" the whole is pronounced "choora:" e. g. Ambepusse—is "Ambepoosse;" Pusilava, "Poosilava" and so on.]

NAME.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF ABODE AND POST STATION.

Abayasinha, P. Dias...Modliar of Governor's gate...Orophuwewatte...Galle.
Abbas, S. S...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Abdul Cader, A. L. M...Storekeeper...Galle.
Abdul Casim, P. T...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Abdul Caffoo, M. C...Trader...Pettah...Colombo
Abdul Gafoon, M. C...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Abdul Kohaar, H. Y...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Abdul Raheman, M. C...Shopkeeper...Main-street...Colombo
Abdul Raheman, P. B. M...Storekeeper...Tangalle.
Abesinha, N. Dias...Modliar of Governor's-gate...Gintota...Galle.
Abeyeratne, D. J....Secretary District-court...Negombo
Abeyesekera, D. C....Government Schoolmaster...Kaltura.
Abeyesekera, D. Y....Modliar...Seena-corle....Maharagama
Abeysekere, J. H. Rev...Wesleyan Minister...Wellewatte...Colombo
Abeyesinhe, A. D....Planter...Ekele...Negombo.
Abeyesinhe, D. D...Planter...Katooweno...Negombo
Abeyesinhe, J. D. A., Mohandiram...Head-printer...Govt. Printing Office..Colombo.
Abeysinhe, W. D. A...Clerk...Government Printing Office...Colombo.
Aboobeker Lebbe Marikar, I. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Aboobeker, C. Modliar...Cashier, Customs...Galle.

Digitized by Google

Adam, A...Planter...Mooragahagalla..Madoolkelle.
Adams, A. Y...Assistant Government Agent...Batticaloa.
Adamsz, G. H...Planter
Adie, A...Planter...Katugastotte...Kandy.
Affleck, Mrs....Dea-ella Estate...Madewelletenne
Agar, Chas. S...Planter...Batgodde...Haldumula
Agar, Shelton...Planter...Poonagalla...Happotela.
Agar, Walter...Planter..Wavendon...Rambodde.
Ahama Lebbe Marikar, I. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Ahamado Lebbe Marikar, P. T...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Ahamado Mohadeen, M. L. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Ahamado M...Shopkeeper...Trincomalie-street...Matela.
Ahamado, Ale Marikar, C. L. M...Trader...Pettah...Matura
Aitkin, John...Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo.
Aitkin, Jas....Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo
Akbar, T...Oil Merchant...Negombo.
Albert, D. D...Cross-street...Kandy.
Albrecht, James C...Planter...Harrow...Poondhooloya.
Aldons, A. C...Landing-waiter...Colombo.
Aldons, S...Clerk...Audit Office...Colombo.
Alegakoon, W...Shroff...Kutcherry...Batticaloa.
Alexander, J...Municipal Inspector...Colombo.
Alexander, Thos....Planter...Indekettia...Ballipitty Modera.
Allan, W...Surveyor and Planter...Niagara...Dimboola.
Allcock, Revd. J...Church Missionary...Katukelle...Kandy.
Allen, James...Planter...Leangavella...Happootela.
Allen, James A...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Allen, R. W...George Steuart and Co....Colombo.
Allen, William...Planter...Doteloya...Arnaike
Allsup, C. W...Nicholls and Co...Fort...Colombo.
Aloysius, Brother...Teacher...St. Benedict's College—Colombo
Alston, J. S....Planter...In Europe
Altendorf, C. H. B...Proctor...Matura.
Alven, P. H... Hotel Company...Kandy
Alvis, B. E...Assistant Registrar General of Lands...Colombo.
Alvis, F. D....Clerk...Queen's Advocate's Office...Colombo
Alvis, Rev. G. D...Assistant Bapist Missionary...Mattacooly...Colombo
Alwis, J. de...Advocate...Silversmith-street...Colombo.
Alwis, D. D...Planter...Katoonaike...Negombo.
Alwis, B...Proctor...District-court...Kandy.
Alwis, T. L...Proctor...Colombo.
Alwis, T. J...Proctor...Colombo
Alwis, W. H...Proctor...District-court...Badulla.
Alwis, W. R...Proctor...Colombo.
Ambalawanam, S....Retired Civil Servant...Jaffna
Ambalawarnam, G....Proctor...Trincomalie
Ambrose, A. C....Clerk...Miller & Co...Kandy.
Ambrose, J....Scavenging Inspector...Municipality...Kandy.
Ambrose, R. W...Clerk...Fiscal's Office...Kandy
Ambrose, Martin...General Agent...Trincomalie-street...Kandy.
Amerakoon, C. P...Mohandiram...Matura.
Ameresekera, D. C...Landed Proprietor...Matura.
Ameresekere, D. C....Proctor...Kornegalle.
Ameresekere, James..Pioneer Officer...Badulla.
Ameresinghe, D. M....Notary-public...Kandy
Amuhene, Attadassi...Nayaka-priest...Kachwatte Temple...Galle.
Andamalai, A...Survey Department...Gallo.
Anderson, Geo....Planter...Gona Adika...Kaduganava.
Anderson, G...Planter...Pettiagalla...Ballangodde.
Anderson, G. S....Planter...Greenwood...Navelapittia.
Anderson, John...Planter...Dalleagles...Utuankande.
Anderson, J. T....Proctor...Jaffna.
Anderson, J....Planter...Mount Mar...Nitre Cave...Teldenia.
Anderson, T. C....Planter...Kitoolkelly...Happootela.

Digitized by Google

Anderson, W....Planter...Rothschild's...Pusilava.
Anderson, Wm..Locomotive Foreman...Railway..Kandy.
Andree, Archd. S....Proctor...Marandahn...Colombo.
Andree, A. W...Photographer...Galle.
Andree, C. H...Deputy Fiscal...Tangalle.
Andree, F. L....Planter...Nagolla...Kaigalle.
Andree, H. D...Sub-Accountant Chartered Mercantile Bank...Colombo.
Andree, H. E....Planter..Ambanpittia...Kaigalle.
Andree, J. E...Inspector of Police...Pettah...Colombo.
Andree, J. E...Stamp Vendor...Chatham street...Fort...Colombo.
Andree, L,..Post Office Clerk...Galle.
Andree, R. M...Proctor...Kandy.
Andree, R....Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Colombo.
Andree, W. H....Proctor...Badulla.
Andrews, Robert...Planter...Kahagalla...Happootela.
Andriesen, J. G....Teacher St. Thomas' School...Mutwal Colombo.
Andriesz, J. S...Portuguese Baptist Missionary...St. Sebastian...Colombo.
Andriesz, J. M...Chief-clerk..Locomotive Department Railway..Colombo.
Andrieszen, A. G...Clerk...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Andris, ...Assistant in charge of hospital...Matela.
Angley, G. W....Book-keeper...O'Halloran Brothers...Colombo.
Aniel, Brother..Teacher, St. Benedict's College...Cotanchina...Colombo.
Annavy, Nekulas...Planter...Aniakande..Jayelle.
Anstruther, Philip M...Planter...Tillicoultry...Dimbola
Anthonisz, A. H. M..Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Colombo.
Anthonisz, A. Rev....Assistant Wesleyan Missionary Galle.
Anthonisz, A. C....Sub-Collector..Customs...Balepitty.
Anthonisz, G. H...Secretary District Court...Colombo.
Anthonisz, H. M...Telegraph master..Galle.
Anthonisz, J. E....Headmaster...Central School...Galle.
Anthonisz, J. R...Clerk...Colombo Street...Kandy.
Anthonisz, P. D., M. D...Colonial Surgeon ..Galle.
Anthonisz, R. E...Telegraph-master...Newera Ellia.
Anthonisz, T....Clerk...Colombo.
Anton, James.....Planter...Nella Oola..Maddewelatenne.
Appoo, Aaron...Furniture-dealer...Pettah...Colombo.
Appoo, Andris...Upholsterer...Pettah...Colombo.
Appoo, Anthony...Native Med. practitioner...Pettah...Colombo.
Appoo, Carolis...Furniture-maker..Keyser street...Colombo.
Appoo, Harmanis A...Shopkeeper...Gampola.
Appoo, Mathes...Painter...Norris-road...Colombo.
Aralampala, M...Interpreter..Kutcherry...Manaar.
Archbald, W. A....Auctioneer, &c....Kandy.
Areseculeratne, M...Proctor...Grandpass...Colombo.
Armitage, James...Planter...Oulton...Fort McDonald.
Armitage, Geo....Armitage Brothers...Mutwal...Colombo.
Armitage, H. T....Armitage Brothers...Mutwal...Colombo.
Armitage, John S...Armitage Brothers..In Europe.
Armogatha, J...Modliar, Head-clerk Fiscal's Dept...Jaffna.
Armstrong, B. M...Private-surveyor...Galle.
Armstrong, C. S....Planter...Moreahana...Deltotte.
Armstrong, F...Commanding Officer Pioneers...Lunugalla...Badulla.
Armstrong, M...Proprietor...Albion-hotel...Galle.
Armstrong, S...Lay Brother, Roman-catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Armstrong, W...Office of Ceylon Company Limited..Colombo.
Arndt, W...Station-master Railway...Polgahawela.
Arndt, G. F...R. Trowell...Kandy.
Arneil, Alex....Cargill & Co...Bon-Accord Lodge...Kandy.
Arneil, J. A....Public Works Department...Badulla.
Arnold, J. R....Editor *Morning Star*..Manepy...Jaffna.
Arnott, R....Planter...Ingrugalla..,Kandy.
Asbury, F. Rev...Native Pas. Amer. Mis...Manepy...Jaffna.
Ashton, T...Public Works Department...Kornegalle.
Askey, H....Clerk.....Colonial Secretary Office...Colombo.
Askey, Thomas...Auctioneer...Marandahn...Colombo.
Assauw, J,..Clerk...J. M. Robertson & Co....Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Assauw, L. Rev....Roman-catholic Missionary...Kandy.
Asserappa, J. de M...Proctor...Colombo.
Asserappa, S. de M., M. D...Medical Practitioner...Fort...Colombo.
Asserappa, S. L...Proctor...Colombo.
Astley, E. J....Planter...Massena...Balangodde.
Atherton, E. N....Assistant...Government Agent...Manaar.
Atherton. Robt.....Batticaloa.
Attygalla, J. (M. B.)..Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Tangalle.
Atwell, John...Planter...Craigellachie...Happootela.
Auber, H...Agent Imperiales Messageries company and French Consul...Galle.
Austin, Benjamin..Merchant...Middle-street...Galle
Austin, F..Planter...Mount Pleasant...Galle.
Austin, Geo...Municipal Inspector...Galle.
Austin, G. W...Planter...Citronella Grove...Galle
Austin, N. J...Proctor...Kaigalle
Austin, W. M...Proctor...Galle.
Auwardt, A...Head-clerk, Kutcherry...Matura.
Auwardt, John...Ledward & Co...Fort...Colombo.
Auwardt, W...Second Assistant Teacher...Central School...Galle
Avery, W. F...Planter...Silver Hili...Matela
Awoe Lebbe Marikar, C. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Awoe Lebbe Marikar, K. O. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Ayer, Mattakanda..Proctor...Jaffna

B.

Bacon, J. Rev....St. Thomas College...Mutwal, Colombo.
Bagra, G....Planter...Deveron-side...Rakwane
Bagra, John...Planter...New Pettiagalla...Balangodde
Bailey, J. B. Allanson...District Judge...Batticaloa.
Bailey, J. B. H. Rev...Chaplain of St. Peters...Colombo.
Baillie, A. H...Planter..Madoolsema...Badulla.
Baillie, C. E...Clerk Oriental Bank...Colombo
Bain, J. R...St. Sebastian Mills...Colombo
Bain, Wm. J...Planter...Monerakande..Happootela.
Bain, Wm...Planter..Etterick Forest...Matela
Baker, E. W. R...Storekeeper...Peradenia
Baker, F. J...Lieut. C. R. Regiment...At Labuan
Baker, John..Planter...Kandewatte...Teldenia.
Baker, W...Superintending Engineer...Tanks..Trincomalie.
Baldoni, B. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Negombo.
Baldwin, F. C....Lieut. C. R. Regiment...On leave to England.
Ball, C. E..Proctor...Colombo
Ball, E...Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Ball, Henry..Proctor...Negombo
Ball, J...Proctor..Chilaw
Ballantyne, David...Planter...Forest-creek...Dimboola.
Ballardie, Geo. M...Planter...Cattaram...Utuankande.
Balthazar, D. G...Planter...Kitoolkellie...Badulla
Banda, G. L...Proctor...Kandy.
Banda, D. H. K...Ratemahatmeya...Bulatgamma, Navelapittia.
Banda, Kambuwettowenewe B...Ratemahatmeya...Weodeville-hatpattu...Kornegalle.
Banda P...Ratamahatmaya and Deputy-coroner...Gampola
Banda, T...Kutchery Interpreter...Nuwarakalyea...Anaradjapoora.
Banda, Yattawere...Translator...District-court...Kandy
Bandar, M...Ratemahatmea...Kadewatte...Balangodde
Bandaranaike, C. F...Translator...District Court...Matura.
Bandaranaike, D. C. H. D...Modliar...Gangebodde.
Bandernaike, D. P. D...Planter...Kalalpittia...Tiharria
Banks, Wm...Manager, Mackwoods & Co's Mills...Marandahn...Colombo.
Banner, Harwood...Planter...Handrokanda...Kornegalle.
Banon, R. G. D...Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals...Colombo.
Barber, C. A..Head-clerk...Kutcherry...Kornegalle
Barber, J. H...Proctor...Kaigalle.
Barber, W...Keeper General-cemetery...Kornegalle
Barker, J. E...Planter...Stanmore Hill...Gampola
Barker, T. M...Manager, Oriental Hotel...Galle,

Digitized by Google

Barnes, H....Planter...Yellangowry...Utuankande
Barnes, H. Junior...Planter...Illookgalla...Kaduganawa
Barnes, R. H...Planter...Gone to England.
Barrett, C. A...Ensign Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Barry, J...Assistant Surgeon...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Gone to Labuan
Bartholomeusz, A. E....Clerk...J. M. Sutherland...Peradenia...Kandy
Bartholomeusz, A. F...Proctor...Pangwela
Bartholomeusz, D. E...Parcel-clerk...Ceylon Railway...Kandy.
Bartholomeusz, F. B...Head-clerk,...Road-commissioner's office...Kandy.
Bartholomeusz, H...Sub-collector Customs...Kaltura.
Bartholomeusz, J.W...Head-clerk Kutcherry...Newera Ellia.
Bartholomeusz, J. G....Proctor...Newera Ellia.
Bartholomeusz, R...Signaller...Electric Telegraph Office...Kandy.
Barton, H. J....Royal Hotel...Light House-street...Galle.
Barton, James...Apothecary...Matura
Basnayaka Kambuwatwana M. B...Ratmehatmeya, Willi Halpatu...Kornegalle
Basnayaka Kambuwatwatna M. F. B...Hiriyala Hatpattu...Kornegalle
Bastian, W. H...Dubash...Fort...Colombo.
Bastian, W. M...Storekeeper...Matura.
Bates, J. A. Rev....American Missionary...Chavagacherry...Jaffna
Batowan, To-Dawe...Editor Native Paper...Colombo.
Batton, J...Engine Driver, Railway...Kaduganawa
Baugh, G. Rev....Wesleyan Missionary...Katukelle...Kandy.
Bawa, Ahamado...Proctor...Kandy
Bawa, S. P. P...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Bayley, C. H....Planter...Gonakelly...Badulla
Bayley, F. Capt....Agent for Peninsular & Oriental Company...Galle.
Beales, W....Planter...Narangkadua ...Kandy
Beaton, James...Planter...East Vedahette...Deltotte.
Beck, G....Planter...Hunasgeria...Kandy
Beckett, T. W. N...Planter...Hattanwella...Ratotte
Beekmeyer, J. E....Medical Practitioner...Jaffna
Beekmeyer, R. A. ...Clerk of Court...Gallegedera...Madewelletenne.
Beling, F. J...Proctor...Negombo.
Beling, W. W...Proctor...Colombo.
Bell, A. J...The Diggings...Gampola.
Bell, G. F...J. Gibson Thomson & Co...Colombo.
Bell, J. A....Planter...Hill-side...Navelapitia
Bell, J. R...Wine Merchant...Colpetty...Colombo.
Benedict, Brother...Teacher, St. Bendict's College...Colombo.
Benjamin, J. Rev....Wesleyan Minister...Trincomalie.
Bennett, W. F...G. Steuart & Co...Small Pass...Colombo.
Bennett, M. A...English Teacher Roman-catholic Mission...Jaffna,
Bennett, W. S...Surveyor, &c....Dimboola.
Bennison, Joseph...Planter...Aigburth...Rakwane.
Berenger, G...Planter...West Delta...Pusilawa.
Berenger, E. J...Proctor...District-court...Kandy.
Bernard, D...Lewelle...Kandy.
Berwick, Thomas...District Judge...Kandy.
Beurteaux, L. A...Surgeon Dentist, &c....Galle.
Beven, E...Proctor...Pangwela...Kandy.
Beven, F...*Examiner* Staff...Colombo.
Beven, J...Clerk...Treasury...Colombo.
Bhikajie Framjie...Framjie Bhikajie & Co...Main-street...Colombo.
Biddell, C. S...Clerk...Police-court...Gampola.
Birch, J. W. W...Government Agent...Eastern Province...Trincomalie.
Bird, Lionel C...Planter...Hunugalla...Dimboola.
Bischoff, C...Ceylon Company Limited...Colpetty...Colombo,
Bishop, J. B...Acting Agent...Mercantile Bank...Matela.
Bisset, G. M...Maitland and Co...Apothecaries...Colombo.
Bisset, Hugh...Planter...Halgola...Navelapittia.
Bisset, Jas...Planter...Imboolpittia...Navelapittia.
Bisset, W...Planter...Kandenewera...Matela.
Black, John...Merchant and Agent for the Indian Government...Middle-street...Galle,
Blackett, James...Planter...Doteloya...Arnaike.
Blacklaw, A. S...Planter...On a visit to Europe,

Digitized by Google

Blacklaw, C. F...Planter...Epplewatte...Ootuankande.
Blacklaw, Hugh...Planter...Woodside...Teldenia.
Blackmore, W. A...Planter...Galoya...Kandy.
Blackstone, Geo. B...Planter...Ancoombra...Matela.
Blake, J. R...Record-keeper...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Blok, S...Planter...Kudamukelane...Galle.
Bluett, C. J. V...Planter...Nagalla...Ratotte.
Blyth, D. W...Master Attendant...Galle.
Blyth, J...Planter...Upper Haloya...Kandy.
Boake, B. Rev...Principal, Colombo Academy...St. Sebastian...Colombo.
Boake, W. J. S...Acting Commissioner of Requests...Kalpitiya (Calpentyn)
Bodman, H. J...Planter. Pangwella...Madoolkelle.
Bogaars, C...Clerk...Light-house St....Galle.
Bogaars, C. B...Eglinton House...Hospital-street...Galle.
Bogaars, C. B...Clerk...District-court...Galle.
Bogaars, H...Clerk...Kutcherry...Galle.
Bois, F. W...A. B. Scott and Co....Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Bois, H...J. M. Robertson & Co....Colpetty...Colombo.
Boisseau, J. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Karrambogam...Jaffna.
Bolam, W...Tailor and Clothier...Fort...Colombo.
Bone, F. R...Planter...Catteratenne...Rattotte.
Bonjean, Ch. Right Rev...Roman-catholic Bishop (Medea)...Jaffna.
Booth, J...Planter...Mossville...Gampola.
Booth, W...Planter...Wattegodde...Matela.
Borron, A. G. K...Planter...Lebanon...Madoolkelle.
Bosanquet, W. D...Planter...Pattiagama...Deltotte.
Botaju, D. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Hendelle...Jayelle.
Both, C...Volkart Brothers...Turret-road...Colombo.
Botticelli, J. F...Professor of Music...Pettah...Colombo.
Boulton, R. W...Planter...Wattemoolla...Maturatta.
Boutin, Rev. D. M...Roman-catholic Missionary...Manaar.
Bowdewyn, H. E...Clerk, Oriental Bank Corporation...Badulla.
Bowling, G. A...L. Joseph and Co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Bowman, H. H....Planter...Baddegama...Galle.
Brabazon, T. J...Planter...Nicol Oya...Ratotte
Brabazon, Wm. J....Planter...Bellongalla...Kaduganava.
Brace, G. A....Superintendent of Light-houses...Trincomalie.
Bracker, E...Survey Department...Colombo.
Bradley, J...Planter...Chittandy...Batticaloa
Braine, F. J...Ceylon Company Limited.
Braybrooke, Mrs. M...Pavilion Hotel...Ramparts...Galle.
Braybrooke, P. W...Government Agent...Kandy.
Brechman, H. C...Secretary District-court...District Registrar...Anaradjapoora.
Bremner, Jas...Planter...Duffus...Happootela.
Brighouse, J...Medical Practitioner...Slave Island...Colombo.
Brittain, W...Clerk...Kutcherry.....Kandy.
Britto, C...Teacher...Academy...Colombo.
Britton, E. C....Shand & Co...Colombo.
Brodie, James...W. C. Brodie & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Brodie, R...Planter...Arially...Jaffna.
Brodie, W. C...W. C. Brodie & Co...On a visit to Europe.
Brohier, J. H...Surveyor...Fort...Galle.
Brohier, R...Trader...Slave Island...Colombo.
Brohier, R. A...Clerk...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo
Brook, E...Planter...Ekela...Jayelle.
Brooks, G...Planter...Milligatenne...Utuankande.
Brower, —...Coachbuilder...Pettah...Colombo.
Brower, R. F...Telegraphic Master...Dambulla.
Browne, Arthur...Kallibokka...Madoolkelle.
Browne, A. G...Planter...Walton...Kornegalle.
Browne, E. J...Planter...Melfort...Pusilawa.
Browne, H. G...Planter...Walton...Kornegalle.
Brown, Alex....Planter and Agent...Peradenia...Kandy.
Brown, A. M...Planter...Lalagaha Ella...Matela.
Brown, Chas...Planter...Madoolsema...Badulla.
Brown, G. W...Planter...Galtengawe...Badulla.
Brown, H. T. (M.D.)...Assistant Surgeon...59th Regiment...Colombo

Digitized by Google

Brown, J., Rev....Wesleyan Missionary...Trincomalie.
Brown, Jas....Planter...Lebanon...Madoolkelle.
Brown, John...Planter...New Roy...Matela.
Brown, J. J...English Teacher...Roman-catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Brown, P...Planter...Keenakelle...Badulla.
Brown, R. D...Tudor Company...Galle.
Brown, R. L. M....Fowlie, Richmond & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Bruce, Geo...Planter...Brigend...Navelapittia.
Bruce, J. G...Lieut. 59th Regiment...Newera Ellia.
Bruce, J. R...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Brumwell, J. R. (M.D.)...Surgeon...Pilloomalla Bungalow...Madoolkelle.
Bryan, W...Public Works Department...Colombo.
Bryant, W. J...Planter...Gangapittia...Kandy.
Buchanan, H. C...Alstons, Scott & Co.....Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Buchanan, John...Planter...Kelvin...Gampola.
Buchanan, J. W...Cargill & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Buchanan, W. X...Planter...Patiagama...Deltotte.
Buckney, Thos...Engineer, Cotchikadde Mills...Colombo.
Bulatgamma...Budhist Priest...Wihara Minuangodda...Galle.
Bullock, A...Planter...Stafford...Fort McDonald.
Burby, D...Station-master...Railway...Veyangoda.
Burchardt, Adolph...Planter...Ellebedde...Hatton.
Burke, R...Planter...Agroowelle...Teldenia.
Burne, R. G...Roads Department...Colpetty...Colombo.
Burnet, J. Rev...Presbyterian Chaplain...St. John's Hill...Madoolkelle.
Burnett, Alex. S...Engineer & Planter...Glen Alpine...Badulla.
Burt, C...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Burton, G...Public Works Department...Central Province North...Kandy.
Burton, W...Public Works Department...Matura.
Bury, H. C..Planter...In Europe.
Bury, H. M...Planter...Blackwood...Haldamulla.
Bushe, C. K...Lieut.-Colonel, 59th Regiment...Fort...Colombo.
Buttery, W. H...Storekeeper...Trincomalie.
Buultjens, J...Proctor...Matura.
Buultjens, W. C...Store-keeper...Hambantotte.
Byers, E. C...Planter...Pepolgashena...Badulla.
Byrde, Chas...Kandy.
Byrde, Evan...Acting Commissioner of Requests...Happootela.
Byrde, Frank...Byrde & Co...Kandy.
Byrde, H. Capt....Byrde & Co...Kandy.
Byrde, L. G. M...Planter...Ella Mulla...Maturatta.
Byrne, A...Firewood Inspector...Railway...Colombo.
Byrne, H..Public Works Department...Western Province...Colombo.

C.

Cadenski, C. H...Head-clerk, Kutcherry...Batticaloa.
Caderamer, S...Broker...Fryer. Schultze & Co....Colombo.
Caetano, M. Very Rev....Vicar General Roman-catholic Mission....Colombo.
Caldera, F...Survey Department...Pasdum Corle..Kaltura.
Callander, R. J., Hon'ble...Auditor General...On leave to Europe.
Calvert, R..Ensign C. R. Regiment...On leave to Europe.
Calrow, R...Lieutenant. R. E...Trincomalie.
Cameron, C. H...Planter...Rathoongodde... In Europe.
Cameron, E. H...Planter...Rathoongodde...In Europe.
Cameron, H. H...Writer...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Cameron, W...Planter...Gallaha...Kandy.
Campbell, Alex...Retired on Pension...Negombo
Campbell, F. H...Acting District Judge...Tangalle.
Campbell, F. W...Planter...Kandy.
Campbell, G. W. R...Inspector-General of Police...In Europe.
Campbell, James...Oriental Bank...Badulla.
Campbell, P. Planter...Kallugallatenne...Ratotte.
Canaganayegum, Modliar..Secretary District-court...Batticaloa.
Canagaratne, W. N...Editor of the *Student's Adviser*...Korteboam-street...Colombo.
Canagaratnum, T. C...Interpreter...Police-court...Point Pedro.
Canapathy, M...Clerk...Galle.

Digitized by Google

Canavoodypulle, M...Modliar...Kutcherry Clerk...Colombo.
Candamby, G. D. S. W. G...Modliar of the Girinde Pattu...Tangalle.
Candappa, N...Broker...Brass-founder-street...Colombo.
Candapatty Pulley, M...Shroff...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Candappa, N. P...Shroff...Oriental Bank...Kandy.
Candappa, ...Proctor...District-court...Jaffna.
Canekiratne, H. F....Proctor...Colombo.
Cangimanaden, P..Cashier...Customs...Colombo
Cangimanaden, Rev. J...Roman-catholic Missionary...Seena Korle...Daloogame.
Cannon, C...Ship-chandler...Galle.
Cantrell, W...Carriage Inspector...Railway...Kaduganava.
Cantley, J...Planter...Delpotton Oya...Teldenia.
Capper, B. F...Planter...Woodstock Ambegamoa.
Capper, Chas. H..Planter...Kalupahani...Happootela
Capper, Geo. B...Survey Department...Jaffna.
Capper, John..*Times* and *Herald* Office...Colombo.
Carbery, Jos. (M. B.)...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Kandy.
Carey, A. E..Planter...Amherst...Fort Macdonald.
Carey, C. de B....Lieut., Royal Engineers...Colpetty...Colombo.
Carey, Frank...Planter...North Delta..Pusilawa.
Carey, F. G...Planter...South Delta...Pusilawa.
Carey, John..Planter...Easter Seaton...Batticaloa.
Carey, L. St. G...Planter...Le Vallon...Pusilawa.
Carey, Reginald...Planter...South Delta...Pusilawa.
Carmichael, A...Oriental Bank...Kandy.
Carré, A. M..Planter...Hantanne...Kandy.
Carro, E. Planter...Puswelahene...Ratmalgodde.
Carro, L....Planter...Breslan...Ballipity.
Carry, Robt...Officer of Pioneers...Ratnapura.
Carry, Wm...Planter...Jayelle
Cartwright, W...Planter...Glen Alpine...Badulla.
Carson, D. C...Planter...Badulla.
Carson, R. B...Carson and Co...In Europe.
Carver, W. J...Registrar Supreme Court...Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Case, J. E .Superintending Officer...Public Works...Pusilava.
Casie Bawa, N. L...Trader...pettah...Colombo.
Casie Lebbe Marikar, K. O. L ..Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Casim Lebbe Noordeen...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Caspersz, R. B...Head-clerk...*Times* Office..Colombo.
Cassemeyadin, G. T....Trader...Calpentyn.
Cassim, S. M...Store-keeper...Pedler-street...Galle.
Cassim, Wil. A. L. M...Shroff...Southern Province...Galle.
Cassy Lebbe Maricar, A. L. M...Store-keeper...Lymbahn-street...Galle.
Catheravaloo, S...Assistant Shroff...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Catto, C. A...Planter...Rangalla...Teldenia.
Catto, J...Planter...Loonagalla...Teldenia.
Caulfeild, C. E. St. Geo....Planter...Ancoombra...Matela.
Caulfeild, Capt., Henry C...Public Works Department...Badulla.
Caulfeild, J. C...Planter...Matela.
Cayley, Richard (M.A.)...Deputy Queen's Advocate...Darley road...Colombo.
Chadwick, E. F...Major, 59th Regiment...Colombo.
Chambers, H...Captain, Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo
Champion, G. Rev...Native Pastor, Church Missionary Society...Nellore...Jaffna.
Chandrasekera, Halpe, W. W. M...Dewamedi Hatpattu...Kornegalle.
Chandrasekera, Halpe, W. W. P. P...Kallugampola Hatpattu Kornegalle.
Changarapillai, T....Proctor..Jaffna.
Charsley, W. P...Prin.Civil Med. Officer...Inspector Genl. of Hospitals..Colpetty..Colombo
Cheape, J. H...Cheape & Co...In England.
Cherrington, R. D...Gaoler...Kandy.
Chermont, P. De...Planter...Ooragalla...Kandy.
Chippindall, E. C...Planter...Opalgalla..Ratotte.
Chippindall, R. J...Planter...Opalgalla...Ratotte...(In Europe)
Chisholm, J...Planter...Aloowihari...Matela.
Chitty, A. Casie...Modliar...Minor Roads...Kandy.
Chitty, Casper Casie...Korle Modliar...Kaigalle.
Chitty, J. Casie...Korle Modliar...Calpentyn.

Digitized by Google

Chitty, Carpen...Rice-dealer...Gampola.
Chitty, Supremanian...Rice-dealer...Gampola.
Chitty, Narramea...Rice-dealer...Gampola.
Chitty, Pallaneappa...Rice-dealer...Gampola.
Chitty, Ramen...Rice-dealer...Gampola.
Chitty, Sellappen...Rice-dealer...Gampola.
Choubs, J...Engine-driver...Railway...Kaduganawa.
Chounavel, E. Rev....Roman-catholic Missionary...Jaffna.
Christian, P...Planter...Holnicot...Navelapittia.
Christian, T. Rev...Missionary S. P. G...Karuna...Negombo.
Christie, E. J. H...Pioneer Officer...Badulla
Christie, J. J...Planter...Dangkande...Ratotte.
Christie, L. S...Planter...Lochnagar...Matela.
Christoffelsz, J. A....Officer Roads Department...Colombo.
Christoffelsz J. J...Proctor...Supreme-court...Gallegedere.
Christoffelsz, J. J...Proctor...Anuradhapoora.
Christoffelsz, L. P...Chief-clerk...Railway...Peradenia.
Christopher, H. C...Superintending Officer...Public Works...Hambantotte
Church, Vernon...Planter...Doolgalla...Yatteantotte.
Churchill, J. F...Public Works Department...Galle.
Cingolani, L. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Kandy.
Claessen, D. W...Head-clerk...Police-court...Colombo.
Claessen, J. G...Clerk...Negombo.
Claessen, J. P...Head-clerk...Darley, Butler & Co...Colombo
Claessen, W. A...Proctor...Supreme-court...Tangalle.
Claessen, W. J...Head-clerk of Police-court...Hultsdorp...Colombo.
Claesz, J. W...Assistant Surgeon...Mannar.
Clarke, Hastings A....Planter...Deyan Ella...Madoolkelle.
Clarke, George...Engineer...Bogambra Mills...Kandy .
Clarke, J. S. P...Captain, 59th Regiment...Trincomalie.
Clarke, I. A. D...Keir, Dundas and Co....Kandy.
Clarke, J. K. Rev...Dutch Presbyterian Colonial Chaplain...Galle,
Clark, John...Planter...Rangbodde...Rambodde.
Clark, Thomas...(Clark, Spence and Co.,) Galle...Swedish Consul...In Europe.
Clark, Rev. William...C. M. S. and Tamil Cooly Mission...Kandy.
Claughton, P. C., Rt. Rev....Bishop of Colombo...Mutwal...Colombo.
Claughton...H. C. Rev....St, Thomas' College...Colombo.
Cleaveland, J....Assistant Surgeon...Jaffna.
Clift, C. W...First-class Army School Master...Slave Island...Colombo.
Clitsz, J. B....Agent for Tudor and Company...Galle.
Close, Herbert...Planter...Morowaka.
Coggins, J....Planter...Gallowayknowe...Pusilawa.
Coggins, W. R....Planter...Gordon...Fort Macdonald.
Coghill, J. D. M.; C. M.; M. D.; L. R. C. P. E.; L. F. P. S. G.; and L. M. Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Matela.
Coles, S. Rev...Cotta Institution...Cotta...Colombo.
Collette, G. W....Survey Department...Batticaloa.
Collie, Jas....Planter...Oonegalla...Kornegalle.
Collins, J. E....Lieut. C. R. R....Colombo.
Collinson, C. B....Planter...Pallikelle...Kandy.
Collinson, G. D....Planter...Amherst...Fort MacDonald
Colomb, G. F...Secretary District-court...Trincomalie.
Colonda Marikar...M. B....Trader...Colombo.
Conceigao, F. D...Planter...Delta...Pusilawa.
Conderlag, W. M....Deputy Registrar...Mutwal...Colombo.
Conderlag, J....Slave Island....Colombo.
Connors, J....Quarter Master...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo
Conolly, P. W...Acting Assistant Government Agent...Galle.
Constz, J...Clerk...Darley Butler & Co...Colombo.
Conway, P. J...English Teacher, Roman-catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Cooke, N...Proctor...Chilaw.
Coomarasamy, C....Modliar...Jaffna
Coomaraswamy T...Planter...Navacolly...Pallai.
Coomaravalve, W....Shroff..Bank of Madras...Pettah...Colombo.
Coomaraswamy, M. (M. L. C)...Advocate...Slave Island...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Cooper, A. P...Naval Store Keeper...Trincomalie.
Cooper, D...Planter...Lower Peak...Pusilawa.
Cooper, F....Planter...Leangolla...Madoolkelle.
Cooper, S., M. D....Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Colombo.
Cooper, W. A....Planter...Yoxford...Dimboola.
Coorey, M. D....Survey Department...Colombo.
Corbet, R. J....Planter...Rothschild...Pusilawa.
Cordue S...Quarter Master, 59th Regiment...Colombo.
Corea, C. E...Proctor...Chilaw.
Corea, H....Planter...Katukande...Negombo.
Corea. J. C....Mohandiram...Marandahn...Colombo.
Corea, M. J....Proctor...Puttoday ...Negombo.
Cornelius, M. Rev....Native Pastor American Mission...Caradive...Kaits.
Cornelius, G. C...Clerk...Post-office...Dickoya....Hatton
Cornelius, R. C....Storekeeper...Elcadua...Kandy.
Corner, R. B...Survey Department...Colombo.
Corteling, Ed. J....Planter...Riddigamme...Kornegalle.
Coster, T...Station Master...Railway...Heneratgodde.
Cottam, Henry...Planter...Dooroomadela...Ratotte.
Cottell, E. H....Planter...Utuankande.
Cotton, Geo....Farmer, &c.....Newera Ellia.
Cotton, G. A...Storekeeper...Newera Ellia.
Cotton, J....Storekeeper...Newera Ellia.
Cotton, W. I...Planter...Warwick...Newera Ellia.
Coulson, J. F....Officer...Public Works Dept....Newera Ellia
Coulter, W...Survey Department...Raigam Corle...Kaltura,
Covington, M....Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Hambantotte.
Cowan, A...Engine Driver...Railway...Colombo.
Cowasjie, Eduljie...Cowasjie Edulje...Main-street Pettah...Colombo.
Cowell, J...Upland Mills...Colombo.
Cowell, J. S. F. ....Mackwoods and Co....Colpetty...Colombo.
Cowen, D....Storekeeper...Pondapay Store...Utuankande.
Cowper, Stewart, M. D...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Colombo.
Cowie, F....Breaksman...Railway...Colombo
Coxe, Captain K. H....Superintending Officer...Public Works...Pangwela.
Crabbe, A. Gavin...Planter...Bambragalla...Ratotte.
Crabbe, John...Planter...Dotalla...Elkadua.
Crabbe, Robert...Planter...Hampshire...Matela.
Crabbe, W. N. W...Dep. Naval Store-keeper...Trincomalie
Craner, G. A....Police Inspector...Colombo.
Cramer, M...Watch-repairer...Kandy.
Craner, Jacob...Coach builder and Farrier...Brownrigg Street...Kandy.
Crawford, J....Engineer...Armitage Brothers' Mills...Mattacooly...Colombo.
Creagh, C. D....Paymaster, 59th Regiment...Colombo.
Creasy, E...Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice...Colombo.
Creasy, E. B....Storekeeper to the P. & O. Company...Galle.
Creasy, E. S. the Hon'ble Sir...Chief Justice of Ceylon...Colpetty...Colombo.
Creswell, Amos...Planter...Kirimittie...Kaduganava,
Crispeyn, B...Secretary...District-court...Chilaw,
Crofton, W. E...Coffee and Rice-stores....Badulla,
Crookshank, A. C....Assistant-commissary General...Borella-road...Colombo.
Cross, Andrew L...Planter...Hingooruwatte...Rattotte.
Crowe, John...A. & R. Crowe & Co...In Europe
Crowe, J...Planter...Wattagalla...Teldenia.
Crowe, Robert...A. and R. Crowe and Co....Colombo.
Crowe, J. G....Planter...Mowsagalla...Badulla.
Crowther, J...Proctor...District-court...Batticaloa.
Cruikshank, W...Planter...Korowakkery...Kottmalie.
Cruwell, Augt...Planter...Dambetenne...Happootela.
Cruwell, G. A...Planter...Lemastotte...Happootela.
Cuming, R...Capt. 59th Regiment...Colombo.
Cummins, F...Tracing Officer...Public Works...Galle.
Cummins, P...Public Works Department...In Europe.
Cunningham, R...Planter...Glencairn ..Dickoya...Hatton.
Curgenven, C. R...Assistant Government Agent...Kornegalle
Curtayne, John Bourke...J. Gibson Thomson & Co...Colombo.
Cuylenberg, W...Proctor...District-court...Colombo.
Cyprian, Brother..Teacher..St. Benedict's College..Colombo.

Digitized by Google

D.

Daillat, P..Coal Agent..Messageries Imperiales company..Galle.
Dahl, W. T...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Dale, Edward...Planter...Nilambe..Kandy.
Daly, Patrick...Farmer...Gampola
Dalton, Ezra...Public Works Department...Kaigalle.
Dane, R...Captain 59th Regiment...Colombo.
Daniel, F. C...Secretary, District Court...Kaigalle.
Daniel, J. B...Auctioneer, &c...Madampittia...Colombo.
Daniel, John G...Clerk Mercantile Bank...Madampittia...Colombo.
Daniel, P...Proctor...Pantura.
Daniel, R..Clerk..Oriental Bank corporation..Colombo.
Daniels, X. S...Survey Department..Negombo.
Daniels, J. V...Secretary ...District-court...Kornegalle.
Darley, John D...Planter...Henewelle...Kotmalie.
Da Silva, H. C...Clerk...Kutcherry Kandy.
Da Silva, Richard...Clerk...J. Walker & Co...Kandy.
Dassanayaka, C. S. M..Clerk and Registrar..Kandy.
Dassenaike, D. H. A...Senior Modliar..Attepattoo..Colombo.
Dassenaike, D..Proctor Anaradjapoora.
Dassenaike, F. L...Proctor...Colombo.
Dassenaike, H...Planter...Kurrundawatte...Hapitigam Korle.
Dassenaike, J. L...Proctor...Negombo.
Daveran, J. E...Survey Department...Madoolkelle...Kandy.
David, Rev. C...Episcopal Catechist...Cottanchina...Colombo
David, D...Rattemahatmea...Kaigalle.
David, J. C...Inspector of Police...Colombo.
David, K. D...Planter...Poondhooloya, N...Poondooloya.
David, M. D..Coffee Merchant...Bankshall...Colombo.
Davids, T. W. R...Commissioner of Requests...Galle.
Davidson, A. A...Planter...Katudampa..Dodandowa.
Davidson, Alex...Planter...Halgalla...Elcadua.
Davidson, Arthur...Planter...Wariagalla Lower...Kandy.
Davidson, A. H...Planter...Hatton.
Davidson, James...Planter...Bopittia...Deltotte.
Davidson, John...Planter...Madoolkelle.
Davidson, M. O...Planter...Horogalla...Elcadua
Davidson, Robt...Planter...Tulloes...Fort McDonald.
Davidson, Wm...Planter...Maha Oya...Kandy.
Davies, W. M...Bank-rider...Railway...Colombo.
Daviot, E...Pilot...Galle.
Davis, J...Proctor ...Kandy.
Davis, J. G...Planter...Kandy.
Davy, W. H...Planter...Kingston...Matela.
Dawes, G. S..Travelling-inspector to the Railway...Colpetty...Colombo.
Dawson, A. R...Assistant Government Agent...Colombo.
Dawson, J...Cargill & Co...Bon Accord Lodge...Kandy.
Dawson, Robt...R. Dawson & Co..Colombo.
Dawson, J. ...Mercantile Assistant...Galle.
De Abrew, D...Planter...Demanhadia..Negombo.
De Abrew, E...Proctor...Colombo.
De Abrew, W...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Alwis, A...Head-clerk...Deputy Fiscal's Office...Matela.
De Alwis, A...Proctor..Pantura.
De Alwis, David..Modliar and Municipal Inspector..Colombo
De Alwis, D. A..Clerk...Police-court...Balliptty Modera.
De Alwis, D. H...Auctioneer..New Moor-street...Colombo.
De Alwis, G. B...Proctor...Kaltura
De Alvis, J...Mohandiram...Kutcherry...Kandy.
De Alwis, Lewis...Proctor...Colombo.
Deane, A..Royal Engineers Department...Kandy.
De Bangy, J. P...Planter...Meddegodde...Gampola.
De Boer, H. A...Head-clerk, Post-office...Colombo.
De Bond, J. W...Shopkeeper...Matela,
De Boos, E. B...Planter...Nahoola..Happootela.

Digitized by Google

De Bruin, J....Planter..Kandy.
De Costa, E. F. Rev..Portuguese Roman-catholic Mission...Negombo.
De Costa, E...Planter...Waterekke...Galle.
De Croos, Gabriel...Planter...Baddalgammawatte..Negombo.
De Cruz, C. A..Notarial-clerk...Kandy.
De Cruz, L. D..Assistant Inspector...Municipality...Kandy.
d'Esterre, J. N...d'Esterre and Co...Kandy...On a visit to Europe.
D'Esterre...Planter...Kandy.
De Fernando, W...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Fonseka, M...Public Works Department...Kaltura.
De Fransz, J. P...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Fugereidu, J. L...Portuguese Roman-catholic Mission...Colombo.
De Gooneratne, A W...Secretary Reading Room...Matela.
De Haan, H...Planter...Peradenia.
Dehigama, E. J., M. L. C...Proctor...Kandy.
De Hoedt, C. W. Rev..Episcopal Colonial Chaplain..Badula.
De Hoedt, C. W...Proctor...Gampola.
De Hoedt, F...Planter...Mookelane...Navelapittia.
De Hoedt, G. A...Surveyor...Kaltura.
De Hoedt, J. B...Head-clerk...Fiscal's-office...Kandy.
De Hoedt, P...Head-clerk, Kutcherry...Manaar.
De Hoedt, T. E. W. R...Schoolmaster..Kandane.
De Jong, C. H...Clerk Chamber of Commerce...Colombo.
De Jong, E...Telegraph Master...Manaar.
De Jong, L...Deputy Telegraphic Master..Colombo.
De Jonk, J. B...Clerk Audit-office...Colombo.
De Joodt, S...Storekeeper...Kaltura
De Koning, H. H...Survey Department...Batticaloa.
De Kretser, J...Book-keeper...Armitage Brothers...Colombo.
De Kretzer, P...Book-keeper...Cargill & Co...Colombo.
De LaHarpe, B...Assistant Superintendent of Police...Demettegodde...Colombo.
De LaHarpe, J...Inspector of Police...Galle.
Delany, J. H...Planter...Koladenia...Navelapittia.
De Leema, T...Head-printer...*Times* Office..Colombo.
De Lemos, W...Planter...Kottagodde...Badulla.
De Lisle, J. J...Planter...Kirawana...Deltotte.
De Livera, A...Proctor...Colombo.
De Livera, C. Modliar...Retired...Kaltura.
De Livera, F...Shroff...Kutcherry...Colombo.
De Livera, F. J...Writer c. s...Kutcherry...Colombo.
De Livera, G. F...Deputy Queen's Advocate...N. W. Province...Kornegalle
De Livera, H. D....Proctor...Avishawela.
De Livera, J...Proctor...Colombo.
De Livera, Thos., Modliar...Pasdoon Corle...Kaltura.
Delmege, E. T...Delmege, Reid & Co...Galle.
De Mel, A...Planter...Macoolussa...Matela.
De Mell, F. Rev....Missionary S. P. G....Pantura.
De Montmorency, J...Major 59th Regiment...Trincomalie.
De Niess, T...Station Master...Railway...Ambepusse.
De Niesse, C. E...Planter...Sheen...Rambodde.
De Niesse, J. W...Clerk...Court of Requests...Batticaloa.
Derby, Geo...Planter...Condegalla...Rambodde.
Derby, H...Planter...Barcaple...Navelapittia.
Derickse, C. B...Proctor Negombo.
De Rosairo, A...Shroff...Kutcherry...Putlam.
De Rosairo, D. M...Modliar of Putlam.
De Rosairo, J. M...Clerk...Police-court...Putlam.
De Run, E...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Run, E. G...Assistant Surveyor...St. Sebastian...Colombo.
De Saram, Abraham...Proctor...St. Sebastian...Colombo.
De Saram, C. H...District Judge...Kaltura.
De Saram, C...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Saram, D. E...District Judge...Kornegalle.
De Saram, E...Landed Proprietor...Matura.
De Saram, F. J., jr...Private Secretary to the Senior Puisne Judge...Colombo.
De Saram, F. J...Proctor and Notary...Mutwal...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

De Saram, J. A. H...District Judge...Kaigalle.
De Saram, J. H...Proctor...Dam-street...Colombo.
De Saram, J. H., jr...Commissioner of Requests...Colombo.
De Saram, L....Deputy Coroner...Galkisse...Colombo.
De Saram P...Proctor...Avishawela.
De Saram, W. H...Chief-clerk...Court of Requests...Matura.
De Saram, W. H. J...Deputy Fiscal...Central Province...Kandy.
De Saram, W. H. P...Provincial Registrar...Kornegalle.
Desforets, Rev. G...Roman-catholic Missionary...Putlam.
De Silva, A...Planter...Panilkanda...Ballipitty.
De Silva, A...Municipal Inspector...Colombo.
De Silva, A...Modliar...Weligama.
De Silva, A...Interpreter Modliar...Registrar's Office...Colombo.
De Silva, A...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Silva, A W...Interpreter Modliar...Police-court...Matela.
De Silva, A. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Kaduganawa.
De Silva, C. E...Head Printer...*Examiner*...Colombo.
De Silva, C...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Silva, C...Modliar...Queen's Advocate's Office...Colombo.
De Silva, Chas...Government Teacher...Government School...Kornegalle.
De Silva, C. D...Clerk...Mercantile Bank...Pettah...Colombo.
De Silva, D...Clerk...Post Office...Colombo.
De Silva, D. Rev...Wesleyan Assistant Missionary...Galle.
De Silva, D. A...D. A. De Silva & Co...Colombo-street...Kandy.
De Silva, D. E... do. do. ...Kandy.
De Silva, D. A...Planter...Rikiligasgodde...Deltotte.
De Silva, Dandris...Modliar...Rygam Korle...Kaltura.
De Silva, D. B...Trader...Galle.
De Silva, D. C...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Silva, D. C...Notary...Kandy.
De Silva Don David, A...Shopkeeper...Matela.
De Silva, D. H...Proctor...Galle.
De Silva, D. L. M...Modliar...Hewagam Corle...Hangwela.
De Silva, F. J...Clerk...Fiscal's Office..Kandy.
De Silva, F...Head-clerk...Registrar's Office...Kandy.
De Silva, G...Proctor...Colombo.
De Silva. Geo...Head-clerk...Deputy Queen's Advocate Office...Colombo.
De Silva, H. Rev...Wesleyan Minister...Jaffna.
De Silva, H...Mohandiram...Weligama.
De Silva, H...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Silva, H...Shroff...Kutcherry...Hambantotte.
De Silva, J...Planter...Guava Hill...Kaduganawa.
De Silva, J...Stamp Vendor...Post Office...Kandy.
De Silva, J...Publisher of the *Golden Garland*...Colombo.
De Silva, Jonathan...Proctor...Matura.
De Silva, Joseph...Station-master...Railway...Acting at Peradenia.
De Silva, J. L. D...Storekeeper...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Silva, J. R...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Silva, Jno...Clerk...Strachan and Co....Colombo.
De Silva, J. Rev...Missionary S. P. G...Mutwal...Colombo.
De Silva, J. Mohandiram...Sword Bearer, S. C....Wolfendahl...Colombo.
De Silva, Jusey...Merchant...Morotto.
De Silva, J...Planter...Cleve...Pusilawa.
De Silva, J. S...Planter...Mooklelagame...Negombo.
De Silva, J. T...Police Inspector...Slave Island...Colombo.
De Silva, L. Jacob...Merchant...Morotto.
De Silva, M...Head-clerk...Fiscal's Office...Gampola.
De Silva, N...Municipal Storekeeper...Colombo.
De Silva, P. G...Clerk...Fiscal's Office...Kandy.
De Silva, T. J...Station-master...Railway...Mahara.
De Silva, W...Planter...Borakanda...Ballipitty.
De Silva, W. D. Anparis...Spice-merchant...Kanatti-road...Colombo.
Deslandes, H. J...Public Works Department...Ratnapoora.
De Soyza, Chas....Merchant...Colpetty...Colombo.
De Soysa, C. H...Resthouse-keeper...Newera Ellia.
DeSoysa, L. W...Planter...Deltotte.

Digitized by Google

d'Espagnac, C. E...Planter...Ooragalla...Kandy.
d'Espagnac, L...Planter...Horogalla...Kandy.
d'Espagnac, N. D...Planter...Gettakohella...Gampola.
De Stefanis, G...Lay Brother Roman Catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Deutrom, Chas. Fred...Landing-waiter, Customs...Galle.
De Vos, A. C...Notary Public...Galle.
De Vos, C. P. G...Deputy Postmaster General & Packet Agent...Galle.
De Vos, F. W...Proctor...Galle.
De Vos, F. C...Sub-collector...Weligama.
De Vos, G. P...Interpreter of Police...Colombo.
De Vos, H. B...Head-clerk...Loan Board...Colombo.
De Vos, J. G...District Registrar...Trincomalie.
De Vos, W. H...Clerk...Treasury...Colombo
De Waas, C...Proctor...Matela.
De Waas, C. A...Clerk...Treasury...Colombo.
De Waas, H. B...Assistant Master Attendant...Pettah...Colombo.
De Waas, J. W...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Waas, T...Clerk...J. P. Office...Kandy.
Dewasagayem, C. Rev....Missionary, S. P. G...Kayman's Gate...Colombo.
Dewar, J. L...J. Walker & Co...Roseneath...Kandy.
De Zilva, A. W...Planter...North Vedahette...Deltotte.
De Zilva, C...Planter...Mookleangame...Negombo.
De Zilva, E...Proctor...Matura.
De Zilva, F. E...Teacher, Central School...Galle.
De Zilva, H. E...Clerk...Audit Office...Colombo.
De Zilva, J...Proctor...Ratnapoora.
De Zilva, J. E...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Zilva, J. H...Secretary District Court...Galle.
De Zilva, J. M...Survey Department...Colombo.
De Zilva, J. W...Proctor...Negombo.
De Zilva, M. G...Clerk...Audit Office...Colombo.
De Zilva, N. E...Dep. Tel. Master...Galle.
De Zilva, P. G...Clerk...Kutcherry...Colombo.
De Zilva, P. P...Clerk...Police-court...Kornegalle.
De Zilva, W. D...Store-keeper...Hambantotte.
De Zilva, W. G...Storekeeper and Auctioneer...Galle.
De Zoysa, L...Modliar, Chief Translator to Government...Colombo.
De Zylva, A...Modliar & Interpreter...Kutcherry...Batticalo
De Zylva, E. L...Clerk Police-court...Colombo.
Dharmaratne, G. A...Proctor...District-court...Pantura.
Dharmeratne, G. L. A...Survey Department...Colombo.
Dharmeratne, J. A...Proctor...District Court...Kaltura.
Dharmeratne, W. A...Survey Department...Colombo.
Dias, A...Survey Department...Colombo.
Dias, Rev. A...Minister of the S. P. G...Matura.
Dias, A. E. Proctor...Green street...Colombo.
Dias, C. A...Landed Proprietor...Matura.
Dias, C. N...Inspector of Police...Galle
Dias, C...Attepatto Modliar...Grand Pass...Colombo.
Dias, D. C. H...Modliar...Gangebodde Pattoo...Matura.
Dias, Frederick...Clerk...Galle.
Dias, F. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Mutwal...Colombo
Dias, H...Advocate...Captain's-garden...Colombo.
Dias, J. C...Proctor...Mutwal...Colombo.
Dias, J. S. E....Proctor...Colombo.
Dias, J. W...Clerk of Court...Pasyalla...Avishawela.
Dias, N...Modliar Interpreter Kutcherry(retired on pension)...Galle
Dias, P...Modliar...Alootcoor-corle...Negombo.
Dias, S. W. Rev...Singhalese Colonial Chaplain...Mutwal...Colombo.
Dias, Samuel...Planter...Balabowa...Veyangoda
Dias, T...Planter...Thoteywatte...Seena-corle
Dias, W. (M. D.)...Assistant Surgeon...Kornegalle.
Dick, Chas...Planter...Fort MacDonald
Dick, Geo. A...Planter...Gampaha...Fort Macdonald.
Dick, H. J. W...Oriental Bank...New Road...Kandy.
Dickenson, Jno...Planter...Happawidde...Elkadua.
Dickman, H...Colonial Surgeon...Kandy

Digitized by Google

Dickman, C...Assistant Auditor General...Colombo.
Dickson, Alfred...Planter...Kabbaragalla...Navelapittia.
Dickson, Francis...Assistant-collector Customs...Jaffna.
Dickson, Geo...Planter...Navelapittia
Dickson, J. Fred...Assistant-colonial Secretary...Colombo.
Dickson, R. G...O'Halloran Brothers...Fort...Colombo.
Dircksze, E. S...Clerk...Kutcherry...Kornegalle.
Dingoroo Don..Shopkeeper...Gampola.
Direck, J. P...Head-clerk...Kutcherry...Ratnapoora.
Direkse, C. B...Proctor...Negombo.
Direkse, H. W...Clerk...District-court...Negombo.
Direkze, Rev. P...Roman-catholic Mission...Cottanchina...Colombo
Dissanaike, A...Modliar...Gangeboddepattu...Galle
Dissanaike, A. P. T...Modliar...Wellebodde Pattu ..Matura.
Dissanaike, G. D. A...Modliar...Wallallawiti Korle...Bentotte.
Dix, C...Planter...Dimboola.
Dixon, C. W...Storekeeper, Keir Dundas and Co...Kandy.
Dixon, Thos...Book-keeper...Middleton & Co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Dixon, W...Platelayer...Railway...Veyangodde
Dobree, T. S...Planter...Tarifa, Nitre-cave...Teldenia.
Dodsworth, B...Planter...In England.
Doebbretsz, E...Clerk...Treasury...Colombo.
Donaldson, A...Secretary to the Hotel Coy...Kandy.
Don Elias...Don Elias & Co...Pedler-street...Galle.
Don, G. S...Store-keeper...Kandy.
Don Simon...Don Simon & Co...Middle-street...Galle.
Donnan, Jas...Master Attendant...Colombo.
Donnan, Wm.... Shand & Co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Doolan, T...Planter...Elgalla...Kandy.
Dowbiggen, Rev. R. J...Church Missionary...Baddegamme...Galle
Dowden, C. B...A. & R. Crowe & Co...Tuticorin
Dowling, R. R...English Teacher...Roman-catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Downall, R. B...Geo. Wall & Co...Peradenia...Kandy.
Drahim Abboo...Planter...Woodlands...Ambegamoa
Drieberg, F...Planter...Ekelle...Jayelle.
Drieberg, J. S...Private Secretary Junior Puisne Judge...Mutwal, Colombo.
Drieberg, J. W...Proctor...Anuradhapoora.
Drieberg, W. D...Advocate...Batticaloa.
Drought, J. T. A...Ensign 50th Regiment...Colombo.
Drummond, Jno...Planter...Happootela.
Drummond, Russell...Planter...Middleton...Dimboola.
Drummond, R. J...Planter.....Needwood...Happootela.
Dudley, W. M...Clerk of the courts...Mullativoe.
Duff, G. S., M. L. C...Manager of the Oriental Bank...In Europe.
Duffo, A. B. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Chilaw.
Du Jardin B. S...Lieut C. R. R...Colombo.
Dullawe. W. A...Proctor...Kandy.
Duncan, G. R...Storekeeper...Peradenia...Kandy.
Duncan, John..Duncan Symons & Co...Uplands...Colombo.
Duncan W. C...Planter...Hunasgeria...Kandy
Dunlop, Jas.....Armitage Brothers...Borella...Colombo.
Dunlop, R, J...Planter and Agent...Jaffna...
Dunlop, R. V Acting Manager Oriental Bank...Fort...Colombo
Dunn, J...Planter..Greenwood...Kornegalle
Dunuwille, C B...Dewe Nileme...Walarba...Kandy.
Dunuwille, T. B...Planter...Gampola.
Duresamy, E...Proctor...Colombo.
Durnford, Capt. C. C....Deputy Post-Master...Kandy.
Duval, H J. B...Superintendent of Gaol...Wellicadde...Colombo.

E.

Earde, J. H...Bookkeeper...*Observer* Office...Colombo.
Eastwood, E...Planter...Little Valley...Deltotte.
Eastwood, Henry C...Planter...Little Valley...Deltotte.

Digitized by Google

Eaton, A. W...Telegraph Agent to the Government of Australia...Galle.
Eaton, J. H...Advocate...Kandy.
Eaton, W...Head-clerk Kutcherry...Galle.
Ebbs, William...J. Gibson Thomson and Co...Galle.
Ebert, C. A...Clerk...Kutcherry...Kandy.
Ebert, H. E...Clerk...Military Medical Office...Colombo.
Ebert, J. C...Clerk Kutcherry...Kornegalle.
Ebert, J...Survey Department...Colombo.
Ebert, J. W...Clerk to the Municipal Bench...Colombo.
Ebert, J. R...Medical Practitioner...Kandy.
Ebert, J. A...Clerk Kutcherry...Kandy.
Ebert, S. C...Clerk Kutcherry...Kornegalle.
Ebert, W. J...Clerk...District-court...Kaltura.
Edema, E...Proctor...Gampola.
Edema, G. W...Registrar of Lands...Kandy.
Edema,...Signaller...Ceylon Railway...Kandy.
Ederesinghe, D. S. Dias...Interpreter Police-court...Galle.
Ederesinghe, Rev. F. D....Missionary S. P. G....Buona Vista...Galle.
Edgar, C. G...Planter...Rangbodde...Rambodde.
Edgington, T..Foreman of Platelayers...Railway...Colombo.
Edley, G. J...Planter...Gampola.
Edley, R...Commission Agent...Kandy.
Edmonds, J...Planter...Hunasgeria...Kandy.
Edwards, E. H...Planter...Battegalla...Teldenia.
Edwards, R. Rev...Episcopal Colonial Chaplain...Manaar.
Ekenaike, D...District Registrar...Tangalle.
Ekenaike, J. M...Head-clerk...District-court...Matura.
Ekenaike, M...Survey Department...Colombo.
Ekenaike, T. D. A...Landed Proprietor...Matura.
Eknelligode, W. A. A...Ratemahatmea...Eknelligode...Ratnapoora.
Elders, E...Proctor...Pangwella.
Elders, H...Clerk...Military Medical Department...Colombo.
Elders, R...Clerk...Ceylon Co. Limited...Colombo.
Elders, R...Station-master...Railway...Kalani.
Elhart, J...Clerk...Rudd Brothers...Colombo
Elias, Don...Don Elias & Co....Jewellers...Galle.
Elias, R...Lieutenant, 59th Regiment...Colombo.
Eliatomby, A...Head-clerk...Kutcherry...Jaffna.
Ellengeyer, P...Modliar Interpreter...Chavagachery...Jaffna.
Elliot, A...Planter...Palakelle...Kandy.
Elliott, Edward...Assistant Government Agent...Matura.
Elliott, H...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Elliott, J. C...Roads Department...In Europe.
Elliott, W...Planter...Mousava...Ratotte.
Ellis, F...Planter...Gona Adika...Gampola.
Ellis, W. Rev...Episcopal Chaplain...Kornegalle.
Elphinstone, G. H. D...Planter...Baharundra...Kotmalie
Ephraims, P. H...Maligahakande Mills...Marandahn...Colombo.
Ephraums, Reginald...Sea View Hotel...Church-street...Galle.
Ephraums, Angelo...A. Ephraums & Co...Apothecaries...Pedler-street...Galle.
Ernst, J. G...Planter...Warrakittia..Kandy.
Esdaile, Channing...Planter...Madoolsema...Badulla.
Esson, M...Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo.
Estrop, C...Clerk...Quarter Master General's Office...Colombo.
Evatt, H. A...Assistant Commissioner of Roads...Central Province N...Peradenia.
Everitt, D...Platelayer...Railway...Kaduganawa

F.

Falconer, John...Badulla.
Falconer, Geo. M...Armitage Brothers...Colombo.
Faleiro, J. M. Very Rev...Vicar Gen. Por. R. C. M...Colombo.
Falkiner, D. R....Ensign C. R. R...On leave to Europe.
Falkner, E...Surveyor...Gampola.
Farmer, B...Planter...Broadlands...Ambegamoa.
Farquharson, H. S...Planter...Algooltenne...Elcadua.
Faviell, W. F...Railway Contractor...Colombo.
Felsinger, Edmond...Storekeeper...Kornegalle.

Digitized by Google

Felsinger, John...Auctioneer and Agent...Kornegalle.
Fenwick, H. K...Lieutenant...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Ferdinands, C. L...Advocate...Colpetty...Colombo.
Ferdinands, C. W...Proctor...Kandy.
Ferdinand, D. E...Chief-clerk...Court of Requests...Kornegalle.
Ferdinands, D. P. G. Rev...Wesleyan Minister...Mutwal...Colombo.
Ferdinands, G. C...Commission Agent...Trincomalie-street...Kandy.
Ferdinands, J. D...Planter...Dodangwella...Kandy.
Ferdinands, J. H...Proctor...Kandy.
Ferdinands, P. E...Storekeeper...Matela.
Ferdinands...R. A...Planter...Mahatenne...Kandy.
Ferdinands, W F...Medical Practitioner...Kandy.
Ferdinands, W. P...Proctor...Matele,
Fereira, C...Clerk...Kutcherry...Colombo.
Ferguson, A. M...Proprietor & Editor of *Ceylon Observer*...Colpetty...Colombo.
Ferguson, James...Planter...Newton...Hatton.
Ferguson, John...Sub-Editor of *Observer* ...Colpetty...Colombo.
Ferguson, Wm. (F. L. S.)...Municipal Superintendent of Roads...Colombo.
Fermer, H. A....Storekeeper...Small-pass Store...Colombo.
Fernand, S. H....Sub-Store-keeper...Colonial-Store...Colombo.
Fernando, Andris...Trader...Matela.
Fernando, C. F....Auctioneer, &c...Fort...Colombo.
Fernando, C. J. B. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Pettah...Colombo.
Fernando, C...Postholder ..Balangodde.
Fernando, D. C....Storekeeper...Kaltura.
Fernando, D...Planter...Katunuwatte...Natandy.
Fernando, H. A...Dubash...Chatham-street...Fort...Colombo.
Fernando, F...Planter...Ampittia...Kandy.
Fernando, G....Proctor...Pangwela.
Fernando, G...Planter...Kehatepatena...Elcadua.
Fernando, G...Sub-Surveyor...Public Works...Eastern Province.
Fernando, H...Coach Builder..New Road...Colombo.
Fernando, J. M...Clerk...Audit Office...Colombo.
Fernando, J. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Pantura.
Fernando, Jas...Head-clerk...Post-office..Kandy.
Fernando, J...Planter...Caddetoragalla...Teldenia.
Fernando, L. S...Planter...Daloopatgedera..Negombo.
Fernando, M. A...Planter...Katukande...Negombo.
Fernando, M...Planter...Delta...Pusilava.
Fernando, P. G...Interpreter Police-court...Putlam.
Fernando, R. G ...Survey Department...Pettah...Colombo.
Fernando, S. A...L. A. Silva and Co...Pettah...Colombo.
Fernando, S. C...L. A. Silva and co...Colombo-street...Kandy.
Fernando, V. D...Timber Merchant...Colombo-street..Kandy.
Fernando, S. T...Clerk, Stores Department...Colombo.
Fernando, W...Survey De partment...Colombo.
Fetherstonhaugh, A...Planter...Hayes...Morowaka.
Fetherstonhaugh, C...Planter...Kirk Oswald...Hatton.
Ffinch, H. M...Survey Department...Mulleriawa...Colombo.
Ffinney, S. L. H. H...Lieutenant...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Findlay, John...Planter...Rappahanock...Fort McDonald.
Findlay, J. S...Geo. Wall & Co...Turret Road...Colombo.
Findlay, R. D...Kaipoogalla...Poondhooloya
Fisher, A...Public Works Department...Jaffna.
Fisher, F. C...Acting Police Magistrate...Chavagacherri...Jaffna.
Fitzmaurice, The Hon. J.T...Inspector-General of Prisons..Broybrooke-Lodge...Colombo.
Fitzgerald, Capt...C. R. R...Galle.
Flanderka, J. L...Retired on Pension...Colombo.
Flanderka, P. F...Proctor...Colombo.
Flanagan, P...Ecclesiastic Student...Roman Catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Foenander, F. J. T...Survey Department...Colombo.
Foenander, John...Clerk...Oriental Bank Corporation...Colombo.
Foenander, S. P...Clerk..Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Folkard, A. C...Public Works Department...in Europe.
Fonseca, A. A. Rev...Portuguese R-c. Missionary....Manaar.

Digitized by Google

Fonseka, F...Survey Department...Colombo.
Fonseka, F...Printer...Fort Colombo.
Fonseka, J...Manager, Royal Hotel...Fort...Colombo.
Fonseka, J...Overseer, Govt. Printing Office...Colombo.
Fonseka, M. D....Public Works Department...Kaltura.
Fonseka, S. R...Proctor...Kaltura.
Foot, F. W...Assistant Govt. Engineer...Railway...Allowe.
Forbes, Chas...Planter...Asgeria...Matela.
Forbes, G. G...Planter...Gona Adika...Gampola
Forbes, J. F...J. Gibson Thomson and co...Colombo.
Forbes, M...Planter...Gona Adika...Gampola
Forjett, F. H...Ensign...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Fornelli, R. M. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Hewagam-corle.
Forrest, E...Planter Alliwetenatenne...Teldenia.
Forrest, H...Roads Department...Matela.
Forster, A. C...Paymaster C. R. R...Colombo.
Forsyth, A...Planter...California...Teldenia.
Forsyth, Chas. F...Planter...Moorankande...Madawelatenne
Forsyth, James B...Planter...California...Teldenia.
Foster, Holman...W. C. Duncan...Kandy.
Fowke, F...Planter...Hunugalla...Elcadua.
Fowler, J...Farmer...Baker's Farm...Newera Ellia.
Foulkes, S. W...Planter...Gekenne Kanda...Kaltura
Fox, T. C. A...Ensign...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Gone to Labuan.
Francis, J. S...Planter...Oodewelle...Kandy
Franciscus, J. A...Draftsman...Public Works...Colombo.
Franciscus, J. W...Advocate...Badulla.
Franciscus, R...Survey Department...Colombo.
Francke C...Survey Department...Salpitty-corle...Morotto.
Francke, E...Survey Department...Alutkur-corle...Negombo
Francke, J...Inspector...Municipality...Kandy.
Francke, J...Assistant Inspector...Municipality...Kandy.
Framjee, Bhikhajee...Framjee Bhikhajee & co....Pettah...Colombo.
Framjee, Hurjee...Kaludawela...Matela.
Fransz, P. De...Survey Department...Colombo.
Fraser, Angus...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Fraser, Alex...Visiting Agent...Lee, Hedges and Co...Kandy.
Fraser, J...Planter...Madawella...Matela.
Fraser, Geo...Planter...Spring Valley...Badulla.
Fraser, Geo. Gunn...Planter...Galle.
Fraser, H....Mount Pleasant...Kandy
Fraser, James...Planter...Hoolankande...Madoolkelle.
Fraser, Thomas...Mousagalla...Madoolkelle.
Fraser, Thos...Planter...Hunugalla...Kaigalle.
Frederick, Brother...Teacher...St. Benedict's College...Colombo.
Freeze, J....Planter...Hunasgiria...Kandy.
French, C. A. L. A...Lieutenant...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Fretsz, E. R...Roads Department...Anaradjapoora,
Fretsz, H...Teacher...Academy...Colombo
Fretsz, Francis P...Sub-collector Customs...Beruwela (Barberyn).
Fretz, J. H...Clerk...Railway...Colombo.
Frida, G. R...Accountant...General Post Office...Colombo.
Fry, Thomas P...Teacher...St. Thomas' College...Colombo.
Fryer, A. H...Fryer, Schultze & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Fyers, Capt. A. B., R. E., M. L. C...Surveyor General...Slave Island...Colombo.
Fuller, Edmond...Officer...Public Works Department...Bentotte
Fuller, Sydney...Officer...Public Works Department...Dimboola
Fyffe, W...Planter...Kattaboola...Kotmalie.

G.

Gabriel, H. D...Auctioneer...Fort...Colombo.
Gabriel, P. M...Planter...Ambanpittia...Kaigalle
Gabriel, C. D...Storekeeper...Ratotte.
Gade, W. B...Planter...New Tunisgalla...Madoolkelly.

Digitized by Google

Galloway, Alex. M...Cargill & Co...Bon Accord Lodge...Kandy.
Garcia, F. Rev...Roman Catholic Missionary...Kaymel...Negombo
Gardiner, H. T...*Ceylon Observer* Reporter, &c...Colpetty...Colombo.
Garioch, James I...Planter...Madoolsema...Badulla.
Garland, J. H...Railway-guard Railway...Colombo.
Garnier, F. T...Geo. Wall & Co...Fort...Colombo.
Garnier, Thos. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Matela.
Garth, J...Sub-Inspector of Schools...Marandahn...Colombo.
Garvin, Geo...Horse Dealer...Pettah...Colombo
Garvin, John...Medical Practitioner...Pettah...Colombo.
Gash, T...Captain C. R. R...On leave to England.
Gauder, D...Union Hotel...Galle.
Gay, John...Planter...Perth...Pantura
Geddes, A. T....Planter...Colombo.
Geddes, J. G...Planter...Pallai.
George, E...Merchant...Galle.
Georgius, H...Inspector of Police...Badulla.
Geratfelsz, Planter...Bowellecadde...Kandy.
Gerlitz, E. T...Proctor...Badulla.
Gerrard, H...Clerk...Colombo
Gerrard, L...Roads Department...Kandy.
Gersse, G. C...Proctor...Galle.
Gersse, H...Goods-clerk...Railway...Ambepusse.
Ghilini, Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Batticaloa.
Gibson, James...Planter...Warriapolla...Ratotte.
Gibson, W. C. Hon'ble, C. M. G.,...Colonial Secretary...Slave Island...Colombo
Gibbon, W. D....Planter...Oodawella...Kandy
Gibson, J. A...Store-keeper...Trincomalie.
Gibson, J. W...Commissioner of Requests...Awishawela.
Gibson, W...Clerk...Police-court(retired on pension)...Galle
Gidlow, J. J...Planter...Kalugaletenne...Kandy.
Gidlow, J...Planter...Kolaparena...Kotmalie.
Giele, J...Copper-smith...Railway...Colombo.
Giffening, J. F...Proctor...Ratnapura.
Giles, E...Acting Manager...Government Factory...Colombo.
Gillies, A. J...Superintendent...Green and Co.'s Mills...Colpetty...Colombo.
Gillespie, H. C. (M.D.)...Staff Assistant Surgeon...Trincomalie.
Gillman, H. W...Postmaster General...Marandahn...Colombo
Gill, Thomas...Assistant Surgeon...Hendelle...Colombo.
Gill, T. W...J. M. Robertson & Co...Marandahn...Colombo.
Ginger, A. R...Head-clerk...Audit Office...Colombo
Glenie, S. O. Rev...Episcopal Colonial Chaplain..Trincomalie
Glenie, J. B...Planter...Allagalla...Gampola.
Glenny, G. F...Glenny and Co...Ratnapoora.
Glenny, Lucius C...Glenny and Co...Ratnapoora.
Godfree, Albert A...Planter...Gallowayknowe...Pusilawa.
Godfree, H. R...Planter...Weddemulla...Rambodde.
Godinho, Z. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Colombo.
Godlieb, E. E...Clerk...Police-court...Kalpentyn.
Godlieb, Peter Wm...Proprietor, Negombo Mail-coach..Colombo
Godlieb, S. V...Head-clerk Kutcherry...Putlam.
Godwin, D. A...Survey Department...Batticaloa.
Gogerly, Daniel...Planter...Walpollegawatte...Matura.
Golding, T...Farrier...Slave Island...Colombo.
Gomes, B. J...Jeweller Fort...Colombo.
Gomes, G. H. Rev...Missionary S. P. G...Kandy.
Gomes, J. J...Medical Practitioner...Second-cross-street Pettah...Colombo.
Gomes, J. H. E...Survey Department...Chetty-street...Colombo.
Gomes, J. W...clerk...Colonial-store Office...Colombo.
Gomes, R. J...Proctor...Ratnapoora.
Gomes, S. H...Planter...Happoogastenne...Kaigalle.
Gomes, T...Station Master..Railway...Rambukan.
Gomes, W. H. Rev...Episcopal Chaplain...Ratnapoora.
Gonsalves, D. F. Rev...Portuguese Roman-catholic Missionary...Negombo.
Good, Revd. T...Church Missionary...Chundicully...Jaffna.
Goodall, L. E...Lieutenant 59th Regiment..Kandy.
Gooneratne, D. A...Mohotty Modliar..Matura.

Digitized by Google

Gooneratne, D. A...Head-clerk...Fiscal's Office...Matura.
Gooneratne...G.P...First translator...Kutcherry..Kandy.
Gooneratne, M. D. A...Proctor...Matella.
Goonetilleke, D. L. A...Modliar, Fiscal's Office...Kumbelwilla....Galle
Gooneratne, E. R...Kutcherry Modliar...Dangedera...Galle.
Gooneratne, Francis E..Deputy Registrar...Dangedera..Galle.
Gooneratne, J. D...Kandebodde-pattu Modliar...Matura.
Gooneratne, T...Deputy Fiscal..Kaltura.
Goonesekere, D. O...Proctor...Galle.
Goonesekere, H. Rev...Native Pastor...Talangama...Colombo.
Goonesekere, D. F. D. S...Keir, Dundas & Co...Lake-road...Kandy.
Goonesekere, H. N...Post-holder...Elkadua.
Goonesekere, J. J. Revd...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Veangodde.
Goonesekere, O. J. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Morotto.
Goonetilleke, D. D...Modliar...Kutcherry...Kandy.
Goonetilleke, Don A...Modliar...Seena-corle.
Goonetilleke, F...Interpreter of Court...Matela.
Goonetilleke, H...Proctor...Lake-side...Kandy.
Goonetilleke, H. De S...Modliar...Southern Province...Galle.
Goonetilleke, Moses...Modliar Kutcherry...Kandy.
Goonetilleke, N...Attepattoo Modliar Kutcherry...Galle.
Goonetilleke, S.P. A...Head-clerk..Deputy Fiscal's Office...Ratnapoora.
Goonetilleke, P. W...Mohandiram...Kutcherry...Kandy.
Goonetilleke, S..Modliar...Kutcherry...Matela.
Goonetilleke. S...Proctor...Pantura.
Goonetilleke, W...Proctor...Kandy.
Goonewardene, A...Pioneer Officer...Polgahawella.
Goonewardene, A...Interpreter Modliar...Police-court...Pantura.
Goonewardene, A. S...Deputy Registrar...King-street...Matela.
Goonewardene, A. T. W...Proctor...Galle.
Goonewardene, D. B...Modliar of the Governor's Gate...Galle.
Goonewardene, G. E. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Amblangodde.
Goonewardene, P...Planter...Talpawelle...Matura.
Goonewardene, R. L...Interpreter, Modliar...Courts...Ballipity-modera.
Goonewardene, R. L...Interpreter of Court...Ballipity.
Gordon, F. J. W....Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Gordon, John...Planter...Farm Estate...Kaduganawa.
Gordon, J. L...Geo. Steuart & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Gordon, T...Planter...Ivanhoe...Pallai.
Gordon, W. A. M...Assistant Surveyor...Rakwane...Ratnapoora.
Gorman, W. J. Capt...Colonial Storekeeper...Colpetty...Colombo.
Gottelier, A...Planter...Maha Oya...Kandy.
Gould, I...Assistant Surgeon...Batticaloa.
Gould, N. G...Advocate...Jaffna.
Gould, W. M...Planter...Ettrick..Happootela.
Gourdon, B. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary..Point Pedro.
Gouret, F.M. Rev..Roman-catholic Missionary...Putlam.
Gower, Edmond...Gower & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Gracis, M. S. Rev...Portuguese Roman-catholic Missionary...Colombo.
Graham, Capt. D. D...Acting Provincial Inspector of Police...Kandy.
Grant, A..Planter..Meemunagalla ...Teldenia.
Grant, Chas...Lee, Hedges & Co...Trincomalie-street...Kandy.
Grant, D...Storekeeper...Gampola.
Grant, Geo...Planter...Bogahawatte...Dimboola.
Grant, G. W...Platelayer..Railway...Polgahawela.
Grant, James...Planter... Vicarton...Matela.
Grant, John...Planter...Goralla Ella...Matela.
Grant, John...Grant & co...Storekeeper...Matela.
Grant, John N...Planter...Yattewatte...Matela.
Grant, J. Russell...Merchant and Agent...Kandy.
Grant, S. D...Acting Manager Chartered Mercantile Bank...Colombo.
Grant, W. A. D...Planter...Le Vallon...Pusilawa.
Gratiæn, E...Assistant-Colonial Surgeon...Kandy.
Gratiæn, W. E...Sub-collector of Customs...Negombo.
Gray, A. .Planter...Corriemony...Matela.

Digitized by Google

Gray, Basil...Planter...Algooltene...Elkadua.
Gray, Francis...H. and W. Bowden Smith...Trincomalie-street...Kandy.
Gray, French...Secretary of Loan Board...Darley Road..Colombo.
Gray, H...Planter...Maousakelly...Madoolkelly.
Gray, James C...Planter...Greymont...Maturatta.
Gray, John...Planter..Catteratenne...Ratotte.
Gray, J...Planter...Kadienlena...Kotmalie.
Gray, R...Planter...Bellegalena...Morowaka.
Gray, Thos...Planter...Dunally Kandy.
Gray, W. ...Planter...Oorakande...Utuankande.
Gray, Wm...Planter...Hylton...Matela.
Greason, R...Planter...Dimboola.
Green, A. G...Retired on Pension...Colpetty...Colombo.
Green, A. H...Planter...Mousakelle...Madoolkelle.
Green, A. K...Alstons Scott and co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Green, A. W...Survey Department...Kadawella...Colombo.
Green, Mrs. Elizabeth...Private Teacher...Marandhan...Colombo.
Green, J. F. (M. D.)...Physician American Mission...Manepy..Jaffna.
Green, J. P...J. P. Green & Co..On a visit to Europe.
Green, L. L...J. P. Green & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Green, Staniforth..J. P. Green & Co...Colpetty Colombo.
Green, Wm...Planter..Delmar...Fort Macdonald.
Green, W...Deputy Superintendent of Stores...Colombo.
Greenwood, W...Planter...Wattekellie...Madoolkelle.
Gregory, J..Dispenser...Pettah...Colombo
Greig, Alex...Shand & Co..At Chittagong.
Greig, Andrew...Duncan Symons & Co...Colpetty..Colombo,
Greig, Geo..Planter..Rajawelle...Kandy.
Greig, John...Planter...Glen Alva..Pelmadula.
Greig, J...Engineer...Walker & Co...Kandy.
Greigson, Edwd. S...Planter...Wattekelle...Badulla.
Grenier, B. E.. Clerk, Police-court...Chavagacherry...Jaffna.
Grenier, F...Teacher...Badulla.
Grenier, G...Clerk...Registrar of Lands office...Colombo.
Grenier, S...Secretary to Municipal Council...Mutwal...Colombo.
Greve, J...Clerk...Railway Dept....Kandy.
Grey, H, E. C...Planter...Kotmalie
Griffith, E. M. Rev...Church Missionary...Cooly Mission., Kandy,
Grigson, Thos. S...Planter...Gammadua...Ratotte.
Grinlinton, J. I. Survey Department...Hospital Road...Colombo,
Guille, E. L...Planter...Cannaverela...Badulla.
Guillon,—Rev....Roman-catholic Missionary...Jaffna.
Gunn, James...Assistant Surveyor..Kornuegalle.
Gunter, E...Adjutant 59th Regiment...Colombo,
Guthrie, John...Shand & Co...Colombo.
Gwyn, J. T...Planter...Hopewell...Kandy.

H.

Haden, A. B...Planter..Kellie...Gampola.
Hadjie Marikar, S. C...Trader...Pettah...Colombo,
Hall, J. W...Planter...Beredewella...Matela.
Hall, W. G...Public Works Dept..Colombo.
Hallangodde, L. B...Rattemahatmeya...Kandy.
Halliley, G. F..Planter...Belgodde...Madewellatenne,
Halliley, Wm...Deputy-collector of Customs...Colombo.
Halpe, Banda...Rattemahatmeya...Kornegalle.
Halpe, Tikeri Bandy...Rattemahatmeya...Kornegalle.
Hami, Elias...Carriage-builder...Matella.
Hamilton, H., C. B., Brt. Col...Dep. Adjutant General..Union-place...Colombo,
Hamilton, W...Cargill & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Hampton, J. L...Planter...Penrhos...Navelapittia.
Hamy, C. A...Planter...Polwatte...Kandy.
Hannah, J. Rev...Missionary of S. P. G....Batticaloa,
Hank, E...late of Martinelli & Hank...Matela

Digitized by Google

Hanny, Revd. T. C...Native Pastor, C. M. S...Nellore...Jaffna.
Hansard, A...Lieut. C. R. R..Inspector of Pioneers...Colombo.
Hansz, F...Pilot...Galle.
Harber, T...Telegraph Inspector...Southern Division...Colombo.
Harper, A. Forrest...Planter...Franklands...Kaduganawa.
Harper, F. D...Planter...Kandapolla...Happootela.
Harper, John A...Naval Storekeeper...Trincomalie.
Harper, W. L. W..Planter...Kaduganava.
Harris, John...Labourer...Newera Ellia.
Harrison, George D. B, M.L.C....Keir Dundas & Co...Kandy.
Hartley, G...Planter...Gloucester...Kandy.
Harvey, Henry B...Planter...Poondhooloya.
Harvey, Walter...Engineer...Bogambra Mills...Kandy.
Harward, J. P...Pioneer Officer...Badulla.
Hasana Marikar, I. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Hasles, James T..J. Maitland & Co...Fort...Colombo.
Hassen Lebbe, M. T...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Hastings, E. P. Rev...American Missionary...Manepy...Jaffna.
Hawke, F. T...Planter...Bellwood...Deltotte
Hawke, J...Planter...Kehelwatte...Gampola.
Hawkes, W. H...Planter...Dorapotha...Madoolaeema...Badulla.
Hawkins, G...Ceylon Hotel Company...Newera Ellia
Hathorn, George...Ceylon Company Limited...Colombo.
Hawthorn, R...Captain, Royal Engineers...Kandy.
Hay, C. S... Deputy Queen's Advocate...Eastern Province...Batticaloa.
Hay, W...Farmer...Newera Ellia.
Hayley, T. A..MacLachlan Mackenzie & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Heanley, E. R...Pohdenakande Estate...Pelmadula.
Heanley, F...Nicholls and Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Hebenton, Alexander...Planter...Grahamland...Badulla.
Hector, Alexander...Planter...Maryville...Gampola.
Hedges, George...Lee Hedges and Co.....Colombo.
Hedges, J. R...Lee Hedges and Co...Colombo.
Heelis, E...Planter...Langdale...Dimboola.
Helmer, T...Shand and Co...Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Helsham, H...Acting Inspector General of Police...Colombo.
Henderson. D. J...Planter...Old Haloya ..Kandy.
Henderson, John...Planter...Upper-Wariagalla...Kandy.
Henderson, W...Planter...Hunasgeria...Kandy.
Henderson, W. M....Planter...Diacula...Happootela.
Henry, L. M...Planter...Angamone...Gampola.
Henry, Donald...Planter...Happootela-Estate...Happootela.
Henry, William...Planter...Ambecotta...Kandy.
Hensman, Rev. J...Native-pastor, Church Missionary Society...Kopay...Jaffna.
Hepponstall, G...Proctor...Kaltura.
Herat, J. P.. Procter...Kaigalle.
Herat, W. Rev...Missionary, Society Propagating the Gospel...Matela.
Herbert, W. H...Assistant Government Printer...Fort...Colombo.
Herchmer, H. T...Lieutenant...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Herft, H. D...Clerk of the Municipality...Colombo.
Herft, J. C...Gaoler...Hultsdorf...Colombo.
Herleig, A. W...Clerk...Pensioner...Colombo.
Herring, F. C...J. M. Robertson and Co....Colpetty...Colombo.
Hervey, T. G. O'D...Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Gone to Labuan.
Heycock, A. H...Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank...New-road...Kandy.
Heyn, C...Sub-collector, Customs...Hambantotta.
Heyzer, J. W...Medical-practitioner...Akbar-lane...Colombo.
Hieler, John...Head-printer...*Observer* Office...Colombo.
Higgs, S. C...Oriental Bank...Galle.
Higgins, E. T. Rev...Church Missionary...On leave to England.
Hickkaduwe, S...Chief-priest...Adam's-peak.
Hill, E. W...Planter...Devon...Dimboola.
Hill, H. J...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Hill, J...Head-master...Government School...Kandy.
Hill, T. H...Devon-estate...Dimboola.

Digitized by Google

Hinck, W. F. A...Planter...Koenakelle...Badulla.
Hiindle, C. T...Police-Inspector...Hambantotte.
Hindle, J...Inspector of Police...Galle.
Hinds, W. R. G. (M.D.)...Staff Assistant Surgeon...Mount Lavinia...Colombo.
Hine, Henry...Planter...Goorookoya...Gampola.
Hingert, H. E...Proctor...Pettah...Colombo.
Hippisley, Clare R...Planter...Paragolla...Gampola.
Hippisley, Frederick...Planter...Nellaoola...Madewelatenne.
Hoare, Arthur C...Agent Bank of Madras...Kandy.
HODGSON, His Honor Lieutenant-General S...Officer Administering the Government; General Commanding the Forces of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements...Braybrooke Hall...Colombo.
Ho[illegible]...Thomas...Planter...Elkadua.
Hoffman, J...Keir Dundas and Co's Mills...Uplands...Colombo.
Hoffman, T...Clerk...Railway...Colombo.
Hogg, J...Engine Driver...Railway...Kaduganawa.
Holdsworth, E. W, H...Naturalist...Pearl Fishery...Colombo.
Hole, Rev. E...Church Misssionary Society...Chundicoolly...Jaffna.
Hole, G. A...Sub-Collector...Manaar.
Holgate, R...Head-clerk Kutcherry...Pensioner...Trincomalie.
Holland, Edward...Planter...Superintendent of Irrigation Works, Raygam...Batticaloa.
Hollinsworth, J. C...W. A. Archbald...Kandy.
Holloway, Joseph...Planter...Beredewella...Matela.
Holman, David...Overseer...Balmoral Estate...Galle.
Holmes, A. M...Clerk, Mercantile Bank...Colombo.
Holt, J. W...Planter...Golconda...Happootela.
Home, J. W...Saw-mills...Hultsdorf...Colombo.
Hood, A...Planter...Talawakelle...Dimboola.
Hook, L...Majo Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Hope, Edward...Planter...Sheen...Pondhooloya.
Hope, W. H...Planter...New Forest...Pusilawa.
Hooloogalle Mudianse...Rattemahatmeya...Kurunegalle.
Hopman, J. A...Kutcherry-clerk...Matela.
Hopper, E...Planter...Bowhill...Navelapittia.
Hornby, W. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Trincomalie.
Hore, C...Farmer...Newera Ellia.
Horkham, J...Planter...Maousakelle...Deltotte.
Horsfall, C. W...Ceylon Company Limited...Slave Island...Colombo.
Horsfall, J. F. R...Pioneer Officer...Passera...Badulla.
Horsford, F. W. O'B...Planter...Gangarooa...Kandy.
Hoshed, D...Planter...Illookgalla...Kaduganawa.
Houston, R...Planter...Eden...Pusilawa.
Howard, C. N. R...Planter...Summerville...Hatton.
Howie, G...Planter...Gallantenne...Deltotte.
Howie, W. A...Planter...Mooloya...Deltotte.
Howland, W. W. Rev...American Missionary...Batticotta...Jaffna.
Hoyes, W. B. S...Planter...Nagalla...Ratotte.
Hoysted, T. N...Staff Assistant Surgeon...Galle.
Hudson, F...Manager...Queen's Hotel...Kandy.
Hudson, F...Planter...Gonamotava...Happootela.
Hudson, George S...Planter...Rochampton...Happootela.
Hudson Thomas...J. I. Strachan and Co...Polwatte...Colombo.
Hudson, W...J. I. Strachan & Co....Augusta House...Kandy.
Hughes, D....Planter...Combewood...Dimboola.
Hughes, E. L....Commission Agent....Pettah...Colombo.
Hughes, J...Clerk...Kutcherry...Matela.
Huissen Lebbe Marikar...Turkish Consul...Keyzer-street...Colombo.
Hume, A. L....Planter...Cinnnamon Gardens...Galle.
Hume, J. A....Planter...Cinnamon Gardens...Galle.
Hume, W. W....Fiscal, Western Province...Slave Island...Colombo.
Humphreys, E. C....Planter...Mastna Watte...Navelapittia.
Humphreys, Humphrey...Planter...Ritnigiri...Dimboola.
Hunt, T. P., Rev....Native Pastor...American Mission...Chavagacherry.
Hunt, A. W....Planter...Doomeastalawa...Kotmalie.
Hunter J. F....District Registrar...Manaar.
Hunter, O. M. ...Lieutenant C. R. R....Trincomalie.

Digitized by Google

Hurley, E....Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs...Colpetty...Colombo.
Hurley, M...Planter...Jayelle.
Hutchison, F. J....Captain, 64th Regiment...Deputy. Asst. Quarter Master General...
Hutton, C. W...Captain, 59th Regiment...Colombo. Colombo.
Huybertsz, E. H....Landed Proprietor...Colombo.
Hyde, G...Railway Guard...Railway...Colombo.
Hyde, Sydney...Planter...Spring Valley...Badulla.
Hynd, Geo. L...Planter...Hoonoocutua...Kotmalie.
Hynes, G...Pilot...Galle,

I

Ibrahim Lebbe, I. J. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Ide, S. W....Clerk...Treasury...Colombo.
Idroos Lebbe Marikar, I. L....Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Idroos Lebbe, L. T. M....Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Ilari, P. Rev....Roman-catholic Missionary....On leave in Europe.
Iliff, W. C....Royal Engineer's Department...Colombo.
Illangakkoon, J. V. D...District Modliar...Kornegalle.
Illangakkoon. P. A. C....Attapattu Modliar...Matura.
Imlah, Jas....Planter...Alpitiy Kande...Kaduganawa.
Imlah, William...Planter...Hewaellia...Badulla.
Imray, D. R....Planter...Gonawatte...Gampola.
Inge, J. W....Lieutenant, R. A....Colombo.
Ingleton, J. K....Planter....Rajawelle...Kandy.
Inglis, W. G...Oriental Bank...Colpetty...Colombo.
Irvine, James...Manager of the Ouvah Coffee Company...Badulla.
Ismail, A. M...Clerk of Court...Galle.
Ismail Lebbe Marikar, M. H. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo

J

Jackson, E...Planter...Malvern...Happootela
Jackson, G....Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo.
Jackson J...Locomotive Foreman...Railway...Colombo.
Jackson, J. D...Planter...Veyangodde.
Jackson, T. Captain...Planter...Keenagolle...Newera Ellia.
Jackson, Wm. B...Planter...Goomeratenne...Madoolkelle.
Jacobs, B. C....Auctioneer and Storekeeper...Matela.
Jacobs, D. A....Post-holder...Gampola.
Jacobs, H...Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo.
Jacotine, A. H. W....Rudd Brothers...Kandy.
James, John...Planter...Kuragalla...Gampola.
James, M...Ensign...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
James, R. T....Bank-rider...Railway...Kaduganawa.
Jamieson, G. J...Planter...Hunugalla...Elcadua.
Jan, G....Tangalle.
Janseque, J...Chemist...Badulla.
Jansz, A...Pilot...Galle.
Jansz, A. C....Fiscal's Office..Kandy.
Jansz, A. W....Proctor...Galle.
Jansz, A. W...Second Clerk...Telegraph Office...Colombo.
Jansz, F. A....Telegraph Master...Colombo.
Jansz, F. E. G...Secretary...District-court...Galle.
Jansz, George E....Proprietor...Reading-room...Galle.
Jansz, G. E....Secretary...District Court...Matura.
Jansz, H. D....Proctor...Galle.
Jansz, H. F....Clerk, Kutcherry...Galle.
Jansz J...Coach Builder...Colombo.
Jansz, J....Assistant Station Master...Railway...Kandy.
Jansz, J. A....Printing Office...Trincomalie-street...Kandy.
Jansz, J. W...Clerk...Treasury...Colombo.
Jansz...Postholder...Matela.
Jansz, L. J....Clerk ...Customs...Galle.
Jansz, R. P...First Assistant Teacher...Central School...Kandy.

Digitized by Google

Jansz, W....Head Clerk...Kutcherry...Hambantotte.
Jansz, W...Manager Royal Mail Coach...Galle.
Jansz, W...Proctor...Galle.
Jansz, W. H....Proctor...Matura.
Jansz, W. J...Clerk...M. I. Company...Galle.
Jardine, W....Planter...Rockcave...Kornegalle.
Jarvis...Ensign...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Trincomalie.
Jayesekere, B. W....Interpreter Modliar...Kutcherry...Badulla
Jayesekere, G. O...Proctor...Galle.
Jayesinghe, A. P...Interpreter Modliar...Police Court...Colombo.
Jayesinghe, C. Rev....Singhalese Church Missionary...Kandy.
Jayesinghe, C. ...Proctor...Pantura.
Jayesinghe, C. D. P...Clerk...Soyza & Co....Hill-street...Kandy.
Jayesinhe D. Rev...Native Pastor...Kandy.
Jayesinghe, D....Telegraph Department...Kandy.
Jayesinhe H. D....Head-master...Government School...Negombo.
Jayesinghe, J....Town Inspector...Survey Department...Colombo.
Jayesinghe, J. D...Survey Department...Colombo.
Jayesooria, Don Carolis...Planter...Battywelewatte...Matura.
Jayetilleke, David...Registrar of Marriages...Kornegalle.
Jayetilleke, D. J...Proctor...Kornegalle.
Jayetilleke, Edwin...Proctor...Kandy.
Jayetilleke, E....Proctor...Kandy.
Jayetilleke, Fred....District Judge...Chilaw.
Jayetilleke G...Shroff Mudlyar...Kornegalle.
Jayetilleke, J. G....Proctor...Kornegalle.
Jayetilleke, S....Kutcherry Modliar...Kornegalle.
Jayetilleke, W...Proctor...Kornegalle.
Jayetilleke, W...Proctor...Kandy.
Jayewardene, A. W....Modliar, Planter...Pepper Garden...Madampe.
Jayewardene, D. W. A....Proctor...Galle.
Jayewardene, D. C. W....Proctor...Chilaw.
Jayewardene, D. P....Proctor...Chilaw.
Jayewardene, P....Notary...Matela.
Jayman, A. M...Malabar Interpreter and Modliar...District-court..Badulla.
Jeffries, Edmond...Planter...Hindogalla...Kandy.
Jelly, N. J...Pioneer Officer...Badulla.
Jepps, Thomas, H...J. Gibson Thomson & Co.,...Galle.
Jervois, J. G...Lieut.-Colonel...Commanding Royal Engineers...Colombo.
Joachim, S...Clerk...Colpetty...Colombo.
Jobling, J. C....Lieutenant C. R. R...In Europe.
Jobsz, J. A...Proctor...Kornegalle
Jobsz, J. C....Woodslee...Madaweletenne.
Jobsz, E...Planter...Dodangtalawa...Kandy.
John, Brother...Roman-catholic Teacher...St. Benedict's...Colombo.
John, G...Bill Broker...Baillie Street...Colombo.
Johnpulle, S...Editor...*Jaffna Freeman*...Jaffna.
Johnson, C...Leechman & Co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Johnson, T. J. E...Planter...Wewekellie...Badulla.
Johnston, J. B...Planter...Kaipoogalla...Poondholoya.
Johnstone, A. Y...Planter...Ritnagiri...Dimboola.
Johnstone, Geo...Planter...Sinniapittia...Gampola.
Johnstone, J. D...Planter...Malvern...Happootela.
Jolly, Stewart...Planter...Poengalle...Ratotte
Jones, Ivan Charles...Planter...Laurawatte...Pusilawa.
Jones, J...Railway guard...Marandahn...Colombo.
Jones, J. I., Rev...Church Missionary..Cotta...Colombo.
Jones, Keppel...Editor *Ceylon Times*...Mattacooly...Colombo
Jones, W. H. D...Lieutenant...59th Regiment...Trincomalie.
Jonklaas, F...Clerk...Municipality...Kandy.
Jonklaas, H. C...retired on pension...Smallpass...Colombo.
Joonoos, G...Jeweller...Pedlar-street...Galle
Jordan, H...Inspector of Ways and Works for Contractor...Railway...Colombo.
Joseph, A. O...Proctor...Small-pass...Colombo.

N

Digitized by Google

Joseph, A. F...Chief-clerk Customs...Galle.
Joseph, E...Survey Department...Pettah...Colombo.
Joseph, E...Planter...Nahkettia...Happootela.
Joseph, F...Clerk...Railway...Kandy.
Joseph, Harry...L. Joseph & Co...In China.
Joseph, T...Modliar, Head Accountant, Grain Estabt....Jaffna
Joseph, W. A...Proctor...Kandy.
Judd, Wm...Planter...Radella...Newera-Ellia.
Jumeaux, A...Acting Assistant Agent...Jaffna
Junker Hanipha...Planter...Katukande...Negombo.
Junoos, M. C...Store-keeper...Middle-street...Galle.

K.

Kadramer, R...Proctor...Batticaloa.
Kahle...Clerk...Kutcherry...Colombo.
Kalenberg, C...Proctor...Negombo.
Kalle, A...Clerk...Kutcherry...Batticaloa.
Kambowattewena, Banda...Rattemahatmeya...Kornegalle.
Kap, J...Planter...Induranewille...Galle.
Karslake, A. T....Planter...Oonoonagalla...Madoolkelle.
Karslake, C. E...Planter...Gonavy...Deltotte
Karunaratne, C. F. W...Schoolmaster....Morotto.
Karunaratne, H. M....Interpreter,...Police-court...Gampola.
Karuneratne, J. G...Proctor...Galle.
Karuneratne, Robt. A...Kumbawella...Galle.
Kaule, W. J...Coach-builder...206, Colpetty...Colombo.
Kaule, P...Head-clerk...*Examiner* Office...Colombo.
Kavanagh, Mrs...Teacher...Roman-catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Kay, C. E...Planter.. Spring Mount...Ratotte.
Keane, J. P...Planter...Gonawella...Teldenia.
Keating, L. M., Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Trincomalie
Keegell, J. L....Proctor...Galle.
Keegell, P. L...Inspector of Police...Kandy.
Keith, C. S...Clerk...Audit Office...Colombo
Keith, J. N. jr....Proctor...Colombo.
Keith, Wm....Planter...Moora Ella..Matela.
Kelaart, C. B...Proctor...District-court...Colombo
Kelaart, Chas...Proctor...Sea-street...Colombo.
Kelaart, F. W...Darley, Butler & Co...Pettah...Colombo.
Kelaart, H. G...Clerk...Colonial-office...Colombo.
Kelaart, J. W... George Steuart & Co....Colombo.
Kellar, A. W...Shroff...Telegraph Office...Galle.
Kellar, J. E...Head-clerk...Fiscal's Office...Galle.
Kellar, J. L...Superintendent Salt Department...Hambantotte.
Kellar, J. M...Proctor...Matura.
Kellow, A. J...Planter...New-cornwall...Newera Ellia.
Kellow, Mark...Planter and Store-keeper...Newera Ellia.
Kellow, Wm...Store-keeper and Farmer...Newera Ellia.
Kelly, L. H...Planter...Wannah Rajah...Dickoya...Hatton.
Kelly, L. F...Writer,C. S...Kutcherry...Colombo.
Kelly, T. J...Lieut. C. R. R...Galle.
Kelly, W. F., Rev...Episcopal Chaplain...The Parsonage...Newera Ellia.
Kelson, F. H., Dr...Planter...Oodoowera...Badulla.
Kemps, J. W...Private Surveyor...Tangalle.
Kempsz, A. W...Proctor...Matura.
Kendrew, J. A...Contractor's Manager...Railway...Colombo.
Kennedy, James...Store-keeper...Gampola.
Kennedy, Jas. S...Acting Accountant Chartered Mercantile Bank...Colombo.
Kennedy, L. M. H...Ensign...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Kent, Edmond...Planter.
Kerr, Henry...Planter...Katooloya...Madoolkelle.
Kerr, J...P. and O. Company's Diver...Galle.
Kershaw, Durand...Iron Works...Gampola.
Keuneman, J. B. D...Proctor...Matura.
Keuneman, S. A...L. Joseph and Co.,Slave Island...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Keyt, F...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Badulla.
Keyt, W. H...Proctor...Badulla.
Kiellor, J. O...Planter...Raxava...Gampola.
Kilner, J.,Rev...Chairman Wesleyan Mission...Jaffna.
Kilroy, A. K., M. D...Staff-surgeon...Colombo.
King, Æ. A...District Judge...Badulla.
King, R...Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo.
King, Thos...Planter...Matela.
Kirkton, Geo. C...Planter...Waitalawa...Teldenia.
Kirkton, John...Planter...Dundonnel...Pelmadula.
Kisch, Wm. L...Planter...Ballagalla...Badulla.
Knight, J. M...Planter...Dickoya Estate...Hatton.
Knowles, E....Planter...Oodoowera...Badulla.
Koch, A. F...Inspector of Police...Galle.
Koch, C. A. Revd...Missionary S. P. G...Acting Chaplain...Jaffna.
Koch, C. G...Proctor...Jaffna.
Koch, E. L...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Marandahn.. Colombo.
Koch, H...Clerk...Kutcherry...Jaffna.
Koelman, E...Survey Department...Colombo.
Koelmeyer, F. D...Clerk...Treasury...Clombo.
Koertsz, J...Proctor...Negombo.
Konning, H. H...Surveyor...Batticaloa.
Kramer, J...Watchmaker...Kandy.
Krasse, R. H...Planter...John's Land...Kandy.
Kretzheim, J...Storekeeper...Deltotte.
Kriekenbeek, C. A...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Borella...Colombo.
Kriekenbeek, H. A...Head-clerk...Customs...Colombo.
Kriekenbeek, H. J...Jaffna.
Kriekenbeek, J...Retired on pension...Small Pass...Colombo.
Kriekenbeek, J. S...Colombo.
Kriekenbeek, J. W...Proctor...Kaltura.
Kroos, W. M...Coach Builder...Wolfendhal...Colombo.
Kuppe Tamby, W. S...Proctor and Malabar Notary...Trincomalie-street...Matala.
Kutatavala...Stamp Vendor...King-street...Matala,
Kurrupoo, D. G...Ratemahatmea...Madampe...Pelmadula.
Kwesius, J. A...J. A. Kwesius and Son...Trincomalie-street...Kandy.
Kwesius, I. J...J. A. Kwesius & Son...Baillie-street...Colombo.
Kydd, Alex...Chartered Mercantile Bank...Colombo.
Kydd, Geo. J...Planter...Queensberry...Kotmalie.
Kydd, John...Cargill & Co...In Europe.
Kydd, Robt...Cargill and Co...Colpetty...Colombo.

L.

Labrooy, A...Clerk...Kandy.
Labrooy, E. C. Rev...Episcopal Chaplain (on leave)...Jaffna.
LaBrooy, E. G. T...Clerk...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
LaBrooy, F. F, T...Clerk...Police-court...Avishawela.
Laclau Pussacq, A. Rev...Roman Catholic Missionary...Mantotta...Manaar.
Ladd, W...Survey Department...Colombo.
LaHarpe, J...Inspector of Police...Galle.
Laidlaw, Jas. S...Planter...Kirremittia...Kandy.
Laing, John...Planter...In Europe.
Lamb, W...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Lambe, G. V. Capt...District Barrack Master...Colpetty...Colombo.
Lamont, W. B...Planter...Kaderane...Negombo.
Landsberger, P...Clerk...Public Works...Colombo.
Landsberger, W. D...Proctor...Madeweletenne.
Lang, J...Superintendent Bridge of Boats...Grand-pass...Colombo.
Lappen, Wm...Superintendent of Works Municipality...Kandy.
Larkum, H. A...Public Works Department...Colombo.
Laurie, Buxton...Planter...Moncrieff...Ratotte.
Laurie, Forbes...Planter...New Tunisgalla...Madoolkelle.
Laurie, J. S....Director of Public Instruction...Colombo.
Lavie, W. G...Planter...Glen Alpine...Badulla.
Lawrie, J. A...Lieutenant, R. A...Galle.

Digitized by Google

Law, Wm...Fowlie, Richmond and Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Lawder, E. H...Alstons Scott & Co...Kandy.
Lawlor, W. P...Lieutenant...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Lawrance, R. B...Shipping & Landing Company...[in Europe.
Lawson, George...District Judge...Colpetty...Colombo.
Lawson, James...Captain...59th Regiment...Kandy.
Lawson, J...Farmer...Seethalia...Newera Ellia.
Lawson, J...Engine-driver...Railway...Kandy.
Lawton, J...Photographer...Castle Hill-street...Kandy.
Layard, C. H. Captain...Assistant Colonial Storekeeper...Colombo.
Layard, C. P., M. L. C...Government Agent Western Province...Cinnamon Gardens...
Layard, Henry W...Planter...Glenlock...Pusilawa. [Colombo.
Layard, W. T. Hon'b e...Colonel C. R. R...Colpetty...Colombo.
Leake, W. M...Keir, Dundas and Co...In Europe.
Le Bescou, J. Rev....Roman-catholic Missionary...Jaffna.
Lebbe Cassim, M. S...Cashier...Treasury...Colombo.
Lebbe Maricar...Store keeper...Badulla.
Lebbe, M. T. Assen...Shopkeeper...Main-street...Colombo.
Lebbe Maricar, A. L. M. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Lebbe Maricar G. C. Casim...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Lebbe Maricar, P. T. S...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Lebbe Maricar, S. L. A...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Lebbe Maricar, S. M. M. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Lebbe Marcar, I. T. Seray...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Lebbe Maricar, I. L. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Lebbena Maricar, S. T...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Lebbe, S...Slema Lebbe and Co...Gampola.
Lebera, Salman...Planter...Pottaday...Negombo.
Le Can, I. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Kayts.
Le Cocq, S...Planter...Darrawella...Dickoya...Hatton.
Ledward, C. H...Ledward & co...Turret-road...Colombo.
Lee, L. F...Police Magistrate...Pantura.
Lee, Percy...Assistant colonial Surgeon...Trincomalie.
Lee, S...Rest-house keeper...Navelapitia
Leechman, C. A...Leechman and Co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Leechman, G. B...Leechman and Co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Leechman, W. C...G. and W. Leechman...Slave Island...Colombo.
Leembruggen, G...Sub-collector...Customs...Colombo.
Leembruggen, G...Teacher...Government School...Matura.
Leembruggen, G. H..Inspector of Police...Negombo.
Leembruggen, H...Clerk...Kutcherry...Jaffna.
Leembruggen, H. A...Retired on Pension...Jaffna.
LeFeuvre, W..Secretary to the Municipality...Kandy.
Leggatt, J...Planter...Atgalla...Gampola.
Legge, W.V...Lieutenant A. A...Colombo.
Leighton, Capt. Richard...Hunasgiria...Kandy.
Leisching, C. F. H. L...Assistant Agent...Newera Ellia.
Leisching, Louis F...Acting District Judge...On a visit to the Cape.
Leitch, W...Survey Department...Veyangodde.
LeLons, J. M. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Manaar.
Lemarchand, F. W...Anningkande...Morowaka.
Lemarchand, T. O...Planter...Anningkande Morowaka.
Lemphers, F...Proctor...Chilaw.
LePelley, E. G...Planter...Somerset...Dimboola
LeTourneaux, L...Photographer...Badulla.
Lewis, Frederick...Planter...Tellisgalla...Kotmalie.
Lewis, C...Clerk Store-department...Railway...Colombo.
Lewis, H. C...Assistant Commissary Genl. and Military Accountant...Colombo.
Lewis, R. E...Darley, Butler and co...Union-place...Colombo.
Leyman, H. E...Watchmaker..Chatham-street Fort...Colombo.
Liddell, G. E...Planter...Vellakande...Gampola.
Liddell, H..Planter...Closenberg...Morowaka.
Ligertwood, G. P...Engineer, A. & B. Scott and co's Mills...Marandahn...Colombo.
Lightfoot, C...Planter...Dahanaika...Navelapittia.
Lindesay, W. F...Planter...In Europe.
Lindsay, B...Planter...Kandy.
Ling, F...Planter...Galbodde...Navelapittia.

Digitized by Google

Linton, E. H...Planter..Angoda...Badulla.
Linton, W. G...Planter...Gowrakelle...Badulla.
Liston, Henry...Planter...Meetotte...Teldenia.
Littlejohn, C...Planter...
Livera, G. F...Deputy Queen's Advocate...Kornegalle.
Livingstone, D...Planter...Nartawakallie...Madoolkelle.
Lloyd, Miss...Teacher...Government School...Galle.
Lloyd, W. A...Planter...The Grange.. Matela,
Lockhart, E...Overseer...Government Printing Office...Colombo.
Lodewick, H...Interpreter, Police-court...Kalpentyn.
Lodewycke, P..Coach-builder..Kattukelle.....Kandy.
Loftus, J...Medical Practitioner..Galle.
Loftus, J. A...Proctor..Galle.
Loganayagam, M...Shroff...Railway...Colombo.
Loos, E. R...Clerk...Fiscal's Department...Colombo.
Loos, F. C...Proctor...Supreme-court...Colombo.
Loos, J., M. D....Colonial Surgeon...Jaffna.
Loos, J. R....Second Deputy Registrar..Supreme-court...Colombo.
Loovena, V...Planter...Katukande...Negombo
Lord, A...Planter...Colombo.
Lord, H...Ceylon Company's Mills...Colombo
Lorenz, C. A...Advocate...Mutwal...Colombo.
Lorenz, J. F...District Registrar...Galle.
Loret, Eugene...Loret's Hotel...Middle-street...Galle.
Lourensz, A. H...Chief-clerk...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Lourensz, W. J. .Survey Department...Chetty-street...Colombo.
Loveday, W...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Lovekin, A. P. Rev...Episcopal Colonial Chaplain...Trinity Church...Colombo.
Low, S. P...P. & O. Company's Service..Galle.
Lucas, B. W...Ensign...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Ludekens, E...Teacher...Academy...Colombo.
Ludekens, E...Survey-department...Colombo.
Ludekens, G...Dispenser...Fourth-cross-street...Pettah...Colombo.
Ludekens, J. R...Cashier, Oriental Bank...Fort...Colombo.
Ludekens, J. P...Head-clerk Kutcherry...Matura.
Ludekens, W. L. W...District Registrar...Matura.
Ludovici, E...Secretary...Municipality...Galle.
Ludovici, J. W...Proctor...Galle.
Ludovici, L...Sub-Editor...*Examiner*...Colombo.
Ludovici, P. J...Notary-public...Galle.
Ludowick, J. R...Clerk...District-court...Tangalle.
Ludowick, Martin...Clerk...Municipality...Galle.
Ludowick, W..Planter...Hillside...Navela pittia.
Lugg, John S...Planter...Kattakittool...Ratotte.
Lutman, W. J. Captain...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Lyford, W. A...Planter,..Poondhooloya...Rambodde.
Lynill, C. S. S...Armitage Brothers...Colombo.

M.

MacAllan, Lewis...Planter...Goorookella...Deltotte.
MacAnsh, J...Ensign...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Macartney, A. H...Planter...Waloya...Deltotte.
Macaulay, Colin...Pioneer Officer...Lunagalla...Badulla.
MacBean, S...Manager of Ways and Works...Railway...Colombo.
MacBride, Robert...Superintending Officer...Public Works...Trincomalie.
MacBryde, Wm...Cargill & Co....Bon-accord Lodge...Kandy.
MacCarogher, R...Planter...Nitre-cave.. Teldenia.
MacCarthy, W. J...Registrar General...Colpetty...Colombo.
MacColl, D...Planter...Hanagalla...Pusilawa.
MacConnell, Thos...Engineer...Hunupittia-mills...Colombo.
MacDonald, Chas...Road Officer...Putlam.
MacDonald, Donald...J. M. Robertson and co...Colombo.
MacDonald, Jas...Planter...Bogawantalawa...Dickoya...Hatton.
MacDonald, J. M...Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. B. R...Kandy

Digitized by Google

MacDonald, W...Tracing Officer...Public Works...Colombo.
MacDonnell, M. R...Planter...Cabragalla...Madoolkelle.
MacEachran, G. A...Planter...Dekande...Kaduganawa.
MacEnnery, R...Planter...In Europe.
McEwan, W...Engine Driver...Railway...Colombo.
MacFarlane, ...Planter...Sheen...Poondhooloya.
MacFarlane, A...Interpreter...Police-court...Jaffna.
MacGregor, Duncan...Planter...Gongalla...Pelmadula.
MacGregor, D. J...Planter...Agrawatte...Ambegamoa.
MacGregor, Geo...Keir, Dundas and co...Kandy.
MacHardy, J. W...Planter Wiltshire...Matela.
MacInnes, Archd...Planter...Badulla.
MacInnes,— ...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
MacIldows, D...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Mack, A...Head-clerk...Roads-department...Colombo.
Mack, H...Station-master...Railway...Acting at Kandy.
Mack, J. W...Head-clerk...Queen's Advocate's office...Colombo.
Mack, O...Landing-waiter...Customs...Colombo.
Mack, H. W...Goods-clerk...Railway...Colombo.
Mackellar, D...Planter...Kitoolmoola...Kandy.
Mackellar. R...Book-keeper...Gordon Massie & co...Kandy.
Mackelvie, J. R. F...Planter...Hunasgeria...Kandy.
Mackenzie, A...Assistant Surveyor...Four-corles...Kaigalle.
Mackenzie, Alex...Planter...Madoolagalla...Happootela.
Mackenzie. D. Revd...Episcopalian Chaplain...Pusilawa.
Mackenzie, D...Lee, Hedges and co...Marandahn...Colombo.
Mackenzie, H...Planter...Nayapane...Pusilawa.
Mackenzie, H. G...Planter...Pooprasse...Pusilawa.
Mackenzie, J. Hope...H. and W. Bowden Smith...Kandy.
Mackenzie, Theo...McLachlan, Mackenzie and co...Colpetty
Mackenzie, W...Planter...Mahavilla...Gampola.
Mackilligan, W. G...Planter...Relugas...Madoolkelle.
Mackinnon, Donald...Planter...Enselwatte...Morowaka.
Mackinnon, F. D...Planter...New Valley...Hatton.
Mackie, T...Planter..Petikanda...Ratotte.
Mackintosh, D...Engineer...Cotanchina-mills...Colombo.
Mackwood, C. O...Planter...Madakellie...Madoolkelle.
Mackwood, Francis...Mackwoods & co...Marandahn...Colombo.
MacLachlan, Geo...Planter...Oolanakande...Kaduganawa.
MacLachlan, R...Planter...Hamdakelie...Gampola.
MacLachlan...Planter...Matela.
MacLaren, Jas...Wine Merchant and Agent...Badulla.
MacLean, Rev. J. H Acting Episcopalian-chaplain...Matela.
MacLellan, Alister...Planter...Dunbar...Dickoya...Hatton.
MacLellan, Keith...Planter...Amblamana...Deltotte.
MacLennan, T. Mck...Accountant...Bank of Madras...Colombo.
MacLeod, H...Planter...Gone to...Australia
MacLeod, J. F...Planter...Kadienlena...Kotmalie.
MacLeod. J...Fleming...Shipping and Landing Company, Wharf...Colombo
MacLaughlin, E...Fireman ..Railway...Colombo.
MacLoud, F. D...J. Lawton...Katukelle...Kandy.
MacLure, A. F...Planter...Templestowe..Ambegamoa.
MacLure, W...Surveyor...Dimboola.
MacMaster, D...Planter...Naranghena ...Deltotte.
MacOrmick, T...Farmer, &c...Newera Ellia.
MacPhail, Archibald...Planter...Needwood Forest... Haldamulla.
MacRae, Paul...Planter...Midlands...Ratotte.
Macready, W. C...Acting Assistant Agent...Putlam.
Maddock, W..Planter...Vettakadoo...Pallai.
Mahar, T...Coladatchy...Ratotte.
Maharajah, S...Proctor..Colombo.
Madunna Marikar, C. B..Trader..Colombo.
Mahaweletenne, Banda...Ratemahatmeya...Balangodde.
Mahomed, Ismael, M. B...Storekeeper...Church-cross-street...Galle.
Mahomet, A. L. M...Storekeeper...Pedlar-street...Galle.
Maingay, F...Planter...Ootombye...Badulla.

Digitized by Google

Mainwaring, A...Landing Surveyor...Galle.
Mainwaring, J. G...Planter...Dowategas...Pusilawa.
Mais, Chas. J...Planter...Blackforest...Pusilawa.
Mais, F. W...Planter...Gingiran Oya...Kotmalie.
Maitland, A...Planter...In Aberdeen, Scotland.
Maitland, G...Keir, Dundas and Co....Kandy.
Maitland, J...J. Maitland and Co....Colpetty...Colombo.
Maitland, P. J...Planter...Melrose...Dimboola.
Major, F. C...Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores...Trincomalie.
Malleappa, W...Survey Department...Colombo.
Malleappah, A...Assistant Cashier, Mercantile Bank...Cottanchina...Colombo.
Mally, R. N...Staff Assistant Surgeon...Newera Ellia.
Maloney, J...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Manakader...Merchant, &c...Matela.
Manning, E...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Manning, J. M...Roads Department...Kotmalie.
Mant, J...Planter...Happootela.
Mantell, D. G. ...Survey Department...Gone to Europe.
Mantell, J...Survey Department...Kornegalle.
Mapulle Maricar, L. M...Keir Dundas & Co...Kandy.
Margary, H. V...Planter...New-market...Pusilawa.
Margenout, J. W...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Ratnapoora.
Maricar, A. C. L...Trader...Galle.
Maricar, A. C...Arissy Maricar and Co...Gampola.
Maricar, Hadjee...Trader.....Kandy.
Maricar, C. O. L...District-court Modliar...Ratnapoora.
Marikar, A. L...Planter...Kent...Matela.
Marikar, Mersala...Planter...Esockonabedde...Badulla.
Marikar, Hadjie...Planter...Ovanwatte...Kandy.
Marikar, W. L. J...Clerk...Police-court...Hambantotte.
Markar, Assana I. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Markar, J. L...Record-keeper...Kutcherry...Kandy.
Markar, M. L...Planter...Keteunawelle...Matura.
Markar, Ossen Lebbe...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Markar, Sinna...Master-mason...Government Factory...Colombo.
Markar, Tamby...Planter...St. Margaret's...Fort Macdonald.
Markar, S. L. L...Modliar, Shroff...Kutcherry...Galle.
Markar, Sidde Lebbe...Proctor...Kandy.
Marks, Rev. Philip...Officiating Chaplain to the Forces...Buona Vista...Galle.
Marlow, W...Turnkey, Wellicadde Gaol...Colombo.
Marsh, J. H...Second Master, Academy...Slave Island...Colombo.
Marshall, J. W...Customs Department...Marandahn...Colombo.
Marshall, J. W...Planter...Blair Athol...Dickoya...Hatton.
Marshall, W. S...Planter...Eragastenne...Kandy.
Marston, Geo. T...Special Agent for Reuter's Telegram Company Limite[1]...Galle.
Marten, J. G...Planter...Kirklees...Fort Macdonald.
Marten, Richard...Planter...Narangalla...Badulla.
Martensz, A. G...Assistant Surgeon...Gollehela...Kaigalle.
Martensz, C. G...Planter...Galcande...Kandy.
Martensz, F. A...Head-clerk...Customs...Jaffna.
Martensz, H. C...late Manager of the Galle Face Boarding-house...Colombo.
Martensz, J...Inspector of Police...Kandy.
Martensz, J. A. (M.L.C.)...Proctor...Borella...Colombo.
Martin, A...Planter...Love Grove...Teldenia.
Martin, B. Rev...Roman-Catholic Missionary...Kaluwela...Galle.
Martin, John...Planter...Mount Vernon...Dimboola.
Martin, John...Planter...Melfort...In Europe.
Martin, John...Planter...Horrekelle...Madampe.
Martin, J. S...Planter...In Europe..
Martinelli, S...Gone to Madras.
Martinus, C. P...Survey Department...Colombo.
Mason, A. B...Assistant Government Agent...Trincomalie.
Mason, F...Planter...The Peak...Kaduganawa.
Masquerinhas, M. F. Rev...Portuguese Roman-catholic Vicar...Manaar.
Masselamany, J...District Registrar...Ratnapoora.
Massey, A. S...Gordon Massey & Co...Fairfield Works...Kandy.

Digitized by Google

Massey, John...Gordon, Massey & Co...Fairfield Works...Kandy.
Massie, Robert...Magistrate...Jaffna.
Master, R. P...Planter...Happootela.
Master, W. E...Planter...Nayapane...Pusilawa.
Mathias, B. W...Planter...Kandy.
Mathias, R. S...Roads Department...Katugastotte...Kandy.
Mauroit, L. C. H. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Jaffna.
Maver, Rev. J. L...Roman-catholic Missionary...Negombo.
Mawlana, S. M. I. S. H. I...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Maxwell, O...Planter...Kosgahadowe...Badulla.
Mayow, J. H. W...Planter...Bokande...Gampola.
Meaden, D...W. A. Archbald...Kandy.
Meaden, J...Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment and Acting P. I. of Police...Galle.
Meedin, Cader...Planter...Malliyagode...Kornegalle.
Meedin, Packier...Planter...Owadogame...Badulla.
Meera Lebbe Marikar, O. N...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Meera Lebbe Marikar, S. S...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Meerwald, J. B...District Registrar...Batticaloa.
Meerwald, L. F...Head-clerk...Fiscal's Dept....Trincomalie.
Meier, D. C...Clerk...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Meier, J. F...Clerk...Audit Office...Colombo.
Meier, F. T...Proctor...Kandy.
Melder, J. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Battagamma...Mahara.
Mellonius, P...Clerk...Customs...Colombo.
Mendis, A. Rev...Episcopal Colonial Chaplain...Morotto.
Mendis, D...Head-clerk...Fiscal's Office...Colombo.
Mendis, J...Modliar...Allootcoor-Korle...Negombo.
Mendis, M. S...Mendis and Co...Colombo.
Mendis, S...Planter...Hatelle...Madoolkelle.
Mercer, Lawrance J...Manager, Ceylon Company Limited...Slave Island...Colombo.
Merman, John A. S...Schoolmaster...Chilaw.
Merson, C. Rev. (M.A.)...Presbyterian Colonial Chaplain...Colpetty...Colombo.
Mervin S...Clerk...Kutcherry...Jaffna.
Methven, A...Chief Assistant, P. & O. Company...Galle.
Meyapulle, Maricar...Ponsonby and Maricar...Kandy.
Meyapulle, W ...Shroff...Mercantile Bank...Colombo.
Meybrink, J...Planter...Badulla.
Meyer, Adolph...Planter...Tientsin...Hatton.
Michie, J...Engineer...Gordon Massey & Co...Kandy.
Middleton, Rev. Gerard...Presbyterian Chaplain...Gampola.
Middleton, George...Engineer, Fairfield Works...Slave Island...In Europe.
Middleton, R...Planter...Kondesalle...Kandy.
Miliani, E. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Gone to Rome.
Mill, J. C. Rev...Church Missionary...Galle Face...Colombo.
Millard, Jas, Capt....Pilot...Parawa-street...Galle.
Miller, J. J. C...Capt. Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Assistant-commissary...Trincomalie.
Miller, T. B...Planter...Delta...Pusilawa.
Miller, W. C...Miller & Co...In Europe.
Millie, P. D...Planter...Poondhooloya...Rambodde.
Milne, A. C...Planter...Springwood...Rakwane.
Milne, G...Geo. Middleton & Co...Fairfield Works, Slave Island...Colombo.
Milne, John...Planter...New Godapola...Matela.
Milne, Jas...Planter...Cabroosa Ella...Ratotte.
Milne, J. H...Planter...Wewelkellie...Gampola.
Milne, W...Planter ..Trincowatte...Pelmadula.
Mills, A...Malabar Interpreter...Registrar's Office...Colombo.
Minto, Jas...Cocoanut-planter...Nala...Ambepusse.
Mirando, T...Store-keeper...Matela.
Mirando...Interpreter Modliar...District-court...Negombo.
Misso, J. W...Clerk...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Misso, M. B...Medical Assistant...Negombo.
Misso, P. H...First Assistant...Factory...Colombo.
Misso, W. G...Assistant Col.-Surgeon...Colombo.
Mitchell, D...Planter...Palamcotta...Rakwane.
Mitchell, H...Locomotive Foreman...Railway...Kaduganawa.
Mitchell, H. L. Rev...Presbyterian Chaplain...Kandyan Districts...In Europe.
Mitchell, J...Assistant Carriage Foreman...Railway...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Mitchell, J. W...Planter...Upper Peak...Pusilawa.
Mitchell, J. F...Planter...Primrose Hill...Kandy.
Mitchell, Jas...Planter...Madoolsema Baduila.
Mitchell, Robt...Planter...Rusiyagama...Matela.
Mitchell, W...Railway Storekeeper...Marandahn...Colombo.
Mitchell, W. W...Darley, Butler & Co...Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Moberley, G. J...Superintendent...Telegraph Department...Colombo.
Modder, Henry...Clerk of Court...Chavagacherry...Jaffna.
Modder, J...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Modest, Brother...Director St. Benedict's College...Colombo.
Mohamado Cassim, M. L...Storekeeper...Galle.
Mohamado Lebbe Marikar, I. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Mohamado Lebbe, A. L. M...Storekeeper...Galle.
Mohamado Marikar, C. B...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Mohamado Usuf, M. C...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Mohamet, Boory...Shopkeeper...Middle-street...Galle.
Moir, C. J...Planter...Kelburne...Happootela.
Moir, J. F...Planter...Halgolla...Elkadua.
Moir Peter...Planter...Soodooganga...Matela.
Moir, R. W. D...Acting Collector of Customs...Galle.
Moldrech, B...Proctor...Newera Ellia.
Moldrech, L. W...Book-keeper...J. Walker & Co...Kandy.
Moldrech, T. P...Clerk of Court...Newera Ellia.
Molesworth, A. O...Lieutenant...Royal Artillery...Trincomalie.
Molesworth, G. L...Director General of Railway and Public Works...Colombo.
Moonemalle, J. M. L...Proctor...Kornegalle.
Moone Singhe, D. C. De Silva...Deputy Registrar of Writs,&c....Kandy.
Moone Singhe. D. H. De Silve...Translator...Kandy.
Moorhouse, Thos. H...Planter...Gampaha...Fort McDonald.
Moottoo Samy...Planter...Morogahakelly...Kandy.
Mooyart, E. Rev. (Archdeacon)...Episcopal Colonial Chaplain...Kandy.
Morando, S...Shop-keeper...Trincomalie-street...Matela.
Moragaspulle, S...Shroff...Cutcherry...Jaffna.
Moreira, M...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Moreira, M. E. S...Shopkeeper...Kadienlena...Kotmalie.
Moreira,—...Storekeeper...Dickoya...Hatton.
Morell, J. H...Storekeeper...J. Sutherland and Co...Kandy.
Morey, Wm...Manager Boat Company...Slave Island...Colombo
Morgan, C....Superintendent...Minor Roads...Kaltura.
Morgan, C. P...Government Proctor...Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Morgan, F. G...Proctor...Mutwal...Colombo.
Morgan, J. T...Assistant Surgeon...Kandy.
Morgan, O. W. C...Deputy Queen's Advocate...Kandy.
Morgan, R. F. Hon'ble...Queen's Advocate...Mutwal...Colombo.
Morgan, R. H....Advocate...Colombo.
Morgan, T. F...Additional Magistrate...Matura.
Morgan, Wm...Retired...Lakeside...Kandy.
Morice, Arthur...Planter...In Europe.
Morrice, Geo...Planter...Debedde...Badulla.
Morrice, Jas...Planter...Cabragalla...Happootela.
Morphew, John...District Judge...Jaffna.
Morphew, J. B...Accountant Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Morris, J...Planter...Hopewell...Kandy.
Morris, R. W. T...Assistant Agent...Batticaloa.
Morrison, Alex...Planter...Kallibokka...Madoolkelle.
Morrison, Chas...Oriental Bank...Jaffna.
Morrison, Geo. E...Planter...Kandy.
Morrison, G. H...Planter...Halgolla...Kotmalie.
Morrison, James M....Engineer...Colpetty Mills...Colombo.
Morrison, J...Planter...Fairfield...Dimboola.
Morrison, Robt...Planter...Bellevue...Kotmalie.
Morrison, W...Planter...Happawidde...Elcadua.
Morriss, W. F...Secretary, District Court...Kaltura.
Mortier, W...Clerk...Colonial Store Office...Colombo.
Mortimer, Chas...Planter...Kooroondawatte...Gampola.

O.

Digitized by Google

Mortimer, Edw...Planter...Ballacadua...Matela.
Mortimer, T. Revd...Missionary S. P. G...Chilaw.
Moss, Boyd...Planter...Beauvais...Haldamula.
Moss, M. H...Planter...Haldamula.
Mottau, A. W...Head-clerk...Oriental Bank Corporation...Colombo.
Mottau, J. W...Head-clerk...Telegraph Office...Colombo.
Mouat, John...Bell, Mouat & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Moukel, F. P. Rev...Propaganda Vicar Apost...Jaffna.
Mudianse, E. D. R...Dissave...Lower Bulatgamme.
Muir, P...Engine Driver...Railway...Colombo.
Mulholland, John Henry...Bishop's College...Mutwal...Colombo.
Mullens, Duncan...J. I. Strachan & Co...Polwatte...Colombo.
Muller, John...Planter...
Munro, Geo...Horse-trainer...Slave Island.....Colombo.
Munro, Jas...Planter...Hatterabage...Balangodde.
Munton, J...Geo. Wall and Co...Kandy.
Murdoch, John...Secretary C. V. E. S. care of Rev. John Scott...Colombo.
Murdoch, J...Planter...Leangolla...Madoolkelle.
Murphy, M....Lay Brother Roman-catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Murray, C. A...Acting Police Magistrate...Gampola.
Murray, D. C...Planter...Yahalatenne...Kandy.
Murray, F. P...Planter...Mount Temple...Gampola.
Murray, G. W...Planter...Coslande...Haldamula.
Murray, Wm...Planter...Caledonia...Rakwane.
Murray, W. S...Deputy Fiscal...Chavagacherry...Jaffna.
Mutaliph, B. H...Storekeeper...Salt Works...Hambantotta.
Muthachiepulley C.. Editor of the *Ceylon Guardian*...Pettah...Colombo.
Muttukomarapulle, M...Storekeeper...Salt Works...Putlam.
Muttukistna, C. J...Tamil Interpreter D. C...Trincomalie-street...Kandy.
Muttukistna, M. A...Modliar, Interpreter...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Myers, H. B...Planter...Asgeria...Matela.
Myilvagam, Nagader...Proctor...Jaffna.
Myloopulle, S...Cashier...Mercantile Bank...Chekoo-street...Colombo.
Myvagampulle, S...Interpreter Modliar...District-court...Trincomalie.

N.

Nadan, J. W. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Kottigahawatte...Colombo.
Nagel, H...Assistant Carriage Foreman...Railway...Colombo.
Nalawanga...Head-clerk...District-court...Panwila.
Nanitamby, E...Merchant...Union-place...Colombo.
Nanitamby, T...Kutcherry Shroff...Jaffna.
Naper, Captain W. D...A. D. C. to the Lieut-General...Braybrooke House...Colombo.
Nasson, E. G...Store-keeper...Kaduganawa.
Nasson, H. F...Ceylon Railway...Kaduganawa.
Nathaniel, G. S. & Co...General Dealers...Brownrigg-street...Kandy
Nathanielsz, Z. Rev...Wesleyan Assistant Missionary...Matura.
Naughten, T...Planter...Eton...Poondhooloya.
Naveratne, D. C. W...Modliar and Interpreter...Kutcherry...Putlam.
Navaratne, B...Proctor...Chilaw
Neate, C. J....d'Esterre & Co...Lake-road...Kandy.
Neate, F. W...d'Esterre & Co...Lake-road...Kandy.
Neleine, J...Ratemahatmeya...Pelmadula.
Nell, Louis...Deputy Queen's Advocate...Southern-circuit...Galle.
Neville, H...Acting Police Magistrate...Ballipitty Modera.
New, A. C...Storekeeper...Badulla.
Newman, F...Armitage Brothers...Mutwal...Colombo.
Newman, Geo...Planter...Colombo.
Newman, W. H...Farrier...Kandy.
Newman, Jos...Planter...Kandy.
Neyna Marikar, M. T...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Neynan, S. A...Planter...Elizabeth...Badulla
Nicholas, J. E...Proctor...Calpentyn.
Nicholas, S. Rev...Portuguese Colonial Chaplain...Colombo.
Nicholls, A. H...Planter...Podenkande...Rakwane.
Nicholls, Geo...Nicholls & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Nicholls, Wm...Nicholls & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Nicholson, J. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Richmond Hill...Galle.
Nietner, J...Planter...Fernlands...Poondhooloya
Niles, Rev. S...Wesleyan Missionary...Careoor...Batticaloa.
Nisbet, W....Guard...Railway...Kandy
Noad, W. R...Survey Department...Kandy.
Noel, Arch...Planter...Kandenewera...Elcadua
Noel, Geo....Planter...Rambodde.
Nolan, J. E...Secretary District-court...Jaffna.
Nonis, C...Storekeeper...Gampola.
Nonis, S. M...Shopkeeper...Gampola.
Noorie, Yasur ..Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Northway, S...Planter...Bellwood...Deltotte.
Northway, W...Planter...Bowlane...Deltotte.
Nugara, John...Dispenser...Pettah...Colombo.

O.

Oakley, W. Rev...Church Missionary...Newera Ellia.
Obeyesekere, D. J...Proctor...Galle.
Obeysekere, J. P...Proctor...Colombo.
O'Brien, T. N...Commissioner of Requests...Madeweletenne,
Odema Lebbe Marikar O. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Odema Lebbe Marikar, R. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Oder Markang Lebbe...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
O'Donnell, John...Survey Department...Colombo.
O'Dowd, J. J...Private Surveyor and Planter...Rakwane.
Oertel, E...Platelayer...Railway...Ambepussa.
O'Grady, W. H...Planter...Karativoe...Calmonne.
O'Halloran, Christopher...O'Halloran Brothers...Colpetty...Colombo.
O'Halloran, John...Merchant...In Europe.
O'Halloran, T. N. E...O'Halloran Brothers...Fort...Colombo.
Ohlmus, E...Survey Department...Colombo.
Ohlmus, J. G. L...Proctor...Kornegalle.
Ohlmus, H. L...First clerk...Registrar-general's Office...Colombo.
Ohlmus, W...Pianist...Pettah...Colombo.
O'Leary, M...Butcher, &c...Newera Ellia.
Olegasagram, H...Proctor...Manaar.
Olive, Wm....Planter...Galoya...Kandy.
Oliver, John...Planter...Ping Arawe...Badulla.
Olson, E...Guard...Railway...Colombo.
Ollegasagrampulle, J...General-storekeeper...Kutcherry...Jaffna.
Ondaatjie, E. J. E...Clerk...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Ondaatjie, J. R. J...Proctor...Batticaloa.
Ondaatje, N...Proctor...Badulla.
Ondaatjie, N. F...Proctor...Kornegalle.
Ondaatjie, P. D. M...Advocate...Badulla.
Ondaatjie, S. D. J. Rev...St. Thomas' Church...Mutwal...Colombo.
Ondaatjie, W. C...Acting Colonial Surgeon...Mutwal...Colombo.
Oniel, Patrick...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Oorloff, A...Head-clerk...Kutcherry... Badulla
Oorloff, G. H.....Proctor...Badulla.
Oorloff, H. W...Planter...Botawe...Badula.
Oorloff, J. O...Proctor...Ratnapoora.
Oorloff, O...Planter...Palagalla...Rambodde.
Orchard, A...Planter...Wiharagalla...Haldamulla.
Orchard, Thos. N...Planter...Beckington...Fort McDonald.
Ormsby, R. D...Public Works Dept....Putlam.
Orr, E...Proctor...Kaltura.
Orson, J...Engine-driver...Railway...Kaduganawa.
Oruna, F. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Cotanchina...Colombo.
Overlunda, J. A...Watchmaker...Pettah...Colombo.
Owen, J. V. H...Planter...Sherwood...Happootela.
Owen, R. E...Ensign, C. R. R...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

P.

Pagnani, C. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Kaltura.
Palewandrem, A...Chief-clerk of Courts...Navelapittia.
Palavandrum, M. A...Interpreter Modliar, Police court...Matela.
Palavandrum, S. A...Head-clerk, &c....Court...Happootela.
Palmer, J. D...Planter...Mahaberiatenne...Teldenia.
Palmer, John...Planter...Kallugalla...Pusilawa.
Paltridge, Miss Elizabeth...Principal teacher of the Girls School...Colombo
Panditesekera, J...Survey department...Colombo.
Panditeseke, P..Modliar...Salpitty Korle.
Pannebokka, J. B...Inspector of Police...Kandy
Papilli, S. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Jayelle.
Pappe, C...Band-master, C. R. R...Colombo.
Pargiter, R. S...Commissioner of Requests...Jaffna.
Parker, F. A...Planter...Nartakanda...Ootuankande.
Parker, J...Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo.
Parsons, G. M...Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment...In Europe.
Parsons, J...Acting Government Agent...Southern Province...Galle.
Parys, A...Teacher...Pantura School...Pantura.
Parys, M. B...Planter...
Passe, D. A...Proctor...Borella...Colombo.
Passe, J. B...Boat Company...Borella...Colombo.
Patchico, Don J. M...Adigar...Manaar.
Pate, A...Farrier...Fort...Colombo.
Pate, Wm...Tailor...Chatham-street, Fort...Colombo.
Pater, G. F...Oriental Bank...Nuwera Ellia.
Paterson, C. H...Planter...Kovilkado...Pallai.
Paterson, G...Storeke per...Hunupitia mills...Colombo.
Paterson, G. W...Acting Assistant Agent...Nuwarakalia...Anuradhapoora.
Paterson, J. F...Planter...Balacadua...Matela.
Paterson, Rev. Robt...Presbyterian chaplain...Jaffna.
Paterson, W. B. ...Planter...Kelburne...Happootela.
Patterson, T. H...Farrier...Colombo.
Patterson, J...Planter...Gomalle...Fort McDonald.
Patterson, M...Planter...Yattewatte...Matela.
Paul, A Head-clerk...Post Office...Jaffna.
Pauliesz, J. G...Clerk...Oriental Bank...Kandy.
Payne, Alfred...Planter...Kandikettia...Madoolkelly.
Payne, G...Planter...Augusta...Kandy.
Payne, E. L. G...Planter...Nugagalla...Teldenia
Peck, L. W...Ensign...59th Regiment...Trincomalie.
Peddie, J....Engineer...Colombo.
Pelissier, L. G. B. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Jaffna.
Pender, W. H...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Penney, J .B...Planter...St, Clair...Dimboola.
Pennycuick, C. E. D...Police Magistrate...Pangwela.
Perera, A...Survey Department...Colombo.
Perera, Adrian...Coffee-dealer...Pettah...Colombo.
Perera, A...Head-clerk...District-court...Badulla.
Perera, A. H...Store-keeper...Badulla.
Perera, C...Plan'er...Cossemooly...Jayelle.
Perera, C...Clerk...H. and B. Smith...Kandy.
Perera, C. A. Rev...Missionary S. P. G...Tangalle.
Perera, C...Overseer...Roads-department...Rambukan.
Perera, D. J...Registrar...Negombo.
Perera, D. S...Teacher...Grand-pass...Colombo.
Perera, F...Survey-department...Colombo.
Perera, F. V...Storekeeper...Polgahawela.
Perera, F. H...Teacher...St. Thomas College...Colombo.
Perera, G...Interpreter...Agent's-office...Hambantotte.
Perera. G...Proctor...Colombo.
Perera, G. J...Pioneer-officer...Negombo.
Perera, H...Interpreter to Municipality...Kandy.
Perera, Manuel...Planter...Alutwattedehewella...Hewagam-corle.
Perera, R. M...Planter...Alutwatte...Salpitty-corle.

Digitized by Google

Perera, P...Planter...West Vedehette...Deltotte.
Perera, F...Planter...Wyrley Grove...Kaduganawa.
Perera, F. D...Landing Waiter...Customs...Galle.
Perera, J. A...Coach Builder...Woltendhal...Colombo.
Perera, J. A...Maha-modliar...Singhalese Interpreter to the Governor and Translator... Wolfendahl...Colombo.
Perera, Johannes...Record-keeper...court...Matela.
Perera, J. L. Modliar...Interpreter, District-court...Colombo,
Perera, J. Teacher...Academy...Colombo.
Perera, J. H. Modliar...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Perera, J. E...Modliar...Hapitigam-corle.
Perera, L. F...Interpreter Modliar, District-court...Negombo.
Perera, Louis...Planter...Goodlands...Kandy.
Perera, Luke...Planter...Hentleys...Navelapittia.
Perera, M. Teacher...Academy...Colombo.
Perera, P...Interpreter Modliar, District-court...Kaltara.
Perera, P...Interpreter Modliar, Police-court...Avishawella.
Perera, Paulis...Trader...Colombo-street...Kandy.
Perera, S. M....Planter...Kirimatie...Kaltara.
Perera, Solomon...Storekeeper...Kornegalle.
Perera, S. M...R. Trowell...Lake-road...Kandy.
Perera, S. Rev ...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Kandy.
Perera, T...Furniture-maker...126 Colpetty...Colombo.
Perera, V...Planter...Choisy...Rambodde.
Pereira, C. M...Clerk...Mercantile Bank...Galle.
Pereira, D...Registered Overseer...Katugastotte...Kandy.
Pereira, D. Dav. Rev...We leyan Missionary...Minuangodde...Negombo.
Pereira, D. H. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Pettah...Colombo.
Pereira, H. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Seedua...Negombo.
Pereira, H. M. Rev...Baptist Missionary...Makawitte...Jayelle.
Pereira, J. D...Proctor...District-court...Matura.
Pereira, J. T. ...Pereira and co...Wolfendahl...Colombo.
Pereira, J. E...Survey Department...Barber-street...Colombo.
Pereira, M. Rev...Baptist Missionary...Korigamana...Kaduganawa.
Pereira, N. D...Planter...Kimbulwelle...Kadoowela.
Pereira, P...Rev...Baptist Missionary...Weligama...Hangwela.
Pereira, W....Proctor...Pantura.
Peries, Jas...Hotel-keeper...Gampola.
Peries, Jeronis...Bill-discounter...Pettah...Colombo.
Peries, Louis...Clerk...H. Soysa...Malabar-street...Kandy.
Peris, J...Rest-house-keeper...Gampola.
Peris, S. Rev...Wesleyan Minister...Galkisse...Colombo.
Perkins, A. F...Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regiment...In England.
Perkins, C. W...Chief clerk...Oriental Bank...Galle.
Perrard, J. P. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Negombo.
Petteperumal, C...Pioneer-officer...Rondawelle...Kandy Road.
Peter, Brother...Teacher, St. Bene lict's-college...Colombo.
Peterson, E. H...Printer and Stationer...Fort...Colombo.
Phebus, R. L...Auctioneer...Fort...Colombo.
Phillips, J. S. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Batticaloa.
Phillips, John...Planter...Farieland...Kandy.
Phillipps, P. W...Lieutenant-colonel...Commanding Royal Artillery...Colombo.
Phipson, C. B...Planter...Kandy
Physick, J. H...Bank-rider...Railway...Kaduganawa.
Piachaud, A. T...Planter...Colombo.
Piachaud, J...Retired-actuary...Colpetty...Colombo.
Piachaud, R. E...Planter...Ekele...Jayelle.
Pieris, A...Planter...Hangurankette...Kandy.
Pieris, B...Modliar...Supreme-court...Colombo.
Pieris, H. R...Survey department...Colombo.
Pieris, J. H...Deputy Fiscal...Colombo.
Pieris, J. M...Inspector of Police...Jaffna.
Pieris, J. M....Public Works Department...Manaar.
Pieris, K. H....Survey Department...Colombo
Pieris, Louis...Soosçu Soysa...48 King-street...Kandy.

Digitized by Google

Pieris, S. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Minuangodde...Negombo.
Pieris, T. J...Planter...Hangurankette...Kandy.
Pigott, H. R. Rev....Baptist Missionary...Mattacooly...Colombo.
Pilkington, Henry F...Planter...Hangrogamma...Teldenia.
Pilkington, J. B...Acting Assistant Agent,...Jaffna...on leave to Europe.
Pillsworth, H...Planter...Meddecombra...Dimboola.
Pineo, R. E...Planter...Kalupahane No 1...Haldamulla.
Pinto, A...Storekeeper...Craigie Lea...Dimboola.
Pintoe, B...Shopkeeper...Main-street...Colombo.
Piters, F....Dispenser and Auctioneer...Galle.
Pitts, R...Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo.
Plaice, G...Public Works Department...Badulla.
Poett, H...Planter...Oorookandy...Utuankande.
Pohath, K. James...Interpreter...court...Newera Ellia.
Poingdestre, Geo...Engineer...Kandy
Pole, R. C...Assistant Agent...Matela.
Pole, Henry ...District Judge...Trincomalie.
Pompeus, C. A...clerk Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Pompeus, W. A...Proctor...Kandy.
Pompeus, W. C...Stamp-vendor...New-chetty-street...Colombo.
Pompeus, H. J.....Clerk of Military Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Ponsonby, David...Keir, Dundas and co...Magdala-house...Katookelle...Kandy.
Ponambelam, A...Rice Merchant...Cheekoe-street...Colombo.
Ponambelam, A...Planter...Sirigampola...Madampe.
Ponambelam, E...Broker...Volkaart Brothers...Colombo.
Ponambelam, S...Proctor...District-court...Jaffna.
Ponambelam, S...Retired Shroff...Kandy.
Poppenbeck, F. W...Planter...Attabage...Pusilawa.
Poppenbeck, P. A...Hotel-keeper...Pangwella.
Porter, R...Planter...Kallugalla...Utuankande.
Possner, A...Engineer...Ice Manufactory...Slave Island...Colombo.
Potger, B. L...Proctor...Badulla.
Potger, H...Pioneer officer...Bibile...Badulla.
Potter, W M...Planter...Chasely...Utuankande.
Poulier, E...Planter...Teak-garden...Kaltura.
Poulier, E...Head-clerk of Municipality...Kandy.
Poulier, F. A...Clerk...Mercantile Bank...Kandy.
Poulier, G. A...Clerk of Kutcherry...Kandy.
Poulier, G. A...Proctor...District-court...Matura.
Poulier, J..Proctor...Matura.
Poulier, J. A. Rev...Wesleyan Assistant Missionary...Kaltura.
Poulier, P. C...Clerk...Oriental Bank...Kandy.
Pouzin, J. I. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Mantotte...Manaar.
Poverayesinghe, M. N...Modliar...Jaffna.
Poverayesinghe, S...Interpreter Modliar...Pallai.
Power, T. C...Retired on pension...Cinnamon-garden...Colombo.
Powrie, Thos...Planter...Hope...Deltotte.
Powys, L. A...Captain...59th Regiment...Trincomalie.
Prescott, G. W...Commercial Agent for the United States...Galle.
Preston, A. J...Ensign...C. R. R...Kandy.
Price, A. J...Ensign...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Gone to Labuan.
Price, J...Survey Department..Colombo.
Price, R. J... Officer Public Works...Maturatta Road...Kandy.
Price, R S...Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl...Galle.
Prime, Chas...Public Works Department...Galle.
Pringle, Wm...Railway Contractor's-cashier...Marandahn...Colombo.
Prins, C. A...Proctor...Colombo.
Prins, E. H...Proctor...Mutwal...Colombo.
Prins, F. A...Proctor...Matela.
Prins, H. C...Proctor...Colombo.
Prins, J. F...Proctor...Colombo.
Pritchard, H. M...Sub-Accountant Bank of Madras...Fort...Colombo
Proctor, W. G...Merchant...New Road...Kandy.
Pronk, P...Roads Department...Pettah...Colombo.
Pulla, E. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Kandy.
Pulle, Baba...Planter...Arthur Estate...Negombo.

Digitized by Google

Pulle, W. M...Proctor...Jaffna.
Pulley. Fred...Planter...Hewa Ellia...Badulla.
Pulicani, D. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Puttalam.
Purcell, Dennis...Advocate...Batticaloa.
Pussaeq. Rev. A. L...Roman-catholic Missionaay...Mantotte...Manaar
Purdon, J. M...Planter...Tavalamtenne...Rambodde.
Purdon, S. G...Planter...Nilloomally...Madoolkelle.
Pyott, A. W...Engineer...Hultsdorf Mills...Colombo.
Pyott, Geo...Engineer...Geo., Steuart and co's Mills...Slave Island. Colombo.

Q

Quarry, J...Adjutant Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Quick, J. Rev...American Missionary...Panditeripo...Jaffna.

R.

Race, J...Plate-layer...Railway...Kaduganawa.
Rae, J...Master St. Thomas College...Mutwal...Colombo.
Rajekaruna, A. B. De S...Interpreter Modliar...Matura.
Rajekaruna, D. A. P...Notary...Balipitty.
Rajepakse, A. D. A...Modliar of Mutwal and Welisere Districts...Negombo.
Rajepakse, S. C. A...Ballipitty Modera.
Rajepakse, S. D. A...Planter...Ballipitty Modera.
Rajepakse, S. S...Planter...Horemookelane...Negombo.
Rajepakse, W. N. D. A...Proctor...Colombo.
Rambukwelle, T. R...Proctor...Kandy.
Ramenadin, A. L...Landing waiter...Customs...Colombo.
Ranayaka, A. E...Inspector of Police...Colombo.
Randall, J. H...Deputy Asst.-commy. Genl....Kandy.
Ranesinghe, C. P. Rev....Baptist Missionary...Gampola.
Ranesinghe, W. P...Proctor, and Editor of...*Lakrivikirana*...Colombo.
Ranghamy, H...Proctor...Kandy.
Ranken, J. H...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Rankine, W...Railway-guard...Railway...Colombo.
Ransome, Edwin...Planter...Ooloowatte...Deltotte.
Ransome, O...Planter...Ooloowawatte...Deltotte.
Ratnaike, W. B...Modliar of the Morowa Korle...Matura.
Raux, Brother...Roman-catholic Mission...Jaffna.
Raux, J. B. jr....Second-clerk...Kutcherry...Colombo.
Raux, J. E...Head-clerk...Kutcherry...Colombo.
Rawd, C...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Reburn, A. S...Planter...Kandy...(Gone to India).
Redlich, W. F...Proctor...Trincomalie.
Reeves A. S...Planter...Oodoowelle...Kandy.
Rehe, S...Public Works Department...Batticaloa.
Reid, D...Planter...Madoolscema...Badulla.
Reid, George...Planter...Stenshall...Navelapittia.
Reid, Jas...Delmege Reid and Co...In Europe.
Reid, J. H...Farrier...Kandy.
Reid, John...Planter...Portree...Hatton.
Reid, John...Planter...Mausaheria...Ratotte.
Reid, Robert...Acting Assistant Agent...Kandy.
Reid, R. P...Cargill & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Reidy, T. J...Superintendent of Immigration...Paumben...Manaar.
Reimers, E...Proctor...District-court...Kornegalle.
Reyne, H. E...Pioneer Officer...Passera...Badulla.
Reynolds, T. J...Survey Department...On leave to Europe.
Rhodes, J. O. Revd...Wesleyan Missionary...Jaffna.
Ribeira, J.....Proctor...Kornegalle.
Ribeira, W. C...Planter...Rakwane.
Richardson, R...Engine Driver...Railway...Colombo.
Richmond, S. T...Fowlie, Richmond & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Riddell, J...Planter...Oodagaria...Matela.
Rigg, Edmond Revd...Wesleyan Missionary...Batticaloa.
Righi, C...Rev...Roman Catholic Missionary...Seema-corle...Mahara.

Digitized by Google

Ritchie, Chas...Planter...Kellewatte...Dimboola.
Rivadaneyra, Adolfo...Vice Consul for Spain...Galle.
Rix, H. S...Planter...Donnachie...Maturatta.
Rob, A...Planter...Matela.
Robb, J...Planter...Nayapane...Pusilawa.
Robb, W...Planter...Peacock...Pusilawa.
Roberts, M. W...Jas. MacLaren...Badulla.
Roberts, T. C...Planter...Batalgalla...Hatton.
Robertson, A...Planter and Surveyor...Elagalla...Kandy.
Robertson, C. W...Planter...Mossville...Gampola.
Robertson, J. A...Planter...Allacolla...Madoolkelle.
Robertson, J. W...Survey Department...Belligama.
Robertson, J...Roads Department...Negombo.
Robertson, James...Chartered Mercantile Bank...Colombo...In Europe.
Robertson, J...Cargill & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Robertson, Peter...J. Gibson Thomson & Ce...Galle.
Robertson, Thomas D...Planter...Meeriabedde...Happootela.
Robertson, W. R...Chartered Mercantile Bank...Galle
ROBINSON, Sir Hercules George Robert, Knight Governor of Ceylon.—In Europe
Robinson, E...Railway...Traffic and Finance Manager...Colombo.
Robinson, H...Railway-guard...Colombo.
Robinson, J. D...Manager Bank of Madras...Colombo.
Robinson, R...Planter...Ravenswood...Badulla.
Rocheden, E...Purveyor of Messageries Imperiales Company...Galle.
Roche Victoria, N. M...Pettah...Colombo.
Rockwood, W...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Putlam.
Rockwood E...Sub-Collector...Kangissentorre.
Roddy, C. H...Captain Ceylon, Rifle Regiment...Trincomalie.
Rode, E ...Survey Department...Colombo.
Rode, G. A...Survey Department...Colombo.
Rode, J. A...Auctioneer...Pettah...Colombo.
Rodgers, E...Clerk...Police-court...Point Pedro.
Rodger, J...W. C. Brodie and Co....Colombo.
Rodrigo, A...Attapattu Mohandiram...Matura
Rodrigo, J...Head-clerk...Anaradhapoora.
Rodrigo, Manuel...Storekeeper...Kornegalle.
Rodrigo, M...Survey Department...Colombo.
Rodrigo, P. Rev...Wesleyan Assistant Missionary...Wattalpolly...Pantura.
Rodrigo, S...Planter...Weweisse...Badulla.
Rodrigo, W. E...Planter...Dodantalawa...Madaweletenne.
Rodrigo, W. B...Proctor...Small-pass...Colombo.
Rodrigues J. E...Survey-department...Ratnapura.
Roe, W. C...Surgeon...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Roelofsz, B. C...Clerk...Police-court...Kaits.
Roelofsz, T...Proctor...Batticaloa.
Rollo, J. G...Planter...Girinde Ella...Teldenia.
Rollo, Keith...Planter...Ingrugalla...Arnaike.
Rollo, Wm...Planter...Ingurugalla...Arnaike.
Rollo, W. G...Planter...Bambrella...Madoolkelle.
Rosairo, J. M...Clerk...Fryer, Schultze and Co...Colombo.
Rozario, Pedro...Planter...Rookatenne...Gampola.
Rose, Campbell...Planter...Wattagalla...Teldenia.
Rose, D...Planter...Gallela...Maturatta.
Rose, E. R...Head-clerk...Kutcherry...Hambantotta.
Rose, Wm...George Wall and Co...Mutwal...Colombo.
Rosemalecocq, A. H...District Judge...Trincomalie.
Rosemalecocq, Fred...Roads Department...Chilaw.
Rosemalecocq, Gerard...Trincomalie.
Rosemalecocq, J. E...Sub-collector of Customs...Batticaloa.
Rosemalecocq, P. J...Planter...Golluapokuna...Negombo.
Ross, A...Planter...Aloowihari ...Matela.
Ross, Gabriel...Oriental Bank...Colpetty...Colombo.
Ross, John...Planter...Mattakelle..Dimboola.
Ross, J. P...Planter...Cannaverella...Badulla.
Ross, Roderick...Public Works-department...Dambool.

Digitized by Google

Rossiter, E. M...Planter...Kandy.
Rossiter, J. A...Planter...Scalpa...Dimboola.
Rossiter, T.-W...Planter...In Europe.
Rouffiac, J. P. A. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Batticaloa.
Rougier, John...Planter...Navaheena...Rakwane.
Rowe, Thos...Engineer...Gordon, Massey and co...Kandy.
Rowlands, C. B...Chemist...Kandy.
Rowlands, W.E. Rev. B. A...Church Missionary...Borella...Colombo.
Rowlands, W..Storekeeper...Byrde and Son...Newera Ellia.
Rudd, G. W...Rudd Brothers...Darley-road...Colombo.
Rudd, Henry...Rudd Brothers...Darley-road...Colombo.
Rudd, J. T...Captain...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Rudd, John...Planter...Uplands...Kandy.
Rudd, W. snr...Planter...Uplands...Kandy.
Rudd, W. junr...Municipal Inspector...Colombo.
Ruinat, J. C...Assistant Agent Messageries Imperiales co...Galle.
Rusbridge, E...Librarian United Service Library...Slave Island...Colombo.
Russell, H. S. O...Government Agent...Northern Province...Jaffna.
Rutherford, A. M...Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Rutherford, W...Survey Department...Trincomalie.
Ryan, James...Planter...Maddegamma...Deltotte.
Ryan, P...Planter...St. Clair...Dimboola.
Ryan, P. F...Planter...Nanoo Oya...Dimboola.

S.

Sabar, Samat...Horse-dealer...Colombo.
Sabonadiere, F. R...Planter...Delta...In Europe.
Sabonadiere, Wm...Planter...Delta...Pusilawa.
Sadlier, W. G...Planter...Ootombye...Badulla.
Saibo, A...A. Saibo and co...Gampola.
Saibo, Abraim...Trader...Pusilawa.
Saibo, A. C...Planter...Nahalande...Badulla.
Saibo, Cader...Planter...Rava oya...Kandy.
Saibo, C...Inspector of Municipality...Galle.
Saibo, Doray, C. L. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Saibo, Esop...Ibraim Saibo and co...Kandy.
Saibo, M...Moyedeen Saibo and co...Gampola.
Sagoo Meera Lebbe, A. L. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Saiboo, S. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Sakeman, F...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Salaun, G. I. N. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Waligame...Jaffna
Salgado, P. Rev...Wesleyan Assistant Missionary...Angulana...Morotto.
Sally, A...Clerk...W. G. Proctor...Peradenia...Kandy.
Samarasingha, J. C...Proctor...Kaigalle.
Sambrook, A...Coach-builder...Fort...Colombo.
Samenacoddy, C. F...Proctor...Colombo.
Samenacoddy, E. C. de...Proctor...Colombo.
Samerasekera, M...Interpreter Modliar...Badulla.
Sameresinghe, M. P...Proctor...Kandy.
Samerewickreme, D...Proctor...Galle
Sanders, M. D. Rev. B. A...American Missionary...Jaffna.
Sangster, A. C...Planter...Fort Macdonald.
Sangster, F...Planter...Kirklees...Fort Macdonald.
Santiago, A...Interpreter...Kornegalle.
Santiago, Benjamin...Proctor.....Jaffna.
Sasma Lebbe, S. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Sattappa, Chetty...Planter...Bolagala-Lower...Madawellatenne.
Saunders, F. R...Assistant Agent...Ratnapoora.
Saunders, H. S...Planter...In Europe.
Saunders, W...Planter...Morowaka
Savapathy, A. C...Clerk...Public Works...Colombo.
Saverie Muttoo...Kutcherry Modliar...Jaffna.
Schmidt, C...Storekeeper Ceylon Company (Limited)...Grand-pass...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Schofield, I...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Schombeck, J. Van...Planter...Rothschild...Pusillawa.
Schokman, A...Clerk...Chartered Mercantile Bank...Wolfendahl...Colombo.
Schokman, R. A...Clerk...Post Office...Colombo.
Schokman, J. W...Retired on Pension...Colombo.
Schokman, C....Clerk...Shand and co...Colombo.
Schokman, W...Clerk...Geo. Wall and co...Colombo.
Schokman, J. W...Clerk...Customs...Colombo.
Schrader, G...Landed Proprietor...Kandy.
Schrader, F...Planter...Borella...Colombo.
Schrader, G. J. Rev. L. L D...Episcopal Colonial Chaplain...Galle.
Schroeder, F. G...Planter...Lameliere...Dimboola.
Schroter, J. H... Head-clerk...Kutcherry...Ratnapoora.
Schultze, F...Fryer, Schultze and Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Schultze, N. D...Fryer, Schultze and Co...Gone to Europe.
Schultze, Wm. D...Fryer, Schultze and Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Schumacher, J. G...Secretary District-court...Ratnapoora.
Schumacher, P...Head-clerk, Office of Paymaster...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Schumacher, W...Railway Audit-clerk...Marandahn...Colombo.
Scocco, P. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Cotanchina...Colombo.
Scott. Binny...A. and B. Scott and Co...Colombo.
Scott, C. J...Planter...Great Valley...Deltotte.
Scott, G. R...Planter...Penylan...Gampola.
Scott, H. B. ...Pioneer-officer...Rambukka.
Scott, J. A...Deputy Surveyor to the Forces...Colombo.
Scott, John...Planter...Pittiwela...Deltotte.
Scott, John...Cheape and co...Fort...Colombo.
Scott, John Rev...Chairman Wesleyan Mission, South Ceylon...Colpetty...Colombo.
Scott, Wm...Planter...Karagastalawa...Rambodde.
Scott, W...Planter...Ambalawa...Gampola.
Scovell, A. E...Planter...Viharaheena...Morowaka.
Segar, Israel...Planter...Bagawanne...Hatton.
Sego Lebbe, R. O. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Selby, P...Acting District Judge...Matara.
Sellar, W...Assistant-manager, Oriental-hotel...Galle.
Sellar, J. D...Superintendent...Ambawatte Mills...Colombo.
Selman, J. J...Hill-street...Kandy.
Semasingha, Hulugalle N...Ratemhatmeya...Wanne-pattu...Kornegalle.
Semon, K...Planter...Oonanwittia...Galle.
Sendall, W. T...Inspector of Schools...Colombo.
Seneweratne, A. D...Master...St. Thomas College...Colombo
Seneweratne, D. H...Planter...Wavelagawatte...Kadewela.
Seneweratne, G. A...Clerk...Temple Lands Commission...Kandy
Sennanayeke, C. Rev...Episcopal Colonial Chaplain...Galkisse...Colombo.
Sennanayeke, G. A...Shopkeeper...Kandy.
Sepion, Fred...Hultsdorf...Colombo.
Serewardene, P. D...Interpreter Modliar...District-court...Galle.
Seward, Thomas (M. D.)...Assistant Surgeon...59th Regiment...Kandy.
Sewell, E...Engine-driver...Railway...Colombo.
Shand, J. L...Planter...Pendleton...Kandy.
Sharpe, W. E. T...Assistant Agent...Badulla.
Shave, Henry...Planter...Maousakelle...Deltotte
Shaw, A. R.....Head-clerk, Court of Requests...Kandy.
Shaw, T. H...Head-clerk of Post-office...Galle.
Shelley, Spencer...Planter...Nugatenne...Teldenia.
Sherman, M...Pioneer Officer...Happootella.
Shinkwin, R. S...Captain...59th Regiment...Galle.
Shipstone, J. Revd...Wesleyan Missionary...Colpetty...Colombo.
Shipton, J...George Wall and co...Kandy.
Shipton, John...Planter...Golconda...Happootela.
Shireff, Geo...Planter...Helbodde...Pusillawa.
Siebel, A. H. F...Retired on Pension...Mutwal...Colombo.
Siebel, E. L...Proctor...Kandy.
Siebel, J. L...Retired on Pension...Small-pass...Colombo.
Siebel, J. B...Proctor and Notary...Kandy.

Digitized by Google

Siebel, J. P....Clerk...Audit Office...Colombo.
Siebel, S. W...Head-clerk...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Siegertsz, H. C...d'Esterre and co...Trincomalie-street...Kandy.
Siegertsz, W. E...Rajawelle...Kandy.
Sielman, F...Planter...Tennecombra...Kandy
Siers, E...Clerk...Hultsdorf Mills...Colombo.
Sigg, Theodore...Volkart Brothers...Grand-pass...Colombo.
Sikes, F...Planter...In Europe.
Sikes, John T...Planter...Newera Ellia.
Sillani, H. Right Rev., D.D...Roman Catholic Bishop (Calnico)...Cotanchina...Colombo
Sillery, R. S. C...Planter...Maniekwatte...Dickoya.
Silva, B...Survey Department...Colombo.
Silva, Bastian...Planter...Kandy.
Silva, Carolis...Planter...Marigold...Maturatta.
Silva, C. A...Shopkeeper...Kandy.
Silva, D. B....Planter...Selegama...Matela.
Silva D. H. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Matela.
Silva, J...Wharf-clerk...Railway-stores...Colombo.
Silva, John...Proctor...Matura.
Silva, John...Coffee-merchant...Dam-street...Colombo.
Silva, M. H...Clerk Police-court...Matura.
Silva, L. A...L. A. Silva and co...Colombo-street...Kandy.
Silva, M. M. A...Planter...Kanditia...Negombo.
Silvaff, N, H...Superintendent Minor-roads...Kandy.
Silvaff, P. H...Pianist, &c...Marandahn...Colombo.
Silveira, F. C. P...Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores...Trincomalie.
Sim, J. Lambert...Planter...Narangalla...Utuankande.
Simon, Don...Don Simon & Son...Galle.
Simpson, G...Inspector of Telegraphs...North Division...Manaar.
Simpson, G...Planter...Springwood...Pelmadula.
Simpson, Jas...Acting Commissioner of Requests...Point Pedro.
Simpson, J. W...(Planter)...Colpetty...Colombo.
Simpson, Robert...Planter...Ashton...Morowaka.
Simpson, W...Planter...Gammadua...Ratotte.
Sims, Henry...Planter...Amblakande...Ootoeankande.
Sinclair, Arthur...Planting Agent...Kandy...In Europe.
Sinclair, Jas...Planter...Donside...Navelapittia.
Sinnecootty, P...Proctor...Jaffna.
Sinnecootty, W...Proctor...Jaffna.
Sinnetamban, W...Proctor...Jaffna.
Sinnetamby, A...Proctor...Jaffna.
Sinne Lebbe...Trader...Kandy.
Sinne Lebbe Marikar, C. S...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Sinne Lebbe Maricar, I. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Sinne Tamby, S. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Sinnott, James...Planter...Gigranella...Pusilawa.
Sisouw, E. G...Proctor...Negombo.
Skeen, W...Government Printer...Turret-road...Colombo.
Skeen, W. L. H...Photographer...Fort...Colombo.
Skelton, C...Planter...Galgawatte...Elkadua.
Skelton, G. M...Planter...Madoolseema...Badulla.
Skene, J...Planter...Old Maddegamme...Deltotte.
Skene, W. J...Planter...Malvern...Kandy.
Skinner, T. E. B...Fiscal...Central Province...Kandy.
Skrine, D. W. H...Planter...Warleigh...Dickoya...Hatton.
Small, W. G...Adjutant...50th Regiment...Colombo.
Smart, A...Planter...Yallebenda Oya...Kotmalie.
Smeaton, Henry...A. and B. Scott & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Smith, A. A...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Smith, B. E...Planter...Katukellie...Ootuankande.
Smith, C...Municipal Inspector...Galle.
Smith, E. A...Planter...Matela.
Smith, Edgar...Proctor...Brownrigg-street...Kandy.
Smith, Francis...Mackwoods & Co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Smith, Geo...Planter...Rangwelletenne...Rakwana.
Smith, H. W...Proctor...Small-pass...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Smith, Haddon...Mattacooly Farm...Colombo.
Smith, H. Bowden...Planter and Agent...In Europe.
Smith, James...Planter...Teldenia...In Europe.
Smith, James...W. C. Miller & Co...Kandy.
Smith, J. A....Planter...Whyddon...Pusilawa.
Smith, John...Planter...Oonoogal Oya...Kotmalie.
Smith, John...Planter...Mooratenne...Kornegalle.
Smith, J. C. Rev., M. A....American Missionary...Oodoopitty...Valawettytorre.
Smith, J. R...Planter...Gallamudena...Navelapittia.
Smith, R. J...Proctor and Notary...Kandy.
Smith, Thos....Planter...Maddakellie...Madoolkelle.
Smith, Thos....Pioneer Officer...Badulla.
Smith, W...Planter...Craigie Lea...Dimboola.
Smith, W. Bowden...Estate Agent...Kandy.
Smith, W....Oriental Bank...Galle.
Smith, W. J...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Smither, J. G...Architect, Public Works Department...Colombo.
Smithett, A. L...Lieut. R. A...Commanding Gun Lascars...Colombo.
Smyth, J. A. R...Acting Joint Magistrate...Pantura.
Solima Lebbe, M. L. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Solomons, F...Planter...Macaldenia...Haldamula.
Solomons, F. C...Proctor...Kandy.
Solomon, F...Notary...Kandy.
Somenaden, J. Rev....Missionary S. P. G....Batticaloa.
Somenaden, E...Head Modliar...Trincomalie.
Somervail, C. R...Delmege Reid & Co...Galle.
Sortain, J. C. Dr...Planter...Batticaloa.
Soutter, Joseph...Planter...Hyndford...Navelapittia.
Souttar, D. L...Planter...Arnhall...Happootela.
Soysa, A...Planter...Kandewatte...Kandy.
Soysa, A...Soyza and Co...,Pettah...Colombo.
Soysa, Elias...H. Soysa & Co....King-street...Kandy.
Soysa, F...Planter...Bocalawella...Madeweletenne.
Soysa, Harmanis...H. Soysa & Co....King-street...Kandy.
Soysa, M...Planter...Hangurankette...Hangurankette.
Soysa, Suseu...Planter, &c....Morotto.
Soysa, Sam...Planter and Merchant...Grandpass,..Colombo.
Soysak...Clerk...D. Q. A.'s Office...Kandy.
Spaar, J. A. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Galle.
Spaar, J. W...Teacher...Boys' School...Colombo.
Sparkes, George B...Planter...Dodangalla...Teldenia.
Sparkes, J. S...Planter...Harmony...Pusilawa.
Sparkes, R....Planter...Rajawella...Kandy.
Sparks, S...Planter...Harmony...Pusilawa.
Sparks, W. H...Planter...Moneragalle...Pusilawa.
Spaulding, L. Rev., (D. D.)...American Missionary...Oodooville...Jaffna.
Speldewinde, C. H...Municipal Road-officer...Galle.
Speldewinde, H...Sub-collector Customs...Kalpitiya (Kalpentyn).
Speldewinde, S. J...District Registrar...Jaffna.
Spence, John A...Planter...Galbodde...Teldenia.
Spence, P. G...Clark, Spence and Co...Galle.
Spencer, H. T...Proctor...Colombo.
Sperling, R. A...Roads Department...Kornegalle.
Spink, J...Darley Butler and Co.'s Mills, Maddema...Colombo.
Spitteler, A...Volkart Brothers...Turret-road...Colombo.
Spofforth, R. J...Captain...59th Regiment...On leave to England.
Spooner, C. B...Planter...Hindegalla...Badulla.
Sproule, James H...Proctor...Badulla.
Spure, J...Farmer, &c...Newera Ellia.
Stafford, J...Horse-trainer, &c...In Australia.
Stainton, J...Warehouseman...Railway...Kandy.
Stainton, Mrs...Hill-street...Kandy.
Stanwell, George...George Wall and Co...Colombo.
Staples, A. T...Proctor...Newera Ellia.
Staples, F. B...Captain...Ceylon Rifle Regiment...colombo.

Digitized by Google

Staples, F. T...Proctor...Colombo.
Staples, W. J...Proctor...Kandy.
Stavers, P. W...Planter...Colgrain...Deltotte.
Steele, Thomas...Acting Assistant Agent...Hambantott.
Stephen, H. F...Proctor...Kaltura.
Stephen, J. P...Proctor...Galle.
Stephen, T. B., (M. L. C.)...Acting Auditor General...Slave Island...Colombo.
Stephens, G...Survey-department...Batticaloa.
Stephens, John...Planter...Dolosbagie...Gampola.
Stevenson, A...Planter...Mattacooly...Colombo.
Stevenson, H. B...Auctioneer...Dam-street...Colombo.
Stevenson, J. B...Planter...Hewa-ellia...Badulla.
Stevenson, John D...Planter...Craigie-Lea...Dimboola.
Steward, George...Master...Colombo Academy...In Europe.
Stewart, Alexander...Planter...Spring-valley...Badulla.
Stewart, Allan...Railway Engineer.. Gampola.
Stewart, Hon. Charles S...Junior Puisne Justice...Marandahn...Colombo.
Stewart, C...Farrier...Kandy....
Stewart, F...Planter...Nilambe...Kandy.
Stewart, G...Planter...Penylan...Gampola.
Stewart, George...Acting Police Magistrate...Lake-side...Kandy.
Stewart, J. F...Superintending officer...Public Works...Avishawela.
Stewart, W...Proctor...Ratnapoora.
St. Geneys, G. A. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Trincomalie.
Stickney, D. Rev...Native Pastor American Mission...Jaffna.
Still, H. L...Survey Department...Colombo.
Stock, E...Planter...Naranghena...Deltotte.
Stoddart, John...Survey Department...Kaigalle.
Stoddart, W...Survey Department...Matura.
Stone, James...Planter...Barnagala...Gampola.
Stoner, D...Planter...Tatativoe...Batticaloa.
Stopford, A. W...Planter...Kataboola...Kotmalie.
Storach, J...General Manager, Shand and Co.'s Mills...Slave Island...Colombo.
Stork, E...Proctor...Kaigalle.
Stork, F. S...Proctor...Colombo.
Stork, G. W...Palanchena Farm...Negombo.
Stork, L. A...Palenchena Farm...Negombo.
Stork, W. J...Proctor...Anuradhapoora.
Stouter, J. A...Store-keeper...Polgahawela.
Stoyte, J...Lieutenant...59th Regiment...Kandy.
Strachan, Charles...J. I. Strachan and Co...Marandhan...Colombo.
Strantenberg, C...Proctor...Jaffna.
Stretch, Theodore...Darley, Butler and Co...Colombo
Stride, E. W...Railway...Ambepusse.
Stronach, J. D...Planter...Niagara...Dimboola.
Stronach, John...Planter...Union...Dimboola.
Strong, E. G...Locomotive Engineer...Railway...Colombo.
Struthers, W. B...General Manager...Wall & Co's. Mills...Colombo.
Stuart, John...Planter...Everton...Pelmadula.
Stubbs, H. W...Cinnamon-planter...Ratmalane...Morotto.
Sultan Marikar, O. L. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Supermanian, S...Planter...Irriwadani...Pelmadula.
Suppayah, A...Shroff, Mercantile Bank...Katukelle...Kandy.
Sutcliffe, Thomas...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Sutherland, J. M...Manager Railway Carrying Company...Maligakande...Colombo.
Swaminaden, T. B...Proctor...Baetticaloa.
Swan, A. N...Planter...Gavatenne...Madoolkelle.
Swan, E...Proctor...Colombo.
Swan, James...Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary...Marandahn...Colombo.
Swan, Joseph jr...Chief-clerk Railway...Marandahn...Colombo.
Swan, W. A...Planter...Borders...Matela.
Sweeting, E. G...Planter...In Europe.
Swettenham, J. A...Writer, (C. S.)...Kutcherry...Kandy.
Sylva, Jas. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Grand Pass...Colombo.
Sylva, J. Rev...Assistant Baptist Missionary...Byamville...Mahara.
Syme. W...Engineer, Vauxhall Mills...Slave Island...Colombo.
Symonds, G. H...Survey Department...Kornegalle.

Digitized by Google

Symonds, R. K...Planter...Tyspane...Kotmalie
Symons, C. E. H...Duncan Symons & Co...Uplands...Colombo.

T.

Tabarrani, S. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Jayella.
Talgahagodda...Matale South...Matela.
Tamben, S...Proctor...Trincomalie.
Tambepulle, W...Shroff Modliar...Kutcherry...Trincomalie
Tamby A. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Tambo, M. S...Broker to A. and R. Crowe & Co...Colombo.
Tamby, M. H. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Tamby Marikar S. M. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Tamby Noorie...Grocer...Pettah...Colombo.
Tamby, Pacsier...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Tamby, Peria C. D...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Tambyah, S...Broker, Shand & Co....Colombo.
Tampoo, T. P...Proctor...Jaffna.
Tap, A. E...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Trincomalie.
Tate, J. F...Planter...Stanmore Hill...Gampola.
Tate, Miss H. L...Teacher...Government School...Kandy.
Tatham, C...Tatham & co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Tatham, Ralph...Public Works-department...On leave to Europe.
Taver, ...Planter...Sylvakande...Kornegalle.
Taylor, C. W. J...Ensign Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Gone to Labuan.
Taylor, F...Planter...Logie...Dimboola.
Taylor, Jas...Planter...Loole Condura...Deltotte
Taylor Jas...Planter...Imboolpittia...Navelapittia.
Taylor, S...Engineer...Middleton and co...Colombo.
Taylor, Rev. S. T...Episcopalian Chaplain...In Europe.
Taylor, Wm...Planter...Oodasgeria...Matela.
Temple. C. Hon...Senior Puisne Judge...Borella...Colombo
Temple, R...Commissioner of Requests...Matela.
Temple, R. E...Planter...Kottagalla...Kaduganawa.
Templer, E. R...Planter...Dickbedde...Badulla.
Templer, F. B., M. L. C...Acting Treasurer...Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Templer, G. W...District Judge...Mullativoe.
Templer, P. A...District Judge...Ratnapoora.
Tennekoon, D. A...Landed Proprietor...Dangedera...Galle.
Tennekoon, J. H...Proctor...Kornegalle.
Terry, J...Railway Guard...Marandahn...Colombo.
Theobald, Jas...Planter...Allagalla North...Kaduganawa.
Theobald, W...Planter...Mount Temple...Gampola.
Thiedman, J. J...Teacher, Academy...Colombo.
Thom, Alex...Planter...Mossville...Gampola.
Thom, J...Kooroowakka...Kotmalie.
Thomas, Arthur...Planter...Gadadessa...Kaduganawa.
Thomas, Alfred...Planter...Bowlane...Deltotte.
Thomas, A. H...Planter...Kooroondawatte...Gampola.
Thomas, C...Landing-waiter...Colombo.
Thomas, E. L...Planter...Stonycliff...Dimboola.
Thomas, Herr Ff. Gg...Teacher of Music...Fort...Colombo.
Thomas, L. P...Planter...Udagodde...Madoolkelle.
Thomas, M. H...Alstons, Scott & Co...In Europe.
Thomasz, F. S...Proctor...Kaltura.
Thomasz, H...Head-clerk...School Commission....Colombo.
Thome, J. C...d'Esterre & Co...Colombo-street...Kandy.
Thompson, F. E...Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores...Colombo
Thompson, G. E...Private Surveyor...Kandy.
Thompson, Henry...Storekeeper...Kandy.
Thompson, T. W. M...Planter...Kornegalle.
Thompson, Wm...Planter...Stonycliff...Dimboola.
Thompson, W. M...Planter...Alma...Maturatta.
Thomson, G...Planter...Birnam...Poondholoya.
Thomson, Jas...J. M. Sutherland and co...Peradenia...Kandy.

Digitized by Google

Thomson, J. Gibson...J. Gibson Thomson and co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Thomson, J. G. C...Planter...Holyrood...Dimboola.
Thomson, T. A. G...J. Gibson Thomson and co...Slave Island...Colombo.
Thomson, W. G...Planter...Dotalagalla...Elkadua.
Thwaites, E. J...Cinchona-gardens...Hackgalla...Newera Ellia.
Thwaites, G. H. K. (F. L. S.)...Director of Royal Botanic Gardens...Peradenia.
Thwaites, H...Deputy Queen's Advocate...Northern-province...Jaffna.
Thwaites, J., (M. D.)...Medical Practitioner...Gampola.
Thwaites, S. D...Survey Department...Walallawitte-corle...Bentotte.
Tiagappah, A...Law-student...Captain's-garden...Colombo.
Tighe, J. A...Captain C. R. R...Kandy.
Tighe, M. J...Lieutenant Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
Tillekeratne, A. P. D...Wellebodde-pattu Modliar...Matura.
Tillekeratne, C. D. A...Modliar...Attepattoo...Colombo.
Tillekeratne, D...Proctor...Matela.
Tillekeratne, D. A...Proctor...District-court...Matura.
Tillekeratne, J. D...Mohatty Mohandiram...Matura.
Tilly, John...Planter...Louisa...Dimboola.
Timbrell, Thos...Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Military Stores...Galle.
Tindall, G...Planter...Allacollawewa...Maturatta.
Tindall, Joseph...Planter...Seaton...Maturatta.
Tindal, Jas...Planter...Upper Spring Valley...Badulla.
Tissera, Chas...Planter...Bluefields...Rambodde.
Tocke, M. W...Colombo.
Todd, Chas...George Wall and co...Cinnamon-garden...Colombo.
Todd, David...Planter...Kotta...Pallai.
Tombs, H. W...Ensign, Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Kandy.
Tottenham, C. ...Estate Proprietor...Kandy.
Tottenham, L. P...Surveyor...Kornegalle.
Toussaint, A. H...Assistant Surgeon...Jaffna.
Toussaint, B...Proctor...Hill-street...Kandy.
Toussaint, E. L...Inspector of Vaccination...Colombo.
Toussaint, G...Proctor...Jaffna.
Toussaint, J. G...Planter...Kandy.
Toussaint, J. W...Proctor...Jaffna.
Toussaint, P. F...Oriental Bank...Jaffna.
Toussaint, T. A...Store-keeper...Jaffna.
Towell, Miss H...Teacher...Government School...Jaffna.
Towgood, Herbert...Planter...Gona Pattiya...Newera Ellia.
Towgood, M. H...Surveyor...Kotmalie.
Townsend, C.....Gampola.
Trail, T. W...Planter...Bambragalla...Ratotte.
Tranchell, E. F...Brevet Major Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Gone to Labuan.
Tranchell, G. A...Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment...On leave to Europe.
Trehy, B. M...Planter...Nya Nugger...Batticaloa.
Tringham, W. R...Planter...Malogalla...Gampola.
Trotter, H...Inspector of Post Stations in Ceylon...Colombo.
Trowell, R...Druggist...Church-street...Kandy,
Trydell, J. F...Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment...On leave to Europe.
Tucker, H. C...Planter...Doragalla...Pusilawa.
Tucker, H...Planter...Galheria...Madoolkelle.
Tucker, J. S...Planter...Waradaminie...Matela
Tucker, R...Planter...Hanipha...Badulla.
Tweedie, M...Captain...R. A...Colombo.
Twynam, W. C...Acting Government Agent, &c...Kornegalle.
Tyler, G...Planter...Ambetenne...Kandy.
Tyndall, J...Planter...Meddecoombera...Dimboola.
Tytler, R. B...Planter...Doombera...Kandy.

U.

Uloth, H. W...Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office...Galle.
Unis Lebbe S. L...Trader...pettah...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

V.

Vadulison, F. X. Rev. ...Roman-catholic Missionary...Negombo.
Vallenhoven, J. E...Telegraph-master...Kandy.
Van Buren, C. ...Proctor...Galle.
Van Buren, R. L...Proctor...Kaltura.
VanCuylenburg, C...Survey Department...Pettah...Colombo.
Van Cuylenberg, J...Wolfendahl...Colombo.
Van Cuylenberg, H. M...Registrar...Kaltura.
Van Cuylenberg, P. H. ...Assistant Surgeon...Kaltura.
Van Cuylenberg, W. F. ...Teacher...Government School...Kalutara.
Vandenberg, C...Proctor...Ratnapoora
Vanderhoeven, G. F...Clerk...Kutcherry...Trincomalie
Vandersmaght, F. A., M. D...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Kandy.
Vandersmaght, G. C...Salt Superintendent...Putlam.
Vanderspar, H. R...Vanderspar & Co....Galle...In Europe.
Vanderspar, J. L...Vanderspar & Co...Galle.
Vanderspar, J. M....Vanderspar & Co...Galle.
Vanderspar, W. C. B...in Europe.
Vanderstraaten, A. M...Law Student...Church-street...Kandy.
Vanderstraaten, E. A...Chief-clerk...Railway...Colombo.
Vanderstraaten, G...Planter...Belligalane...Morowaka.
Vanderstraaten, H. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Salpitty-corle...Morotto.
Vanderstraaten, J. D. Rev. M.A., B.D...Asst. Presbn. Chaplain...Wolfendahl...Colombo.
Vanderstraaten, J. E...Head-clerk...Registrar's Office...Colombo.
Vanderstraaten, J. L., M.D...Colonial Assistant Surgeon...Galle.
Vanderstraaten, J. W...Proctor...Colombo.
Vanderstraaten, M. L...Station-master...Marandahn...Colombo.
Vanderstraaten, P. J. L...Proctor...Silversmith-street...Colombo.
Vanderstraaten, R...George Wall and Co...Kandy.
Vanderstraaten, R. F...Auctioneer...Silversmith-street...Colombo.
Vanderstraaten, V. H...Superintendent of Minor Roads...Kornegalle.
Vanderwall, C. L...Advocate...Kandy.
Vanderwall, C. W...Proctor...Kaltura.
Vanderwall, E...Clerk...Kutcherry...Matela.
Vanderwall, E...Clerk...Kutcherry...Badulla.
Vanderwall, G. C...Proctor...Kandy.
Vanderwall, John...Proctor...Kandy.
Vanderwall, J.. Librarian...Central Town Library...Kandy.
Vanderwall, J. H...Proctor...Kandy.
Vanderwall, W...Planter...Alutnuwera...Newera Ellia.
Vanderwall, W. C. Rev...Presbyterian Minister...Matura.
Vanderwert, E. H...Clerk...*Observer* Office...Colombo
Vandort, C...Chief-inspector...Municipality...Kandy.
Vandort, G. A...Chief-clerk...Court of Requests...Colombo.
Vandort, H...Head-clerk, Civil Medical Office...Colombo.
Vandort, J. F...Watchmaker...Chatham-street...Colombo.
Vandort, James E....Clerk...Shand & Co...Colombo.
Vandort, J. L. K...Survey Department...Small Pass...Colombo.
Vandort, J. W...Wholesale-dealer...Fort...Colombo.
Vandort, R. Clerk...Public Works Department...Colombo.
Vandort, V. W...Telegraph-master...Trincomalie.
Vandort, W...Proctor and Notary...Gampola.
Vandort, W. G., M. D....Colonial Assistant Surgeon...Gampola.
Vane, Hon'ble Geo...Treasurer...On leave in Europe.
VanGeyzel, J. A...Head-clerk...Colonial-store Office...Colombo.
VanGeyzel, J. J...Clerk...Duncan Symons & Co...Colombo.
VanGeyzel, J. W...Apothecary and Medical Practitioner...Colombo.
VanGeyzel, P. E...Clerk...Brodie & Co...Colombo.
VanGeyzel, V...Clerk...Mercantile Bank...Colombo.
VanHoff, J...Clerk...Kutcherry...Colombo.
Van Huysen, C. H...Health Officer...Colombo.
Van Langenberg, A...Manager...Matela-coach...Kandy.
VanLangenberg, C...Head-clerk...Kutcherry...Kandy.
Van Langenberg, F...Proctor...Kandy.

Digitized by Google

Van Langenberg, James...Advocate...Kandy.
Van Langenberg, S. C...Clerk...CeylonCoy. Limited...Colombo.
Van Langenberg, J...Surveyor Department...Colombo.
Van Langenberg, J. G...Draftsman...Railway Staff...Colombo.
Van Rooyen, B...Survey Department...Colombo.
Van Rooyen, C...Survey Department...Colombo.
Van Rooyen, J. A...Planter...Hope...Balipitty.
Van Reyck, F...Planter...North Delta...Pusilawa.
Vansanden, George...Robertson & Co...Colombo.
Vansanden, J. A...Head-clerk...Hultsdorf Mills...Colombo.
Vansanden, J. C...Medical Assistant...Calpentyn.
Vansayn, F...Commission Agent...Manaar.
Van Twest, A...Proctor and Notary...Kandy.
Vanzyl, J...Sub-collector Customs...Point-pedro.
Varian, H. H...Acting Assistant-collector of Customs...Trincomalie.
Venn, J. W...Venn & Co...Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Vetch, G. A...Survey Department...Badulla.
Vethican, A. Rev...Missionary S. P. G...Chilaw.
Vettivalne, A. W...Interpreter of the District-court...Chilaw.
Viegas, J. J. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Negombo.
Vine, F...Public Works...Northern Province...Jaffna
Viner, Lee...Planter...Wilts...Matela...In Europe.
Visser, Chas. O...Ambawatte Mills...Slave Island..Colombo.
Visuvalingam, A...Proctor...Manaar.
Vistarini, J. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Grand-street...Negombo.
VonDadelzen, H. R...Planter...Moolhalkelle...Newera Ellia.

W.

Waddington A...Planter...Happootella.
Wait, G...Planter...Peacock...Pusilawa.
Wait, G. W...Keeper of Cemetery...Borella...Colombo.
Waldock, F., D. Rev. ...Baptist Missionary...Mutwal...Colombo.
Walker, A. M...Lieutenant Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Trincomalie.
Walker, C. P...District Judge...Galle.
Walker, Frank...Engineer...Bogambra Mills...Kandy.
Walker, Giles F...Planter...St. John Del Rey...Dickoya...Hatton.
Walker, Jas. senr...Planter...Anniewatte...Kandy.
Walker, J...Planter...Illagolla...Teldenia.
Walker, John...Byrde and Son...Kandy.
Walker, John...Engineer...J. Walker and co...Kandy.
Walker, J. F...Byrde and co...Kandy.
Walker J. F...Planter...Maoosakande...Ratotte.
Walker, Robt...Planter...Totagamma...Matela.
Walker, Wm...Engineer...Bogambra Mills...Kandy.
Wall, George...George Wall & co...Mutwal...Colombo.
Wallace, Peter...Planter...Battagalla...Madoolkelle.
Wallace, Wm...J. Gordon and co...Kandy.
Wallbeoff, C...Survey-department...Colombo.
Waller, Walter R...Planter...Rozel...Ambegamoa.
Walters, W. H...Planter...Hunugalla...Dimboola.
Wambeek, Geo...Secretary...District-court...Kandy.
Wambeek, T...Head-clerk...Deputy Fiscal...Batticaloa.
Wanesppa, P...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Wappoo, S...Storekeeper...Galle.
Wappoo Lebbe M. L. M.....Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Wappoo Mariker A. L. M...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Wappoo Marikar S. L...Trader...Pettah...Colombo.
Ward, John...Planter...Alnwick...Fort Macdonald.
Ward, J...Conductor...Harepark...Teldenia.
Ward, W...Planter.
Waring, E. C...Planter...Great Valley...Deltotte.
Warrington, J. G...Planter...Madooltenne...Teldenia.
Warrington, W...Railway...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Washbourne, W..Planter..Hampshire...Matela.
Watkins, J... Carriage Foreman...Forbes-road...Colombo.
Watson, A. C...Lieutenant-colonel...Marandahn...Colombo.
Watson, D...Planter...Kalugalla...Utuankande,
Watson, Geo...Planter...Eurulu Ella...Kandy.
Watson, Garden...Planter...Happootela.
Watson, J. D...Planter...Amunamooly...Deltotte.
Watson, R. C...Captain...Fort Adjutant...Colombo.
Watt, G.....Planter...Leangwelle...Maturatta.
Watt, J. Rev...Presbyterian Chaplain...The Manse.....Kandy.
Watts, G...Surgeon...59th Regiment...Colombo.
Waytelingam...Broker...Alstons Scott and co...Colombo.
Waytilingam, S...Provincial Registrar...Northern Province...Jaffna.
Weber, M. H...Planter...Kandy.
Webster, D...Planter...In Europe.
Webster, W...Planter.....Haldamula.
Webster, — ...Planter...Rozel...Ambegamoa.
Weeragodde, M...Budhist-priest...Kashiwatte Temple...Galle.
Weerakoon, D. J...Clerk Kutcherry...Badulla.
Weerakoody, D. C...Printer...Pettah...Colombo.
Weerappa, S. C...Malabar Interpreter...Police-court...Colombo.
Weerasooria, J. C....Colombo Academy...Colombo.
Weeresekera, D. W. W...Interpreter Modliar...Registrar's Department...Colombo.
Weinman, E...George Wall & co...Borella...Colombo.
Weinman, J. G...Clerk...Public Works Department...Colombo.
Weinman, W. G...Clerk...Oriental Bank...Colombo.
Weis, Geo...Shand and...co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Welcome, Z...Planter...Fort McDonald.
Weligama, D. P...Budhist-priest...Tuwakkagallawatte Temple...Galle.
Wellopulle, M...Roads Department...Morowaka.
Welsford, R. S...George Wall and co...Cinnamon-garden...Colombo.
Wendt, D. A...Clerk...Road-committee-office...Kandy.
Wendt, Geo...Chief-clerk Treasury...Silversmith-street...Colombo.
Werasinhe, W. E...Municipal-storekeeper...Kandy.
Wernham, Fred...Planter...Harangolla...Kotmalie.
Wernham, J...Planter...Catoogalla...Kotmalie.
Wernham, W...Planter...Troup...Dimboola.
West, R. C...Inspector of Police...Slave Island...Colombo.
Westaway, N...Lieutenant, Royal Engineers...Colombo.
Whetton, B...Planter...Wegirikande...Gampola.
White, B...Cargill and co...Colpetty...Colombo.
White, Gordon...Planter...Peacock-hill...Pusilawa.
White, J...Storekeeper...Kalooda Ella...Madoolkelle.
White, James T...J. M. Robertson & co...Turret-road...Colombo.
White, L. A...Assistant Surgeon Ceylon Rifle Regiment...Colombo.
White T...Librarian United-service Library...Kandy.
Whiteford, J...Planter...Matela.
Whiteside, J...Platelayer...Railway...Veyangodde.
Whittaker, J. B...Planter...Elagalla...Ratotte.
Whittaker, A. B...Planter...Deyanillakelle...Dimboola.
Whitham, H...Planter...Ambegamoa.
Whitham, Ricardo...Planter...Maoosakande...Ratotte.
Whitham, W. C...Planter...Narangalla...Ootuankande.
Whylands, L...Fireman...Railway...Colombo.
Whyte, Alex...Miller and Co....Kandy.
Whyte, John...Planter...Horagalla..Navelapittia.
Whyte, W...J. M...Robertson & Co...Colpetty...Colombo.
Wickremesekere, Don Samuel...Notary (Singhalese)...Matela.
Wickremesekere, Don Louis...Notary (Singhalese)...Matela.
Wickremesekere, J. R...Secretary District-court...Badulla.
Wickremesekere, J. S...Proctor...Matura.
Wickremesekere, M...Modliar Interpreter...District-court...Kandy
Wickremesekere, J...Interpreter of Courts...Pangwela.
Wickwar, Joseph...Merchant...(J. O'Halloran)...Colombo.
Wiggin, Henry R...Planter...Berrewela...Utuankande.
Wight, Jas...Planter...Pallikelly...Kandy.
Wighton, George...Planter...Ettapolla...Matela.

Digitized by Google

Wijayesekera, A. D. S....Spin Trader...Borella...Colombo.
Wijayesekera, D. J...District Registrar...Badulla.
Wijayesekere, D. D...Superintendent of Cinnamon Gardens...Kanatti...Colombo.
Wijayesekere, W. F...Survey Department...Kanatti...Colombo.
Wijayesekere, W. J...Survey Department...Colombo.
Wijayesinghe, N...Modliar...Tangalle.
Wijeyekoon, D. A...Modliar First-clerk...District-court...Kandy
Wijeyekoon G...Chief-clerk...Matela,
Wijeyekoon John...Notary (Singhalese)...Matela.
Wijesinghe, D. A...Translator...Police-court...Gampola.
Wijesinghe, D. D...Modliar...J. P. Office...Colombo.
Wijesinge, D. J...Mohandirum...Fiscal's Office...Kandy.
Wijesinghe, D. P...Proctor...Kornegalle.
Wijeyesinghe, J. C...Interpreter of Court...Kandy.
Wijesinghe, J. D...Modliar...Gangebodde-pattu...Matura.
Wijesinghe, W. A...Proctor...Tangalle.
Wijesinghe, J. A...Clerk and Registrar...Newera Ellia.
Wilkins, C. W. B...Planter...Damboolagalla...Matela.
Wilkins, Lewis...Planter..Matela.
Wilkinson, J...O'Halloran Brothers...Colombo.
Wilkinson, J. W. J...Planter...Dromoland...Ratotte.
Williams, D. W...Apothecary to the Forces...Fort...Colombo.
Williams, G. E...Royal Engineer's Depart...Colombo.
Williams, G. L. Capt...Planter...Dooromadella...Ratotte.
Williams, G. S...Acting Police Magistrate...Colpetty...Colombo.
Williams, J. G...Planter...Meddecoombra...Dimboola.
Williams, W. F...Clerk Retired on Pension...Trincomalie.
Williams, W...Engine Driver...Railway...Colombo.
Williamson, A...Locomotive Foreman...Railway...Colombo.
Williamson, H. Planter...Nillomallie...Kallibokka.
Williamson, J. B...Proctor...Matela.
Willisford, A. F...Oriental Bank...Newera Ellia (Acting).
Willisford, F. C...Acting District Judge...Negombo.
Willisford, F. W., M. D....Superintendent of Vaccination...Staples street...Colombo.
Willox, J. C...Planter...Old Tunisgalla...Madoolkelle.
Wilson, D., M. L. C...Estate Proprietor...Mutwal...Colombo...In Europe.
Wilson, H...Colombo.
Wilson, H. A...Ensign...59th Regiment...Galle.
Wilson, J. Planter...Panelkandy...Morowaka.
Wilson, J...Carriage Inspector...Railway...Colombo.
Wilson, J. H...Captain R. E...Galle.
Wilson, T...Farrier...Fort...Colombo.
Wilson, W...Engine Driver...Railway...Colombo.
Wingate, J. F...Planter...Oodelemana...Ratotte.
Winn, J. W...Medical Officer...Damboola.
Winter, A. O....Planter...Galgooda...Amblangoda.
Winter, G. W...Planter...Sunnyside...Galle.
Winzer, John...Provincial Assistant Surveyor...Southern Province...Galle.
Wirakoon, D. J...Fiscal Office...Badulla.
Wirakoon, E. W...Proctor...Badulla.
Wise, A, M. L. C...Geo. Steuart and Co....Colpetty...Colombo
Wise, R....Planter...Sogamma...Pusilawa.
Withers, G. H...Deputy-coroner and Police Magistrate...Colombo.
Wodehouse, W. Hay...Acting Landing Surveyor...Cinnamon Gardens...Colombo.
Wood, Rev. J...Church Missionary...Kopai...Jaffna.
Woodgate, Harvey...Planter...Wariagalla Upper...Kandy.
Wood, J. S. J...Planter...New Goomera...Madoolkelle.
Wood, Thomas...Planter...Nahavilla...Badulla.
Wood, W. S...Planter...Hangaran Oya...Navelapittia.
Woods, F. C...Planter...Kandekettia...In Europe.
Woodhouse, E...Planter...Pallerakellie...Rambodde.
Woodhouse, John...St. Thomas-college...Colombo.
Woodward, C...Lieut...Irrigation Officer...Colombo.
Wootler, J...Clerk...Colonial Secretary's Office...Colombo.
Wormald J...Late Public Works Department...Hunasgeria...Kandy.
Worsley, J...Commanding Schooner Alligator...Colombo.

Digitized by Google

Worthington, G. E...Assistant Agent...Kaigalle.
Wotton, F...Breaksman...Railway...Colombo.
Woutersz, J. R...Commission Agent...Peradenia Road...Kandy.
Woutersz, P. A...Auctioneer &c....Colombo.
Woutersz, W. A...Assistant Surveyor...Matura.
Woutersz, W. A...Assistant Colonial Surgeon...Matura.
Woutersz, W. V...Assistant Superintendent Police...Kandy.
Wragg, W...Writer, C. S., Kutcherry...Kornegalle.
Wright, A. E...Planter...Cottaganga...Teldenia.
Wright, John...Apothecary and Medical Practitioner...Pettah...Colombo
Wright, J...Farrier...Kandy.
Wright, Jas....Planter...Rangalla...Teldenia.
Wright, Thos....Carson & Co....Colpetty...Colombo
Wright, W...Coachbuilder and Turner...Prince Street...Kandy
Wright, W. D....Acting Collector of Customs...Colpetty...Colombo
Wright, W. H....Planter...Macaldenia...Haldumulla.
Wydeman, E. L...chief clerk ...Alstons Scott & Co...Colombo.
Wylie, Richd. J....Planter...Pita Ratmalie ...Happootela.
Wyllie, James...Planter...Ambewelle...Wilson's Bungalow.
Wyman, C. W...Advocate...Jaffna
Wynn, Wm. W...Planter...The Borders...Matela.
Wywenaden, H. A...Proctor...Colpetty...Colombo.
Wytelingam, S. Pulle...Proctor...Jaffna.
Wytelingam, Subadar...Mounted Orderlies...Fort...Colombo.

X.

Xavier, F. Rev...Roman-catholic Missionary...Kornegalle.

Y.

York, W. G. J....Planter...Weddemulla...Rambodde
Young, A. Rev. (M.A.)..Presbyterian Colonial chaplain...Colpetty...Colombo.
Young, Chas...Planter...Heeloya...Teldenia.
Young, E. J...Planter...Sylvakanda...Elkadua.
Young, G. S., Bt. Lt. Col., Private Secretary to His Honor Lieut-General Hodgson, Assistant Military Secretary...Colombo.
Young, J. D...Roads Department...Jaffna.
Young, R. B...Survey Department...Galle.
Young, W. M...Roads Department...Galle
Young, W. McDonald...O'Halloran Brothers...Colombo.

Z.

Ziessniss, Henry C...Planter...Madoolhena...Gampola.
Zilva, J. W...Proctor...Negombo.
Zilva, H...Secretary, District-court...Galle.
Zylva, P. G. Rev...Wesleyan Missionary...Colpetty...Colombo

Digitized by Google

Advertisements.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

W. L. H. SKEEN & CO'S.

VIEWS OF

CEYLON.

COLOMBO.

12 by 10.

No.		
1		The Fort, and the Pettah from the Railway.
2		The Clock Tower, Oriental Bank, &c.
3		View from ditto The old Lighthouse, Flag Staff and Galle Buck.
4		Do. Galle Face and part of Slave Island.
5		Do. Slave Island, Lake, &c.
6		Do. Chatham Street Foreground, Marandahn Lake &c., behind.
7		Do. Queen's House and Customs.
8		Rifle Esplanade ground, Cricket match.
9		St. Sebastian Singhalese Church "All Saints."
10		The Cathedral, Mutwall.
11	1	**9 by 7.**
	2	
	3	Panoramic View in 8 plates taken from the Fort Batteries,
	4	extending from the Police Station Galle Face to the Racket
	5	Court Pettah, shewing Galle Face, Slave Island, Marandahn
	6	and the Lake.
	7	
	8	
12	1	
	2	The same as above on a smaller scale—in 3 plates.
	3	
13		View across the Lake from the Rifle Officers Barracks.
14		Do. from the Railway.
15	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	Panoramic View, 9 plates.
	5	The Customs and Inner Harbour, taken from the Leyden Bat-
	6	tery, shewing part of the Lake, Slave Island, Pettah &c.
	7	
	8	
	9	
16		The Customs.
17	1	2 plates taken from the old Lighthouse looking towards the
	2	Customs.

Digitized by Google

No.

18 The Old Lighthouse and Flag Staff.
19 Galle Face House.
20 Galle Face Church and Lake.
21 Entrance Colpetty Road.
22 Old Banyan Tree Colpetty, North side.
23 Ditto „ „ South „
24 Ditto when fallen across the road.
25 Ditto do.
26 Ditto at Mutwall.
27 Bridge of Boats over the Kalany River.
28 Hindoo Temple, Sea Street Pettah.
29 Galle Face, Fort in Background, the encampment of the 25th before leaving the Island.
30 View from the Clock Tower, Chatham Street in foreground, the whole of the large Lake, the Railway and Slave Island in the distance.
31 Officers' Quarters, Slave Island.
32 Interior of Cathedral, Mutwall.
33 Kandy Coach.
34 Mount Lavinia, 4 different views.

7 by 4.

35 Officers' Quarters, Fort Colombo.
36 Sir Edward Barnes' Statue.
37 Chatham Street and Clock Tower.
38 Old Lighthouse.
39 Government Offices.
40 Princess Street.
41 Kayman's Gate and Belfry, Pettah.
42 Do. do.
43 Road cutting Mutwall.
44 Sea view, Ship Homeward bound.
45 Belfry at Kalany Temple, 6 miles from Colombo.
46 Old Gateway of ditto . and Dagoba.

STEREOSCOPIC.

47 The Customs.
48 Banyan Tree, Colpetty North.
49 Do. do. South.
50 2 Views Circular Walk Cinnamon gardens.
51 Sea Beach Colpetty.
52 Do. Mutwall, 3 different views.
53 Rocks Mount Lavinia.
54 Bazaar.
55 Hindoo Temple, Pettah.
56 South Gate, Fort.
57 Sally Port.
58 Bridge of Boats Colombo.
59 The Cathedral. Mutwall.
60 Wolfendahl Church.

Digitized by Google

No.

COFFEE AND OIL MILLS.

61 Messrs. Volkart's Coffee Stores in 5 different plates 9 by 7.
62 Messrs. Mackwoods do. in 2 plates. "
63 Messrs. Darley Butler do. in 4 plates. "
64 Ceylon Company do. in 2 plates. "
65 Hulsdorp Mills in 3 plates.

12 by 10.

66 A. Binny Scott's Coffee Stores in 3 plates 12 by 10.
67 Messrs. Worms' Stores in 2 plates 12 by 10 shewing the working, &c.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Nearly every house in Colpetty, Cinnamon gardens, Slave Island and Mutwall—in sizes 12 by 10; 9 by 7; 7 by 4, and Stereoscopic.

THE RAILWAY.

9 by 7.

68 The Station Colombo, Front View.
69 Do Interior
70 Do Back View with Passenger Train Starting.
71
72 Do do. with Goods Train.
73 Do do. with the Fort in the distance.
74 Kalany Bridge.
75 1st Tunnel on Incline.
76 2nd do. do.
77 3rd do. do.
78 Meangalla Rock, Engine on the line.
79 Allagalla Viaduct.
80 Dekande Bank, Train on it.
81 Sensation Rock.
82 Kaduganawa, with Monument.
83 Peradenia Bridge.

7 by 4.

84 No. 2 Tunnel, Train entering.
85 View from do. "Ferguson's."
86 Building, Estate Bridge across the line,
87 The Split rock Allagalla.
88 The Meangalla Gallery.
89 Allagalla Rock.
90 Do. do. with tree in foreground.
91 Tunnels No. 6 and 6 a.
92 Sensation Rock.
93 The line from Ballany Hill.
94 Jungle Scenery, Allagalla in distance.
95 Mouth of Morrogalla Tunnel, the longest on the line.

Digitized by Google

No.
96. The Lion's mouth, Moorogalla.
97. Mooragalla, Utlankande in distance.
98. View from Mooragalla, looking down on Kaduganawa Pass.
99. No. 9 Tunnel.
100. From Kaduganawa Pass looking up to the line, Boutique in foreground.
101. Kaduganawa Monument.
102. Nanoo Oya Bridge.
103. Peradenia Railway Bridge.

12 by 10.

104. Fine large "Bo" sacred Tree of the Budhists.

10 by 8.

105. Line at Kaduganawa from the Coffee Estate opposite, shewing No. 10 and 9 Tunnels, &c.

STEREOSCOPIC.

106. View from Sensation Rock,
107. Cutting through the Rocks,
108. Blasting Rocks,

KANDY.

12 by 10.

109. The Town and Lake from Lady Horton's walk,
110. Church Street, from the Bund.
111. The Bund, Queen's Hotel, &c.
112. The Dala Maligawa, Temple of the Tooth, Budhist.

9 by 7.

113. The Temple, front view.

7 by 4.

114. The Interior of the Temple, and Shrine holding the Tooth.
115. Kandy from Lady Horton's walk.

STEREOSCOPIC.

116. Kandy from Lady Horton's walk.
Do. from Arthur's Seat.
Do. do. with Temple,
117. Trincomalie Street, Kandy.

PUSILAWA.

12 by 10.

118. Pusilawa Church.
119. Rothschild Estate, shewing the large Stores and Pulping House the "Peacock" Hill behind with Mooneragalla Estate, &c.

Digitized by Google

No.
120. Rothschild Estate Stores &c., Pusilawa Church in distance.
121. Rothschild Estate and Stores, taken from the high road.
122. Rothschild Bungalow.
123. Do. do. Garden.

9 by 7.

124. } Paddy Fields.
125. }
126. View from the Rest House, Poondhooloya Hills in distance.

RAMBODDE.

12 by 10

127. Rambodde Falls, shewing the Rest House and Bridge.
128. Rambodde water fall above the Rest House.
129. Do. do. below do.
130. Do. do. behind the Rest House, (not generally known.)
131. View from the Rambodde Rest House towards Pusilawa.
132. Do. towards Rambodde Estate shewing Church &c.
133. Do. Poondhooloya Valley.
134. Rambodde Falls.
135. Wavendon Falls, and overhanging Rocks.

9 by 7.

136. Wavendon Falls and overhanging rock.
137. Rangbodde water falls.
138. Falls near the Rest House, seen from the Bridge.
139. Rock Scenery.
140. View from Rangbodde Estate looking towards Wavendon.
141. View from the High road looking towards Rangbodde.
142. View from Wavendon Estate, looking through the branches of a tree, group of ladies, children and natives.
143. Rambodde Bridge.
144. Do. by the Wavendon Falls.
145. Waterfall, making a bridge.
146. Waterfalls.

7 by 4.

147. Rambodde Bridge and Kittool Palm.

STEREOSCOPIC.

148. 4 plates, different falls.

NEWERA ELLIA.

9 by 7.

149. the town } Panoramic.
150. Do. }

Digitized by Google

No.
151 The plains } Panoramic.
152 Do. }

7 by 4.

153 General view of Newera Ellia from a painting.

"CARTE."

154 The town.

PERADENIA, KATUGASTOTTE, KURNEGALLE, BADULLA, BATTICALOA, TRINCOMALIE, &c.

12 by 10

155 Entrance Gate Peradenia, Botanical gradens.
156 Group of Palms, Entrance gate.
157 Ditto Central.
158 Dr. Gardener's Cenotaph.

9 by 7.

159 Peradenia Bridge.

7 by 4.

160. Peradenia Bridge

---

12 by 10.

161 Kattugastotte Bridge, Elephant in Foreground.

7 by 4.

162 Kurnegalla, view from Ballgahatenne Estate looking towards the town.
163 Commandant's Quarter, Kurnegalle.
164 Government Agent's house do.

"CARTE."

165 Ruins of Temple in the Malagawa grounds, Kurnegalla.

7 by 4.

166 Dagoba Badulla.
167 Commandant's Quarter, Badulla.
168 Paddy Fields do.

STEREOSCOPIC.

169 Rest House Badulla.

7 by 4.

170 Fort Batticaloa.
171 View at do.

Digitized by Google

No.

10 by 8.

172 Pilgrims Rock at Trincomalie.
173 } Stereoscopic Views, Harbour do.
174 }

RUINS AT POLLANNARRUA.

8 by 6.

175 Dagoba, "Jayta Wanakama."
176 Ditto "Kiri."
177 Ditto "Rankot."
178 Figure of Budha lying down.
179 Ditto do. standing.
180 Ditto do. squatting.
181 The Gal Potta, or stone book.
182 The Palace.
183 Broken Pillars, &c.
184 The Sat Mahal Prasada.
185 A Dagoba.
186 Ruins.
187 Ditto Pillars, &c. (13 different Views.)

STEREOSCOPIC.

188 The round house of Topare, 6 different views of this.
189 Steps leading to do.
190 Carved stone at foot of the steps.
191 Ruins, broken walls, &c.
192 Figure of Budha squatting.
193 Do. do. lying.
194 Do. do. standing.
195 Do. do. all three together Galwihara.
196 The Rankot Dagoba.
197 The Kiri do.
198 The Jaytawana Rama do.
199 The Sat Mahal Prasada, or seven story house.
200 The stone book.
201 Figure of a Lion.
202 A Temple discovered lately, not mentioned in Sir E. Tennant's book.
203 Do. different view.
204 The Palace.
205 Pillars &c.
and other different views shewing the ruins.

COFFEE ESTATES.

9 by 7.

206 Oodowerra Estate, Badulla.
207 Ditto Bungalow.
208 Sinne Pittia Estate Gampola.

Digitized by Google

No.
209 Ambalawa, Gampola.
210 Rothschild Estate, Pusilawa.
211 Delta Estate do.
212 } 2 plate view Delta Bungalow.
213 }
and 20 other views of Coffee Estates taken in Gampola and Pusilawa.

7 by 4.

214 Part of Pallakely Estate.
215 Do. Oodderwerra Estate.
216 Glen Alpine Bungalow.
217 Do. Stores.

STEREOSCOPIC.

218 Group Malabar Canganies.
219 Estate Canganies.
220 Women Picking Coffee.
221 Rajawelle Estate, Bungalow.
222 Burning jungle.
223 Oodoowerra Estate.
224 Rajawelle Stores and Barbecues.
225 Calling muster roll on Estate.
226 Coffee Cart.
227 Wall's shoot on Coffee Estate, forwarding station.
228 Do. receiving station.

---

229 Gampolla Bridge 9 by 7.
230 Kennedy's Store Gampolla, 12 by 10.
231 Tree Ferns, 9 by 7.
232 Teldenia Bridge 7 by 4.
233 Do. do. Stereoscopic.

ELEPHANT KRAALS.

STEREOSCOPIC.

234 Exterior view of the Kraal.
235 The approach to the Kraal.
236 Group Headmen.
237 Do. Priests.
238 Do. Rhodias, Rope makers.
239 Do. do. Dancing girls.
240 Do. Kandian Chiefs.
241 Ratamehatmeyas, &c.
242 Watchers defending the Kraal.
243 The Temple elephant "Muttoo Rama."
244 The Post Office Kraal.
245 Tame Elephant preparing to test the ropes.
246 The Governor's Bungalow.

Digitized by Google

No.

247 Men returning from the Watch.
248 Men going to do.
249 The grand stand.
250 Crossing the river.
251 Bungalow, group of figures Elephants, &c.
252 A ride on the Elephant's Tusks.
253 The Government Agent's Bungalow.
254 Elephants at the river.
255 The Tusker kneeling.
256 The dead Elephant.
257 Mahout mounting Elephant.
258 The grand stand.
259 The Noosers.
260 On the look out for Elephants.
261 Young Tusker (wild) preparing to charge.
262 Securing a young wild Elephant.
and a dozen different pictures including a Herd of wild Elephants &c.

9 by 7.

263 Exterior of the Kraal.
264 Kandian Chiefs and headmen.

GROUPS.

265 Group, Chetty and family.
266 Do. Singhalese Modliar and family.
267 Kandian Headmen.
268 Group of servants viz., Appoo, Boys, Coolies Horsekeepers, Cook and Ayah.
269 Group of Horses Natives &c., by the sea side.
270 Group of Wesleyan Missionaries.
271 Do. Officers 50th Regiment.
272 Do. do. 25th Regiment (12 by 10 plate.)
273 Do. do. and Garrison General &c. do.
274 Officers C. R. Regiment.
275 Duke of Brabant (now king of the Belgians) and Staff, General O'Brien and Staff, Admiral King and others, taken at Queen's House.
276 Oriental Bank Group.
277 Cricketeers 1868.
Officers of Masonic Lodge since 1863.
Croquet Groups.

NATIVE CHARACTERS, UPWARDS OF 200 DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

All the Stereoscopic Views can be had "Carte de Visite" size.

VIEWS IN THE KNUCKLES DISTRICT.

12 by 10.

278 The Knuckles, with Goomera Rock.
279 Hoolaganga Bridge and Waterfalls.
280 Scene above ditto, Paddy Fields, &c.
281 Madakelle Bridge and Estate.

Digitized by Google

No.

282 View from Madakelle Bridge, Goomera Rock in background.
283 Mooragahagalla Falls.
284 Madakelle Fall, No. 1.
285 Do. do. No. 2.
286 Do. do. with lebanon Estate in background.
287 Mooragahagalla Bridge, Road and Bullock bandies, with adjoining Estate, and Hunasgiria Peak in distance.
288 Jungle and water scene by Madakelle Fall, No. 1.
289 Do. do. do. No. 2.
290 Lebanon Estate.
291 Do. with Stores, Bungalow Coolie lines, &c.
292 Waterfall on Lebanon Estate.
293 "Borron's Pool."
294 Leangolla Falls.
295 Leangolla Bungalow.
296 Battagalla Fall, No. 1.
297 Do. do. No. 2 shewing Bridge.
298 Do. do. No. 3 Upper Fall with jungle Scenery.
299 Bamberella Fall.
300 Rock Scenery by ditto.
301 Do. with Hunasgiria peak in distance and Estate in foreground.
302 Bamberella and Battagalla Estates with Bungalows, Stores, &c., Battagalla Rock in background.
303 Rock Scenery, Hunasgiria Peak in distance.
304 View from Bamberella Stores towards Hunasgiria Peak.
305 Bamberella Bungalow, with Knuckles in background.
306 Kattool Oya Fall.
307 Perrian-Oya Cascades in Kattool-Oya Estate.
308 Do. Waterfall, below ditto.
309 Waterfall at Rangalla.
310 Waterfall between Mooragahagalla and Kattool-Oya Estate.
311 Road Scenery between Kallibokka and the Knuckles No. 1.
312 Do. do. do. No. 2.
313 Waterfall in Kallibokka Valley.
314 Group of Hunters with Natives.

9 by 7.

315 Mauritius Screw-pine Tree, Tunasgalla.

7 by 2.

316 Bamberella Fall.
317 View from Bamberella Stores towards Hunasgeria.
318 Battagalla Fall.
319 Hoolaganga Fall.
320 Kalibokka Falls.
321 Do. do. with distant view of adjoining hills.
322 Road Scenery.
323 Garden Scenery.
324 Allacolla Bungalow.
325 View in Kallibokka.
326 Kandikettia Estate and Bungalows.
327 Kandikettia Bungalow.

Digitized by Google

Prices.	Unmounted.						Mounted.					
	Each.			Per dozen.			Each.			Per dozen.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
13 by 10 - -	0	5	0	2	10	0	0	7	0	3	10	0
9 by 7 and 8 by 6	0	3	0	1	10	0	0	5	0	2	2	0
7 by 4 - -	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	16	0
Stereoscopic -	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	2	6	1	10	0
Carte de Visite -	0	1	3	0	15	0	0	2	0	1	1	0

THIS CHARGE IS FOR PUBLISHED PICTURES, NOT FOR PORTRAIT TAKING.

ORDERS IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

Fresh views constantly being taken.

CHARGES FOR PORTRAITS.

	1st Copy.	₱ ½ doz.	₱ dozen.	And copies after @
Carte de Visite ...	—	£1 1 0	£1 10 0	2s. each
Cabinet or ½ size ...	10s.	—	2 0 0	3s. „
1-1 size or 8 by 6 in.	£1	—	—	4s. „

Now ready,—Portraits of the late Governors, Principal Civil Servants and Celebrities of Ceylon.

The KNUCKLES and other Poems by WILLIAM SKEEN, with THE CHRISTMAS TREE by ROBERT SKEEN, Illustrated with Photographs by W. L. H. SKEEN.

Price 10s—with Photographs of the Knuckles and Goomera Rock; and the Mooragahagalla Falls.

Price £1—with Photographs of the Hoolaganga Falls; the Knuckles with Goomera Rock; the Perrian Oya Cascades and Forests; Bamberella Bungalow with the Knuckles in background: Portraits of Governors Sir Henry Ward, Sir Edward Barnes and Sir Hercules Robinson; Mr. Faviell, Major Skinner and Mr. Molesworth; the Mooragahagalla Bridge, and Road, with train of Bullock Bandies; and the Mooragahagalla.

Price 6s—without Photographs.

W. L. H. SKEEN, & Co.

41, *Chatham Street, Colombo.*

December 8th 1868.

Digitized by Google

Photography

W. L. H. Skeen & Co.

Late S. SLINN & Co.

(See preceeding pages.)

Digitized by Google

The Ceylon Observer,

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, AND AGRICULTURAL RECORD,

The first Newspaper, independent of Government, ever published in Ceylon, having been commenced in February 1834,

Is published at No. 17 Baillie Street, FORT, COLOMBO, three times a week, with occasional SUPPLEMENTS and EXTRAS and contains the latest Telegraphic news through *Reuter*, by the Indo-European line, as well as from India; and also includes the latest intelligence on the arrival of the China, Australian, Mauritius and Cape, and English Mails. Arrangements have been made for "Special Telegrams" of important events in India, and the Island Telegraph is frequently put in requisition.

Subscription 13s. per Quarter, without postage, when paid in advance: in arrear 14s. (If two quarters remain unpaid one month after the expiry of the second, the rate will be raised in such cases to 15s. per quarter) To OUTSTATIONS IN CEYLON 15s. a Quarter, or £3 for a year in advance: in arrear £3 8s. (The "in arrear" charge will accrue unless the payment of £3 is made in the first quarter of the year.) To INDIA, by tappal or dawk £3. per annum in advance; £3 14s. credit. By Steamer to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, JAVA, STRAITS, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, MAURITIUS, CAPE, &c., with all telegraphic Extras posted separately as published, £3 16s per annum in advance; £4 8s. in arrear. To the UNITED KINGDOM via Marseilles £4. 8s. in advance; £5. in arrear; via Southampton £3 16s. in advance; £4 8s. in arrear.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "CEYLON OBSERVER"

Twelve Lines and under	£0	0	6	Per Line
Above twelve	0	0	5½	„
Above twenty-four	0	0	4½	„
Half a Column	1	5	0	„
A whole Column	2	0	0	„

For the Second insertion two-thirds;—and the Third and every future insertion one-half of the above CHARGES if printed on SUCCEEDING days of publication. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted continuously under the head "New Advertisements" charged full rate each time. No ADVERTISEMENT, however short, will be inserted for less than two shillings; except DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES which are charged 1s. if for the local issue alone: 2s. if inserted in the "OVERLAND OBSERVER." ADVERTISEMENTS (except domestic occurrences,) without written

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

directions inserted till countermanded and charged accordingly. ORDERS for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and must be received by 3 P. M. on the evening previous to the day of PUBLICATION, otherwise they cannot be attended to for that issue. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the Office at latest by 10 A. M. on the day of PUBLICATION.

ADVERTISEMENTS in Singhalese and Tamil, double the above rates.

ADVERTISEMENTS referring parties to the EDITOR of this PAPER are charged DOUBLE RATES—CONTRACT rates for standing Advertisements for six months or a longer period can be ascertained on application at the office.

The Overland Observer

AND

FORTNIGHTLY PRECIS OF CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

A GENERAL RESUME of the Tri-weekly "CEYLON OBSERVER" is published on the day upon which every Overland Mail is despatched, and contains an Epitome of occurrences in Ceylon; including Governmental, Civil, Military, Mercantile, Planting and Religious affairs; Domestic, Shipping and General Intelligence.

Copies may be had at the *Observer* Office, Baillie Street, on the day on which the Mails are despatched, or they will be forwarded to parties in Europe and elsewhere direct as may be ordered.

TERMS:

Subscription 18s per annum: postage extra,
Single copies 1s.

[The postage to England viz Southampton is 2d on each No., annual subscription 22s. in advance; in arrear 25s; via Marseilles 3d postage each No., annual subscription 24s in advance: in arrear 28s.—By Steamer to India, China and Australia, the postage is 2d each copy; annual subscription 22s in advance: in arrear 28s.]

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE OVERLAND OBSERVER:

TWELVE Lines and under.....	0	1	0d per Line
Above 12 to 24.....	0	0	11d „
Above 24 to ½ column.....	0	0	9d „
Half a column.....	£ 1	15	0d „
A whole Column.....	3	0	0d „

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

For the SECOND insertion two-thirds:—and the THIRD and every future insertion one-half of the above charges, if printed on succeeding days of publication.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. John Haddon & Co., 3 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street; and G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London

THE HOME NEWS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "CEYLON OBSERVER" can be supplied with the HOME NEWS direct from England, for the sum of £2 in advance; £2 10s. in arrear; Non-Subscribers £2 10 in advance; £3 in arrear.—This includes the Postage.

Subscription commences with the first No. despatched from England direct to Subscribers in Ceylon.

Extra COPIES furnished in the meantime must be paid for separately at the rate of 1s. to Subscribers to the "OBSERVER," and 1s.-6d to Non-Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS will please to intimate receipt of the first copy from London direct, in order that the intermediate supply from this Office, may be discontinued.

THE CEYLON DIRECTORY.

CHARGES for advertising in this volume, (which forms a valuable Repertory of Information regarding the Colony and a General Handbook thereto, widely circulated not only in the Island, but throughout the British Empire) are as follows:—

One page (OCTAVO DEMY).....	£2	0	0
One-half page.....	1	5	0
One-fourth page.....	0	15	0

HOME ADVERTISING IN CEYLON.

MR. GEO. STREET, 30 Cornhill; Messrs. JOHN HADDON. & Co., 3 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street; or any other respectable Advertising Agent will receive Advertisements for the *Ceylon Observer* (Tri-weekly paper); *Overland Observer* (Fortnightly); or the *Ceylon Directory*—as also Subscriptions to any of these publications, or other works published at the *Observer* Office.—For the benefit of Home Advertisers we append extracts from a Circular prepared for our Agents:—

"THE increased and increasing importance of the Colony of CEYLON is not generally known to the Manufacturers, Merchants and Tradesmen of

Digitized by Google

the United Kingdom. This island so admirably placed, Geographically for the centre of a large trade, as containing the great Steam Port of the EAST, GALLE—has during the 72 years of British possession, increased in commercial importance at a rate excelled only by the ANGLO-SAXON Australian Colonies. From a mere Military Station, with an insignificant Import and Export Trade of a few hundred thousand pounds, it has gone on until now the total Import and Export Trade approximates to £10,000,000 stg, of which Imports to the extent of 1¼ millions come from the Mother Country, while more than 3 millions of Exports are sent thither. The revenue of Ceylon including municipal and direct taxes exceeds a million sterling, and this raised from a population of about 2½ millions. It will thus be seen that Ceylon is one of the wealthiest and most important Colonial appendages of the British Crown; and with the vast material improvements effected and now in progress in the shape of Railway, Roads, &c., every guarantee is afforded for the continuance and increase of this prosperity. With the presence of a considerable and increasing European population, and the diffusion of material wealth, European habits and modes of life are rapidly supplanting the old customs of the Dutch and Portuguese descendants, as well as those of the great body of Native Singhalese and Tamils. All manner of Western manufactures and staples find a ready market, and with the closer connection which is daily being effected, this desire for European staples and luxuries will steadily increase. The Natives of the island are always on the alert for any novelty in their market; they are beginning fully to appreciate the value of improved Machinery as superseding hand labour; and to learn to value the comforts of an English home with all its many items which go to make up the whole of substantiality and convenience.

"The Press of the Island may be said to be made up of three Newspapers published at the Capital, Colombo:—the "CEYLON OBSERVER," the "TIMES" and the "EXAMINER." There are one or two minor prints besides, but of no importance as media for advertising. The *Observer* (the first paper published independent of Government) was commenced in 1834. The *Times* and *Examiner* both date from 1846. (The Kandy *Herald* has been since started, but its circulation is supposed not to exceed 300.)

"The *Observer* is read one way or other, by almost every English-speaking person in the Colony, and this comprises a large portion of the Natives. The position of the Journal is incontestably proved by the Return published in the Government Blue Book shewing the Circulation of different Publications. The figures given for 1865 shew the following results:—

OBSERVER.....	780 Subscribers.
TIMES.....	625 "
EXAMINER.....	(No return.)

"The *Examiner* would probably shew between 400 and 500. Since then the *Observer* at least has rapidly increased, until now (Dec. 1868) the impression is 915; the *Times* probably about 600; the *Examiner* 600. [It is significant that in the last Official Blue Book published—that for 1867—neither the *Times* nor *Examiner* return their circulation: the *Observer* then stood at 880.] It must be remembered in looking at these figures that in a tropical Colony, a Newspaper subscription list only shews tens, for hundreds or thousands among an Anglo-Saxon community. In Ceylon a great number read the papers at Reading-rooms scattered over the island in the towns and villages—so that the readers of the *Observer* probably number ten times the subscribers.

"From the figures given in the Postmaster General's Report for 1865, compared with those in our own books, we gather that of 155,000 News-

Digitized by Google

papers posted at the Colombo Post Office in 1865 (including Singhalese Newspapers as well as those in English, and British Papers received here and re-posted) the proportion despatched from our Office was, as nearly as possible, one-half. So that the Postal circulation of the *Observer* (local and Overland Editions) is equal to that of all the other Papers, published at Colombo, English as well as Singhalese,—and of the latter, we imagine, a very considerable number is posted. Our circulation, therefore EXCEEDS *that of the two English Papers united.*"

From 1st January 1869 the *Observer* will be published three times a week, a change which cannot but add considerably to its circulation at outstations and especially amongst the Planters who are scattered over the Kandian Hills.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAPS, &c.

PUBLISHED OR TO BE OBTAINED AT THE *Observer* OFFICE.

[A complete list of these with full particulars may be obtained at the *Observer* Office.—Orders for WORKS will be received and transmitted to England, India, &c. on behalf of subscribers or of other parties when prepayment is made.] The following may be enumerated as among those published or on hand:—

WORKS ON COFFEE AND TEA PLANTING IN CEYLON AND INDIA.

LOCAL REPORTS.

[Military Commission; Sanitary Commission; Wesleyan Jubilee Memorials; Gardening in Ceylon; Pamphlet on, and Maps of, Railway; Labour Laws of Ceylon; &c. &c.

TAMIL HAND BOOKS & DICTIONARIES.

[For intending Coffee Planters, and others wishing to learn Tamil.]

BOOKS AND MAPS OF INDIA.

OF BOOKS VALUABLE FOR REFERENCE AND SUITABLE FOR GIFTS,

A large selection is on hand as per lists; also of

GLOBES AND MAPS.

PRINTING.

BOOK WORK IN NEW TYPES.

ESTATE FORMS.

Circulars of every description.

INVITATION AND VISITING CARDS NEATLY PRINTED.

Hand-Bills expeditiously prepared.

Proctor's Proxies.

Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Custom House Entries, Cart Receipts and Boat Notes, Military Forms of all sorts, &c, &c. done to order,

AT THE "OBSERVER" PRESS.

Digitized by Google

COPPER PLATE PRINTING,

Parties possessing Copper Plates may have Visiting Cards printed from them.

AT THE "OBSERVER" PRESS.

Bills for posting up, printed in large wood types.

ESTATE FORMS STEREOTYPED, and of which a supply can be always obtained at the "OBSERVER Office:—

CHECK ROLLS—A new and much approved form, bound in Books of from 200 to 50 leaves, as generally adopted by Planters; also in loose sheets.

MONTHLY REPORTS—a very complete form—in Books and loose sheets on strong, and thin Overland paper.

WEEKLY REPORTS on fine paper in sheets.

CART NOTE FORMS in triplicate, perforated in Books and loose forms (very complete.)

RICE AND PAY ORDER BOOKS—in duplicate with flexible backs.

NEW SERIES: JUST PUBLISHED

Forty-eight sheets of fine Fancy Note Paper various colours; specially adapted for Overland Letters to friends at home. Headed with 88 separate engravings illustrative of CEYLON SCENES, RACES, COSTUMES, and ODDITIES; with an Engraving of the Talipot Palm printed on the Leaf of the Tree.

Price 4/6 per Packet.

BY INLAND BOOK POST.

1	Packet	4d.
2	„	8d.
3	„	1/.
4	„	1/4.
6	„	1/8.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

1	„	8d.
2	„	1/4.
3	„	1/8.

VIA MARSEILLES.

1	„	1/.
2	„	2/.
3	„	2/6.

OBSERVER OFFICE: COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS OF THE PACKET.

VIEWS, &c.

TALIPOT PALM (engraved on Leaf of the Tree)
Newera Ellia and Pedrotallagalla
View on the Nilwelleganga
Fort Ostenburg, Trincomalie.
Part of a Panoramic View of Colombo
Part of Galle Harbour with Bazaars
Gibbet Island, Galle Harbour.
The Dalada Maligava (Temple of the Tooth), Kandy
View on the Mahawelliganga, No. 1
Old Light House, Colombo
Entrance, Queen's House, Colombo
Mount Lavinia, near Colombo.
Jetty and Court House, Galle
View on the Mahawelliganga, No. 2
Entrance, Buddhist Temple, Dondra Hd.
The Old Palace Gateway, Dondra Head
The Iron Lighthouse, Galle
The Pavilion, Kandy
Entrance to Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradenia, near Kandy
Katugastotte Iron Lattice Bridge
Bridge of Boats over Kalany River
Sinnapittia Coffee Estate, Gampolla
Ceylon Railway: Operations on the Kadugannava Pass
Ceylon Railway: First Locomotive passing under Marandahn Bridge
Rambodde Falls
A Mutwal Mansion, Colombo
A Colpetty Bungalow, Colombo
Rock Cuttings and Tunnels on the Ceylon Railway Incline
General Fraser's Satin-wood Bridge
Great Dekande Embankment & Culvert, Utuankande in the distance
Front View of Railway Station, Colombo
South View of ditto
Kandy Lake, looking down
Ruins of Thuparama Dagoba, Anurajapura
Ruins of Jaytawana-Rami, Polonarua
View on the Mahawelliganga, near Gangarooa
Falls of the Hoolooganga
The Dead Elephant in the Kraal
The Young Tusker noosed in the Kraal.

FIGURES AND COSTUMES.

Kandian Adigar & Fan Bearer
Tamil Horsekeeper
Queen's House Lascoreen
Singhalese "Toddy" Drawer
Singhalese Dhoby
" Ayah
" Buddhist Priest
Tamil Grass-cutter
Lama Etena (Singhalese Lady)
Singhalese Fisherman
" Coffee Picker
" Appoo
" Modliar
Ceylon Chetty
" Moorman (Trader), full dress
Singhalese Bridegroom & Bride
Tamil Man and his Wife
Parsee Man and his Wife
Ceylon Moorman (Mason)
Ceylon Malay, from a Photograph by Slinn & Co.
A Jaffna Tamil
Tamil Women
A Kandian Lady.

ILLUSTRATION OF CEYLON DEMONOLATRY.

The Black Princely Devil.

MALE ODDITIES.

The Singhalese Barber
" Waterman
The Musical "Mechanic"
The Fat Natucotya Chetty
The Minstrel Priest (Hindoo Beggar.)

FEMALE ODDITIES,

Caffre Beggar Woman
Malay Sweetmeat Woman
Tamil Parched-Pulse-Selling Woman.

LAW COURT ODDITIES.

Supreme Court Judge
Sword Bearer
Mace Bearer
Queen's Counsel
Prisoner's Counsel
Jurymen
Prisoner
Police
Military
Interpreter
Witness
Fiscal's Peon
Registrar
Marshal
Crier
Proctor
Client
Law Student.

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

CHRISTMAS BOOK:

Published in Royal 8vo., handsomely printed on toned paper and bound in Scarlet Cloth, Gilt Edges, the Letterpress extending to about 200 pages, and the Illustrations to about 70 pages, price 16s.; or, with a Copy of the newly revised Map of Ceylon, price One Guinea. By Inland Post 17s 8d. By Book packet via Southampton 19s 4d.]

SOUVENIRS OF CEYLON:

A SERIES OF

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE VARIED

COAST, RIVER AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY

OF THE BEATIFUL

"EDEN OF THE EASTERN WAVE,"

WITH VIEWS OF ITS CHIEF TOWNS AND BUILDINGS, ITS ANCIENT RUINED CITIES AND TANKS, THE GRAND RAILWAY RECENTLY COMPLETED BETWEEN THE MARITIME AND MOUNTAIN CAPITALS, THE SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES, INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE, AND SPORTS OF THE ISLAND, ALSO SPECIMEN PORTRAITS OF THE VARIOUS RACES; LAW COURT AND OTHERS ODDITIES, &c., &c.,

WITH A DESCRIPTIVE INTRODUCTION,

BY A. M. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR OF THE "CEYLON OBSERVER,"

MEMBER CEYLON BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

COLOMBO: PUBLISHED BY A. M. FERGUSON, "OBSERVER" OFFICE.

LONDON: J. HADDON & Co., 3, BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET.

"No one in Ceylon has had such opportunities as you have had to render it interesting.—*Letter to the author from Sir J. E. Tennent, the writer of the great Work on Ceylon.*"

Digitized by Google

RHENIUS' TAMIL GRAMMAR.

A few Copies of the above work have just arrived from Madras—price 16/ by post 14/8—cash 14/6 and 15/2.

BERGHAUS' CHART OF THE WORLD.

OF this SPLENDID WORK 50 copies were received which have been distributed. Fifty more have now been ordered and will be delivered to subscribers in the order in which their names are registered. Gentlemen wishing to have copies should order them at once. Those who have received copies are loud in admiration of the CHART. The copies which can be sold here @ 22/6 are beautifully and clearly coloured, varnished, mounted on canvas and will want only rollers.

NEW BOOKS FROM ENGLAND : JUST RECEIVED.

THE following books have been recently received at the *Observer* Office from England. The prices named are for Cash only and if the money does not accompany the order an extra ten per cent. will be charged.

Ceylon by Sir Emerson Tennent. **Latest** edition —Two vols, cloth ... ... £2 10/.
Postage...3/4.

The Englishwoman in India containing information for the use of ladies proceeding to or residing in the East Indies by a Lady Resident. Second edition ... ... 7/6.
Postage...8d.

The Art of Public Speaking, an Exposition of the Principles of Oratory, by Samuel Neil ... 2/.
Postage...4d.

Public Meetings and How to Conduct them by Samuel Neil... ... ... 2/.
Postage...4d.

Horton's Timber Measurer (a most valuable compilation) ... ... 5/6.
Postage...1/.

Letters on Modern Agriculture by Baron Von Liebig edited by John Blyth, M. D. ... 8/6
Postage...8d.

Lempriere's Classical Dictionary containing a copious account of all the proper names mentioned in Ancient Authors. New Edition by W. Park, M. A. 6/6.
Postage...1/.

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

The Rudiments of Civil Engineering for the use of Beginners and for those who are in practice, also applicable for the instruction of working Engineers in the Army and Navy. (Weale's Series) ... 6/.
Postage...1/.

Martin Raffler, a Boy's Adventures in the Forests of Brazil by Robert Michael Ballantyne ... 5/.
Postage...1/.

The Young Fur Traders or Snowflakes and Sunbeams from the Far North ... ... 5/.
Postgae...1/

Ungava, a tale of Esquimaux Life, by Robert Michael Ballantyne ... ... 5/.
Postage...1/.

The Coronal of Prose, Poetry and Art—a Book for all seasons of the Year at Home and abroad...3/6.
Postage...1/.

The Natural Laws of Husbandry by Justin Von Liebig, edited by John Blyth M. D. ... 15/.
Postage...1/4.

Pocket Biblical Dictionary condensed from Calmet, Brown, Clarke, Jones, &c. by D. Davidson L. L. D. ... ... 2/6.
Postage...1/.

Familiar Letters on Chemistry in its relations to Physiology, Dietetics, Agriculture, Commerce, and Political Economy by Justice Von Liebig—fourth edition edited by John Blyth M. D. ... 10/6.
Postage...1/.

Beeton's Book of Household Management 10/6.
Postage...1/8.

Land and Engineering Surveying with all the modern improvements, with numerous illustrations by F. Baker, C. E. (Weale's series) ... 2/.
Postage...8d.

Reason and Faith, and other Essays (including a critique on Renan's Life of Jesus,) by Henry Rogers. The latest Edition of the Works of this able advocate of revealed truth 0 9 0

Life and Letters of Rev. F. W. Robertson M. A., of Brighton, edited by Stopford A. Brooke, M. A., late Chaplain to the Embassy at Berlin, in 2 volumes with Portraits, 3rd Edition 1866—handsomely and strongly bound in whole calf, gilt—price of 2 vols. ... ...£ 2 0 0
cash 1 18 0

Do. do. bound half-calf... ... 1 15 0
cash 1 13 0

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

The Churchman's Family Magazine 11/.

Companion to the Almanac or Year-book for 1865, 4/

A Cyclopœdia of Illustrations of Moral and Religious Truths by John Bate, 20/

The Mother's Picture Alphabet, 6/6

A Text Book of Geology by J. D. Dana, L.L.D. 9/6

Brief Biographical Dictionary complied by Rev. Charles Hole ... ... 1866 ... 0 6 6

Our Little Ones in Heaven: a collection of thoughts in Prose and verse by the late Rev. H. Robins, M. A. 0 4 6

The Believer's Journey and Future Home by Rev. A. C. Thompson 0 2 6

Biographical Dictionary, The People's, in two volumes 0 3 6

Geology for Beginners, a familiar explanation of Geology and its associate sciences.—profusely and beautifully illustrated. By G. F. Richardson, F. G. S., of the British Museum..... .... 0 6 0

Roads and Railways in New South Wales and India, with remarks on the employment of animal power, cost of construction of macadamized roads, tramways and railways 0 6 0

(By post 6/8.)

The Ionian Islands by Viscount Kirkwall formerly on the staff of the late Sir Henry Ward, Lord High Commissioner, 2 volumes 1 5 0

Johnson's Lives of the Poets, with Cunningham's Preface and Notes, 3 volumes 1 7 0

Italian Dictionary.—Comelati and Davenport's Edition of BARETTI's work. Two thick volumes. Vol. I, English-Italian. Volume II, Italian-English. Price ... 1 15 0

"The Newburys" by Edwin Goadby... 0 3 6

Another Story of the Guns or Sir E. Tennent and the Whitworth Gun, by the *Fraser Reviewer* 0 4 0

Courts Martial by General D'Aguilar 0 10 6

Ewing's Geography, 14 Maps ... 0 9 0

"A system of Geography on a new and easy plan, from the latest and best authorities; including also the elements of ASTRONOMY AND OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY a variety of problems to be solved by the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes and a PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY, in the form of a GAZETTEER, containing all the names of places which occur in the work." 19th Edition.

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

Mimpriss's Gospel Treasury; a harmony of the Four Evangelists, with Scripture illustrations, expository notes from the most approved Commentators practical reflections; geographical notices copious index, &c. 0 10 6

Maunder's Treasury of Geography ... 0 12 6

The Historial Finger Post... ... 0 5 0

Napoleon at St. Helena, and Life of Sir Hudson Lowe (locally interesting from Sir Hudson's connection with Ceylon) a large handsome volume, with Map of St. Helena 0 15 0

Encyclopædia of Geography and General History, half bound in Calf ... 1 0 0

Do. Do. in Cloth... 0 18 0

Horticulturist & Journal of Rural Art, beautifully illustrated with exquisite coloured plates, 1859, 1869, 1861, each volume 0 7 6

Scrivenor's Railways of the United Kingdom, and Key to do. 0 5 6

The Life of Dr. Adam Clark by Samuel Dunn, with Engravings, edition 1863 ... 0 4 6

Dod's Parliamentary Companion; a useful volume, embodying notices of the Members of the Houses of Lords and Commons. ... 0 5 6

Clark's Pelleponnesus 0 3 6

Gaspacho; or Summer Months in Spain 0 3 6

Outlines of General Church History... 0 2 0

How to colour a Photograph, in Oil or Water..... .... 0 2 8

Grace Abounding; with the introduction by the Revd. Octavius Winslow, D.D.... ... ... 0 0 6

Doll's Pic Nic Party..... ..... 0 0 6

Gems from the Coral Islands in 2 Vols. illustrated..... .... 0 5 6

Sheets of Pictures from Ancient History, containing woodcuts on large sheet, each..... .... 0 0 3

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years 1851 to 1855... 0 1 6

The Churchman's Family Magazine... 0 11 0

Companions to the Almanac or Year book for 1865, ... 0 4 0

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

Milner's History of England from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to 1852—for schools and families 0 8 0

Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea—being an account of the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea in China: derived from personal observation during an official residence in that Country, and illustrated by the best authorities, Chinese as well as European: with remarks on the experiments for the introduction of the culture of the Tea tree in other parts of the world, by SAMUEL BALL, Esqr. *late inspector of teas to the Hon. United East India Company in China*, price 21/6 by post 22/10; Cash 19/ and 20/4.

Playbook of Science (for Boys) by Professor Pepper—with 470 engravings finely bound in ½ Morocco... ... ... 0 10 0

Journals of John Wesley, with introductory Essay by Jackson,—Edition 1864, 4 Volumes 0 13 0

Maunder's Treasury of Geography 0 12 0

Churchman's Family Magazine vol. I 0 11 6

The Historical Finger Post..... 0 5 0

History of the Anglo-Saxons by FRANCIS PALGRAVE, F. R. S., F. S. A. A new edition, illustrated, London, William Tegg 7/6
By post... ... ... 8/6
The volume (dedicated to one of the well-known Gurney family) is copiously illustrated with Maps and engravings and is handsomely bound in thick cloth gilt, bevelled edges.

Handbook of Chemistry designed for students at the London University. Cassell, Petter and Galpin 2/.

Our Hymns: their authors and origin. A very interesting volume of literary and biographical gossip regarding about two hundred of the leading Hymn writers of all ages and denominations 9 6

Wilberforce: Recollections of, by Harford. A late and very interesting series of notices of the great Christian philanthropist and his contemporaries, bound ½ Morocco 0 11 6

Madagascar Revisited—describing the events of a new Reign and the Revolution which followed &c. &c. by REV. WILLIAM ELLIS, with numerous beautiful Engravings principally from Photographs, (dedicated by permission to the Queen) £1 2 6

Little Lays for Little Folk a selection of favourite poems for children, with 116 beautiful engravings all on fine toned paper, extra gilt binding 0 10 0

Country Book. Miller's Description of rural life country scenery and the seasons. With nearly 300 illustrations by Birket Foster, John Gilbert, William Harvey, &c. *nicely bound in calf* ... 0 10 6

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

Annotated Paragraph Bible—Containing the Old and New Testaments according to authorised version, arranged in paragraphs and parallellisms with explanatory Notes, &c. &c. (Religious Tract Society).

Price.....£1 16 0 Cash £1 12 0

Dr. Eadie's Biblical Cyclopædia or Dictionary of Eastern Antiquities, Geography, Natural History Sacred Annals and Biography, Theology and Biblical Literature, Illustrative of The Old and New Testaments 0 10 0

Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress 0 14 0

[Religious Tract Society Edition with coloured Engravings and Memoir.]

Nimmo's Edition of the Poets : Longfellow 0 6 0

Carpenter's Vegetable Physiology (one of the most complete Works of the kind) 0 10 0

Book of Easy Anthems for Classes, Schools and Families, each 0 0 6

Cricket by Edmund Routledge 1/ by post 1/2,

Croquet Hand-book by Edmund Routledge 1/ by post 1/2.

Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character by Dean Ramsay, 15th Edition ... 0 2 6

Peacock's [F. R. G. S.] Hand-Book of Abyssinia 1867, brought up to latest date.....0 3 0

The Christian's Chaplet, Wreath, &c ... 0 3 6

[Wreathes of Prose, Poetry and Art with exquisitely tinted pictures.]

Book of Sunday Pictures, for little Children 0 4 6

Howson's Life of St. Paul 0 9 6

[Scenes and their Lessons, with illustrations by Paolo Priori.]

Illuminated Texts (in packets).....0 1 6

Tales of Goodness, truth and kindness.....0 1 6

Great Riches, with pictures 0 2 0

LESSONS FROM WOMEN'S LIVES, by Mrs. Hale 0 2 6

Collier's Young Men of the Bible 0 2 6

Christian Wreath 3/6; Footsteps of Reformers in foreign lands with coloured pictures, 2/6.

Every Boy's Annual 0 9 0

[An entertaining Miscellany of Original Literature, with Illustrations, pp : 760.]

HOTTEN'S ABYSSINIAN COUNTRY.....0 11 0

[Abyssinia and its people, or life in the land of Prester John, Edited by John Camden Hotten, Fellow of the Ethnological Society Etc, with a new Map, and Eight coloured Illustrations by M. M. Vignand & Barrat.]

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

Principles of Anatomy and Physiology of the Vegetable Cell—by Dr. Hugo Von Mohl, with plate and wood-cuts price 11/ by post 11/8.

Parables from Nature, by Mrs. Gatty, Series 1, 2, 3, 4; in 2 volumes; one of the bestand most popular books for the young ever published ... 0 8 6

English Sacred Poetry of the Olden Time, collected and arranged by the Revd. L. B. White, M. A. ... 0 13 0

Switzerland--Village Life in. By Sophia Duberly Delmard—bound half Morocco ... 0 14 0

The Story of the Peasant Boy Philosopher by Henry Mayhew, 6/6

The Lives and Lessons of the Patriarchs by Dr. Cumming, 10/

Plain Rules for the Stable by Prof. Gamgee Senior &c. ... 0 1 6

The World's Birth Day.—A Book for the Young, by Professor Gaussen.—With beautiful coloured illustrations... ... 0 8 0

Sunday Readings do. in 2 vols 1 12 0

[Comprising a series of Scripture Subjects treated with special reference to the tasks and requirements of families and forming a comprehensive repertory of Biblical knowledge with about 80 beautiful coloured pictures.]

Buchanan's North Coast 1 10 0

[One of the choice Gift Books of the season—exquisitely got up in variegated covers, dark red, gold and green—52 engravings by Brothers Dalziel—finest toned paper: the poems being by the rising young poets of the day.]

English Sacred Poetry of the Olden Time—toned paper, beautifully bound with numerous full page illustrations.....0 15 0

Every Boy's Book cloth 0 12 6

[A complete Encyclopædia of sports and amusements, edited by EDMUND ROUTLEDGE, with more than 600 Illustrations from Original designs—a volume of 768 pages.]

PLANTERS' REQUISITES.

A new Supply of very Superior CHECK ROLL Books (ruled closely so as to admit a large number of names, on fine paper very strongly bound)

		£		
BOOKS of 25 leaves		6	0	
By Post ...		0	7	0
„ of 50 „		0	8	0
By Post ...		0	9	4
„ of 100 „		0	11	0
By Post ...		0	13	0
„ of 150 „		0	14	0
By Post ...		0	17	0
LOOSE SHEETS per 100 ...		0	15	0

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

POCKET CHECK ROLLS.

Just Ready

A new Assortment of Pocket Check Lists on very fine paper, capitally ruled blue and red, bound in leather with flexible back to double up in pocket, and also a pocket inside cover to carry loose papers: altogether the most useful style of this work ever got up for Planters.

150 leaves	5/	6d.
By post	6/	2d.
100 leaves	4/	6d.
By post	4/	10d.
50 leaves	3/	6d.
By post	3/	10d.

Coffee Plantation MONTHLY REPORT Books Framed after a model approved by the leading Planters; and shewing:—Heads and Details of Expenditure; Rice Statement; Superintendent in Account Current with Estate; Distribution of Labour; Monthly Total; Bushels of Cherry and Parchment Coffee Despatched; &c. &c.—strongly bound on good paper:—

Books of 25 leaves (By post 4/5)	0	3	9
Books of 50 leaves (By post 7/10)	0	6	6
Books of 100 leaves (By post 11/)	0	9	6
Sheets per 100 „	0	7	6
Sheets on fine paper for Overland purposes	0	8	6

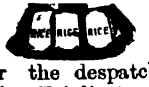
WEEKLY REPORTS loose at 8s. 0d. per 100 copies.

ALSO

RICE and PAYORDER Books printed on fine paper perforated, strongly bound with flexible backs:—

Pay Order Books of 200 forms (By post 8/2)	0	7	6
„ of 300 forms (By post 10/10)	0	9	6
Rice Order Books of 200 forms (By post 6/8)	0	6	6
„ „ „ of 300 forms (By post 9/6)	0	8	6

ALSO



CART NOTE BOOKS For the despatch of Coffee—printed on fine paper in Triplicate, and

Observer Office, Colombo.

Digitized by Google

perforated; with the fullest particulars required, nicely bound in

Books of 50 forms each (By posts 7/10)	0	7	6
100 (By post 10/8)	0	10	0
150 (By post 13/0)	0	12	0

RAILWAY CONSIGNMENT FORMS.

The Official Consignment Notes—Bound in Books with duplicate slip—suitable for the despatch of Coffee, Rice, or other Goods, can be had:

Of 250 forms well bound (By post 15/8)	0	14	0
150 „ (By post 10/	0	9	0
100 „ (By post 7/8)	0	7	0

Loose :—Forms 100 @ 6/.

The prices are moderate and 10 per cent. will be deducted from amounts above £2 when cash accompanies order. Postage stamps will be received in payment for any amount under 10/.

COLOMBO AND KANDY RAILWAY.

Several copies of the Account of the Line and the First Trip from Colombo to Peradenia and Back are still on hand and can be purchased at the *Observer* Office. Price 3/, by post 3/1.

The Railway Map, on paper without engravings, 3/, by post 3/1. Pamphlet and Map together, 5/, by post 5/1.

The Illustrated Map of the Ceylon Railway On Cloth mounted on rollers, 10/. Cash 8/. Postage extra. On fine thick paper for framing 5/. By post 5/1. On paper without the engravings 3/. With postage 3/1.

The Map, is coloured so as to shew the various routes and that finally adopted, with the proposed extensions, &c. There are on the illustrated copies three beautiful coloured Engravings of

1.—The first Locomotive ever started in Ceylon passing under the Bridge at Marendahn.
2.—Scenery and Railway Operations on the Kaduganava Pass,
3.—Sinnapittia Coffee Estate, Gampola,—near the site of the first Plantation opened in Ceylon.

Observer Office: Colombo.

Digitized by Google

"CEYLON:

HER PRESENT CONDITION REVENUES, TAXES, AND EXPENDITURE."

[AND THE POSITION OF HER STAPLE INDUSTRIES.]

DESCRIBED IN

A SERIES OF LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO

"The Ceylon Observer"

BY

"SPECULUM."

PRICE 5s.—By Book post 5s 8d Inland; to England, via Southampton, 6s; via Marseilles, 6s 6d. "OBSERVER" OFFICE, COLOMBO: 30th April, 1868.

☞ MAY BE HAD IN LONDON of Messrs. JOHN HADDON & Co. 3 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London E. C.—of d'Esterre & Co., Kandy.

CONTENTS.

LETTER			
No. I	—Ceylon: her Revenues; Taxes; and the Coffee Planting Enterprise ...	*Page*	1
„ II	—Ceylon and the Panic of 1866...	„	10
„ III	—The Ceylon Coffee Companies	„	22
„ IV	—Misgovernment	„	32
„ V	—The Tax on Paddy cultivation...	„	41
„ VI	—Irrigation and Paddy cultivation	„	52
„ VII	—Food Supply	„	56
„ VIII	—Native Agriculture ...	„	65
„ IX	—Statistics of Paddy cultivation	„	77
„ X	—Paddy Tax	„	88
„ XI	—Grain cultivation: in conclusion	„	98
„ XII	—The Coffee Enterprise in Ceylon, and the burdens imposed on it by Government	„	100
„ XIII	—Coffee Planting: the action of Government during the last Epoch	„	117
„ XIV	—The Coffee Planters and the Government	„	127
„ XV	—The Taxation on Coffee Property in Ceylon	„	133
„ XVI	—The Coffee Planters, Government and Taxation ...	„	145
„ XVII	—The Administration of Ceylon	„	154
„ XVIII	—The Statistics of Ceylon and its Government ...	„	158
„ XIX	—The Form of Government in Ceylon	„	168

OBSERVER OFFICE: COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW MAP OF CEYLON.

A supply of a new MAP OF THE ISLAND :— Containing the very latest information, fully corrected, with new and projected ROADS laid down; the marginal spaces being filled up with useful notes on STATISTICS, &c.; a sectional Plan of the RAILWAY with all the Stations; FIGURES and COSTUMES of the various RACES in CEYLON; and two beautiful VIEWS, namely "Kandy, looking down the Lake;" and "Colombo, from the Ramparts above the Sally-port looking across the Lake to the Railway Station."

The Map will thus be not only useful to people in the Island, but one of the nicest possible presents from residents to friends at Home.

It has been prepared in London under the special supervision of the publisher, Mr. A. M. FERGUSON, who was able to avail himself of the valued assistance of Major SKINNER (late Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads) in revising and adding to the information.

	Prices.	*Cash.*	*Credit*
On paper coloured without Illustrations		6/	... 7/.
On do. do. with do.		9/	... 10/6.
	postage on each 2d.		
Cases for do.	each	2/	... 2/6.
	postage on each with map, 4d.		
Map mounted on rollers without Illustrations...		15/	... 17/.
Do. do. do. with do.		18/	... 20/.
	postage on each 8d.		

[The pictures alone, on those illustrated, are worth the charge.]

COFFEE & CHICORY:

Their Culture, Chemical Composition, Preparation for Maket, and Consumption; with simple tests for detecting Adulteration, and Practical Hints for the Producer and Consumer;

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

A few copies of this really valuable compilation, in which information is brought together regarding all the Coffee Countries in the world (the section on Ceylon being especially copious,) have just been received.

Price 2s.; by Post 2s. 4d.

Amongst the Illustrations are several beautiful engravings of scenes on Coffee Estates in Ceylon.

Coffee Estate Expenditure.

A few Copies of the *Prize Essays* on this subject have been printed in pamphlet form—price 1/6 cash—by post, 1/7

OBSERVER OFFICE: COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION REGARDING CEYLON,

ITS NATURAL FEATURES, CLIMATE, POPULATION, RELIGION, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c

WITH A NEAT MAP OF THE ISLAND,

Compiled by

A. M. FERGUSON, *Editor of the Ceylon Observer.*

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Price 2/, by post 2/1.

A few copies of the above useful compendium have been received, printed in London, on a handsome Sheet to be hung on the wall of the study or counting-house for convenient reference. The value and beauty of this Sheet are greatly enhanced by the addition to it of two Maps (used by permission of Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT), one of Ceylon as known to the Greek and Romans, the other of the Island as described by the Sanscrit, Pali and Singhalese authorities. So that at the top are three maps :—Classical, Hindoo, and Modern ; the latter, though on a small scale, shewing the Railway routes and stations. At the foot of the printed matter are three neat Engravings—a Coffee Estate, flanked by the Pavilion, Kandy ; and Queen's House, Colombo.

Cloth mounted on rollers and varnished with three Maps [Ceylon Modern, Classical and Hindoo] and engravings (3) colored, 10s. Cash 8s.

Do. Do. folded in Case for the pocket, 10/. Cash 8/.

A Supply of the above, printed in London, in good clear types and on fine paper, has arrived by the Steamer and copies in Pamphlet form (Map of Ceylon and description) are available. This pamphlet which embodies a vast mass of information in a condensed form regarding the Island can be sent as a Book Packet to Europe viâ Southampton, for a postage of 4d. ; to India, Australia, the Straits and China, &c. —for 3d. Price 2/ ; by post 2/1.

A supply on fine Overland paper, with additional sheet for letter, both enclosed in an envelope, and the whole under ½ oz. so as to go viâ Marseilles for 10d, or viâ Southampton for 6d.—has just been received by Steamer, price per packet of twelve, 4/; each copy 6d. By post 4/1 ; and 7d.

Agents in Kandy, d'ESTERRE & Co.

The Tamil Language and Literature.—MR. JOHN MURDOCH'S useful work "A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE of Tamil Printed Books with introductory notices,"—Price 4s ; by post 4s 8d.

OBSERVER OFFICE ; COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

WORKS ON COFFEE PLANTING.

(*Extract from the letter of an experienced Coffee Planter, in charge of a group of the finest Plantations in Ceylon.*)

"Some twenty years ago there appeared in Ceylon an essay on Coffee Planting by a West India Planter named *Marah*, a copy of which I, among others, got from my employers to help me to become a Planter. I have long ago lost my copy, and would be glad if you could procure one for me, as it strikes me that nothing better on the subject has as yet appeared and I should like to read it again; principally to see how far the present practice differs from that of former days, which I for one think, is less than people say."

Of the Pamphlet referred to (printed at the "Observer" press in 1849,) a few copies remain. They can be obtained at 1s each: free by post 1s 1d.

A few copies remain unsold of "Ferguson's Ceylon Directory for 1860" (the only instance in which supply exceeded demand). It includes amongst other valuable matter, the following Papers bearing on the Coffee Planter's pursuits:—

Mr. G. Wall's Paper on MANURING.

Mr. P. Moir's Papers on PRUNING;—and
The use of ASPHALTE for COFFEE CISTERNS.

Mr. A. Brown on COFFEE PULPERS.

Mr. R. B. Tytler on FASTENINGS for IRON ROOFINGS.

Price 2s:—free by post 2s 4d.

JUST RECEIVED FROM MADRAS BY STEAMER

The Planter's Manual—being an abridgment of the Coffee Planters of St. Domingo by "Laborie"—with MR. MCIVOR'S NOTES ON THE PROPAGATION AND CULTIVATION OF THE MEDICINAL CHINCHONAS OR PERUVIAN BARK TREES, illustrated by six full-page lithographic plates—price 8/6, cash 7/6. By post 8/10, cash 7/1.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION

A few extra copies of this Report, as printed at the OBSERVER Press, are available—price 1s each; by post 1/1.

CEYLON COFFEE ESTATES.

Map of Central Province, shewing Coffee Districts and Estates (as published some years ago) on paper £0 6 0

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

Tea Cultivation in India.

The two Prize Essays bound in one, with colored Illustrations to which were adjudged the Prizes of £50 each by the Horticultural Society of India.—Price 6s. By post 6s. 4d.

HARDY'S JUBILEE MEMORIALS.

Of the Ceylon Wesleyan Mission containing much interesting information about the Singhalese and Ceylon generally. pp; 336.—Price 2s. 6d. By post 3s. 2d.

THE WILD ELEPHANT
And the Method of Capturing and Taming it in Ceylon,

BY SIR J. EMERSON TENNENT, Bart., L. L. D F. R. S., &c.

London, Longman and Co. In Crown 8 vo. with 22 woodcuts.

A limited number of the above work (Sir Emerson Tennent's elaborate description of the Elephant, corrected and expanded) has been received.

Price 6/—by post 6/8.

MILITARY SANITARY REPORT—Ceylon.

A few copies of the Military Sanitary Reports embodying much valuable information on the topography climate, &c. of the chief Towns and Stations of Ceylon, have been printed in pamphlet form on fine paper, and are for sale at 3s per copy—by post 3s 2d.

HINTS ON KITCHEN GARDENING.

Specially adapted for Ceylon

By H. SIMS.

Reprinted from "Ferguson's Ceylon Directory, in pamphlet form—*each* 1s.

By post 1s 1d.

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

INDIAN TREATIES:—Hyderabad, Mysore Coorg, the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON, Under Secretary to the Government of India, is compiling and editing in a style which has elicited the warm approbation of the Government and Press, a complete collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds, relating to India and neighbouring countries. In each case the Treaties are introduced by an interesting sketch of the Country or State referred to, brought up to 1864. Of the Volume referring to Southern India and Ceylon, one Copy only is on hand :—PRICE £1 2 6.

Orme's History of Hindoostan, (3 vols.) volume of Maps and Plans—4th Edition £2 5 0

History of British India—by Thornton, with Map, Glossary, Indexes, Chronological and General, &c. 0 15 0

["A complete history of India, untainted by any political bias."]

Hough's History of Christianity in India, 2 vols..... .... 0 7 6

Map of India.

SHEWING the various Railways and Railway Stations, Tramways, Telegraphic Lines, Dawks and Inland Navigation—with plans of the Cities of Calcutta and Bombay—*On paper*, price 3s each, by post 3s 1d.

The Atlas of India, revised by J. Walker Esq., Geographer to the Hon'ble E. India Coy compiled from the latest and most authentic sources with 13 Maps of the different provinces of India and 13 more including China, Japan, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Burmah, Polynesia, the Word &c. 1 2 6

Cassell's **Oriental Atlas,** 36 folio Maps of Eastern Countries ... 0 15 0

Varty's **Map of Hindustan** projected by Arrowsmith, cloth on rollers 2 feet 6 by 2 feet 3. 0 10 0

Do. do. on Cloth in Case 0 8 0

Wyld's **Map of Madras** and its environs in case. 1 0 0

Road Map of the Madras Presidency 12/0

Trichinopoly and other portions of South India—Four miles to the Inch 10s. 6d

OBSERVER OFFICE, COLOMBO.

Digitized by Google

ADVERTISEMENT.

PAKIER THAMBY SINNE LEBBE MARAIKAR,

MERCHANT AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMAN,

No. 51, Mainstreet, Pettah,

Colombo, Ceylon.

IMPORTER OF

Millinery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Fancy Goods,

Smallware, Stationery, Perfumery, Cutlery,

Drapery, Plateware,

Jewelry.

Piece Goods, Glassware,

Carriage Fittings, Earthernware,

OILMANSTORES,

Hardware, &c. &c. &c.

AND SELLER AT THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE RATE.

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

TERMS OF PAYMENT;

FOR IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENT IN FULL

5 ℔ CENT DISCOUNT.

COLOMBO, 3RD OCTOBER, 1868.

Digitized by Google

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. LAWTON

1 CASTLEHILL STREET, KANDY.

Carte-de-visite, Cabinet, Group Portraiture, and extra-sized PORTRAITS taken daily (Sundays excepted.)

Framing, Copying &c. in best style. Estates and Residences photographed on reasonable terms.

Photographic Views of the undermentioned sizes and places always on hand.

13 by 13 inches.

1 View down the Kandy Lake
2 The Meangalla Rock Ceylon Railway
3 The Dekande Bank do.
4 Allagalla, shewing the line of Railway
5 Sensation Rock, Ceylon Railway
6 View down the Kuduganawe pass from the Railway
7 Kaduganawa
8 Kadienlena Falls, Kotmalie
9 Cragie Lea do. Dimbula
10 St. Clair do. do.
11 View of the Mahawillaganga and Rice fields from Hindugalla
12 The Queen's Dagobah Kandy
13 The King's do. do.
&c. &c. &c.,

12 by 10 inches.

KANDY AND VICINITY.

1, 2 Panoramic View of Kandy from Arthur's seat
3 Kandy from Lady Horton's Walk
4 The Malagawa, (or temple of the tooth)
5 Group of Kandian Chiefs
6 do Priests of the Malagawa (or temple of the tooth)
7 The Pavilion
8 Farieland (near Kandy)
9 The Railway terminus

Digitized by Google

10 Bhudhist temple on the lake side
11 The Ward Statue
12 The Mission church
13 Rifle Lines and Castle Hill
14 Katugastotte Bridge, with group of Elephants in the foreground
15 Gattamby
16 View on the Mahawillaganga from Primrose hill, or the hundred isles
17 Entrance to the Royal Botanical gardens
18 Dr. Gardner's cenotaph in the do do
19 Group of Palms in the do do
20 View up the Mahawillaganga from Gangaroowa
21 Do. down the do do do
22 Satinwood Bridge at Peradenia
28 Group taken at the Pavilion on the occasion of the presentation of the address to H. E. the Governor
29 Kandy from the west redoubt
31 The unveiling of the Ward Statue
&c. &c. &c.,

COLOMBO AND VICINITY.

97 Colombo from Marandahn Road.
98 Do. from Colpetty
99 Inner harbour and fort
100 do. do. and Custom house
101 Queen Street Fort
102 The Flagstaff
103 Mount Lavinia
104 Banian Tree at do

GAMPOLLA.

129 Gampolla town from Mount Temple, Pusilawa in the distance
130 Nawalapittia road Gampolla from do. do. Adam's peak do. do.
132 Gampolla Suspension bridge over the Mahawillaganga
132 do. do. do. do. do. with group of Bullocks in the foreground
133 View on the Mahawillaganga from Orwell Estate.
&c. &c.,

PUSILAWA.

136 Attabaga
137 Falls on the roadside near Pusilawa
138 Melfort Estate
139 The Peacock

RAMBODDE.

143 Falls on the roadside between Pusilawa and Rambodde
144 The Wavendon falls

Digitized by Google

145 Overhanging rock at Rambodde
146 The Rambodde falls
149 Rambodde
150 View from the Rambodde bridge, Dolosbagie in the distance
151 Rocks and falls, from Rambodde bridge
152 Falls of the Weddemoolle Oya
153 do. the Meawattura Oya
154 The Rambodde falls
155 Falls of the Poona Oya on Rambodde Estate
&c. &c. &c.,

N. ELLIA PASS.

158 Condegalla Rock
159 View down the N. E. Pass from Condegalla
160 Overhanging rock at Condegalla
161 View on the Condegalla Oya
162 Group of tree ferns.

NEWERA ELLIA.

164 N. Ellia Plains from the Club House
165 do. do. Bazaar do. do.
166 do. from one tree hill
167 do. Plains from do. do.
168 The Commandant's quarters
169 Group of moss-covered trees on one tree hill
170 Falls of the Mahawillaganga on Elk Plains
171 Hakgalla pond
172 Ambewelle Estate
173 New Cornwall Estate
174 Warwick Estate
&c. &c. &c.,

MATALE.

176 The Vicarton Gorge
177 The do. Store and lines
178 The Borders Estate
179 View from the Borders
180 Asgeria and Vicarton Rocks
&c. &c. &c.,

SUNDRY VIEWS &c.,

219 The Meeting of the waters, Dimbula
220 View down the Incline of the Railway from Bellongalla, Kadugannawa
221 Kitoolamoola Estate, Deltota
222 Gallaha do. do.
223 Godawella Estate and falls do.
224 Gorook Ella do. and coolies do.

Digitized by Google

225 East Vedahettie do.
226 Naranghena Bungalow and estate do
227 do. Store and do. do.
229 do. Bathing pool
230 Gonavy Estate
233 Neuga tree at Glencairn Dickoya
234 Cornaboddy Estate, Kaduganawa
260 Group of Catechists of the Cooly Mission
&c. &c. &c.,

---

7 by 6 Negatives.

KANDY & VICINITY.

1 Kandy from Lady Horton's walk
2 The Pavilion
3 The Malagawa or temple of the tooth
4 St. Paul's Church
5 The Scots Kirk
6 The Roman Catholic Chapel
7 The Moors' Mosque
8 View down the Kandy lake
9 The Ceylon Hotel
10 The Government girls school
14 Budhist Temple on the lake side
18 The Railway terminus
19 The Garrison burial ground
20 Group of Kandian chiefs
21 Group of Priests of the Malagawa or temple of the tooth
22 Group of Roman Catholic Priests
23 The Oriental Bank
24 The Nartha Dewala, or entrance to the Kings' graves
35 Railway bridge at Peradenia
36 Satinwood do. do.
46 Station Master's residence at Peradenia
49 A stray gem on the Mahawillaganga
50 View on the Mahawillaganga from the Royal Botanical gardens
52 The Lake from the Malagawa
54 Gattamby
and about 50 views of bungalows &c. &c. &c.,

RAILWAY VIEWS.

56 Kaduganawa
57 No. 5 and 6 a Tunnels
58 Dekande Bungalow
59 do. Bank
60 Allagalla Viaduct
61 No. 5. Tunnel.

Digitized by Google

DICKOYA, AMBEGAMOA, KOTMALIE AND DIMBULA.

62 Rosel Estate Ambegamoa
63 Manickwatte Estate Dickoya
64 Wanne Rajah do. do.
65 Bathford do. do.
66 Dickoya valley
67 Hatton Bungalow do.
68 Hennewelle do. Kotmalie
69 Forest Creek Dimbula

NEWERA ELLIA.

70 Bazaar from Oliphant cottage
71 Plains from do. do.
72 The Church
73 Barnes Hall
74 Scandal corner
75 Oriental Bank
76 Wm. Kellow's cottages
77 Cotton's cottages
78 Bazaar from one tree hill
79 Plains from do. do.
80 Falls of the Mahawillaganga, Elk plains
81 Entrance to Hakgalla
82 Falls of the Ambewelle oya.

COLOMBO.

79 Galle face Church

DELTOTA.

80 The Church
81 Loolcondura Estate
82 do. Rock
83 Waloya Estate and bungalow
84 do. do. and store.

MATALE.

86 Christ church
87 Aloowihari temple
88 Vicarton Bungalow
89 Madawella do.

GAMPOLA &c.

91 Gampola from Mount Temple, Pusilawa in the distance
92 Masiecoombra bungalow
93 do. Store
95 The Church
96 The Baptist Chapel
97 Suspension Bridge over the Mahawillaganga

Digitized by Google

PUSILAWA.

100 Attabaga
101 Falls on the roadside near Pusilawa
102 The Rest house
103 The Church
105 The Peacock.

RAMBODA.

106 Overhanging rock at Rambodde
107 Rambodde falls
108 Rambodde
109 Rocks and falls from Rambodde bridge
110 View from Rambodde bridge, Dolosbagie in the distance
111 Rambodde Estate
112 Falls on the roadside between Pusilawa and Rambodde.

N. ELLIA PASS.

113 Condegala Rock
114 Overhanging rock at Condegala
115 View on the Condegala Oya
116 do. N. E. Pass No. 1.
117 do. do. No. 2.

New views constantly being taken.

N. B.—In ordering, the Nos. and size are sufficient.

PRICES OF VIEWS.

From Plates.	Unmounted.						Mounted.					
	Each.			Per dozen.			Each.			Per dozen.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
13½ by 13½ in:	0	7	6	4	0	0	0	10	0	5	5	0
12 by 10 in:	0	5	0	2	10	0	0	7	0	3	10	0
7 by 6 in:	0	2	6	1	4	0	0	3	6	1	16	0
Carte size	0	1	3	0	15	0	0	2	0	1	1	0

J. LAWTON.

Kandy, 4th Decemb 1868.

Digitized by Google

KANDY APOTHECARIES' HALL.

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

MESSRS. TROWELL & CO.

Proprietors of the above Establishment, devote their best attention to their

MEDICAL AND DISPENSING BUSINESS

AND BEG RESPECTFULLY TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF ESTATE PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS AND AGENTS TO THE PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO

ESTATE MEDICINES

AND MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS,

WHICH THEY SUPPLY OF BEST QUALITY AND AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

TROWELL & Co.

HAVE ALSO LARGE STOCKS

OF

PATENT MEDICINES,

NURSERY REQUIREMENTS,

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

WINES AND SPIRITS, TOYS,

STORES AND GENERAL GOODS.

TROWELL & Co.

Digitized by Google

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

TO PLANTERS AND OTHERS.

WE beg to inform Proprietors and others connected with Coffee Estates that we undertake the sale of Crops on Commission. Being intimately acquainted with the Colombo Market, we have every confidence in being able to command the highest current rates.

L. JOSEH & Co.,
Brokers,
YORK STREET, COLOMBO.

J. KENNEDY'S

WINE, BEER, SPIRIT

AND

GENERAL WAREHOUSE.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Estate Tools.

Fresh Provisions.

APOTHECARIES HALL,

GAMPOLA.

Digitized by Google

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30TH AUGUST, 1851.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.—RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

HARRY GEORGE GORDON, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.

JAMES BLYTH, ESQ., DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

GEO. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq.
DUNCAN JAMES KAY, Esq. | LESTOCK ROBERT REID, Esq.
JOHN BINNY KEY, Esq. | JAMES WALKER, Esq.

CHARLES J. F. STUART, CHIEF MANAGER.
PATRICK CAMPBELL, SUB-MANAGER.

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
Mr. R. DUNDAS CAY, 23, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
THE NATIONAL BANK.

HEAD OFFICE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

BANKS, BRANCH BANKS, AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MAURITIUS.	SINGAPORE.
CEYLON.	MELBOURNE.	SYDNEY.
HONGKONG.	NEGAPATAM.	YOKOHAMA.
KURRACHEE.	PONDICHERRY.	

CEYLON BRANCH

Offices: COLOMBO.—R. V. DUNLOP, Acting Manager:
J. B. MORPHEW, Acting Accountant.
G. ROSS, Acting Sub-Accountant.
KANDY.—H. J. W. DICK, Acting Manager.
GALLE.—S. C. HIGGS, Agent.
JAFFNA.—C. MORRISON, Agent.
BADULLA.—JAS. CAMPBELL, Acting Agent.
NEWERA ELLIA.—A. WILLISFORD, Acting Agent.

THE CORPORATION receives money on Deposit at the followingrates—viz:

At Six months' notice..... 5 per cent per annum.
„ Two „ „ ..... 3 „ „
„ One „ „ ..... 2 „ „

In current accounts (where the amount deposited has exceeded £100 for the whole six months) 2 per cent on the minimum monthly balances.

N.B.—No account is opened for less than £50; and where the balance has averaged below that amount a charge of 10/6 will be made half-yearly.

THE CORPORATION issues Drafts and purchases Bill at the places named above at rates to be ascertained at the Offices of the Corporation.

R. V. DUNLOP,
Acting Manager.

COLOMBO, 9th January, 1869.

Digitized by Google

PHOSPHORIC POTASH MANURE.

SPECIAL COFFEE MANURE.

PURE ANIMAL ORGANIC MATTER IN CASKS.

THE Manures are manufactured by the well known Firm of ROBERTSON, WAGNER & Co. of Melbourne, Australia.

Analysis of the Special Ceylon Coffee Manure.
(EQUAL TO LIEBIG'S).

ONE HUNDRED PARTS CONTAIN—

Azotized Organic Matter, rich in Ammonia	28.10
Alkaline Salts	12.30
Lime and Carbonic Acid	13.25
Sulphate of Lime and Magnesia	10.25
Phosphate of Lime	25.35
Silica	3.75
Water (Hygroscopic)	7.
	100.00

Patent Phosphoric Potash Manure.
(LYONS')

ONE HUNDRED PARTS CONTAIN—

Ammoniacal Organic Matter	23.5.
Alkaline Salts	9.5
Phosphates of Lime and Magnesia	17.5
Sulphate of Lime	7.
Carbonate of Lime and Magnesia	18.5
Vegetable Organic Matter	9.
Silicate of Alumina and Sand	5.
Water (Hygroscopic)	10.
	100.00

ROBERTSON WAGNER & COMPANY,
PATENT CHEMICAL MANURE WORKS AND BONE MILLS,
MELBOURNE.

Special Manures prepared to Order. Analyses of Soils and Manures Conducted.

SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. LEE, HEDGES & Co.

☞ SEE UP FOR CHEMICAL REPORTS.

Digitized by Google

REPORTS ON ANALYSES OF MANURES.

MELBOURNE, July 16th, 1868.

SIR,—Herewith I hand you the results of my examination of the two samples of artificial manures sent to me and marked respectively "Ceylon Shipment" and equal to Liebig's.

Both these manures are exceedingly rich and well adapted for soils exhausted of Phosphates, Lime, Organic Matter and other constituents necessary to yielding good crops of say Corn, Coffee, Tobacco, &c. An inspection of the results of the Analysis attached will at once show the value of both and render unnecessary further comment from,

Yours obediently,

WM. JOHNSON,

Govt. Analytical Chemist.

—oo—

MELBOURNE, 10th July, 1868.

The constituent parts of this artificial fertiliser speak well of the compost and lead to believe that from it as good results may be obtained as from Peruvian or any other Guano. The large amount of Alkaline Salts, including Potash and Phosphoric acid—two prevalent constituents of the Coffee bean—must render it an invaluable manure for the growth of Coffee.

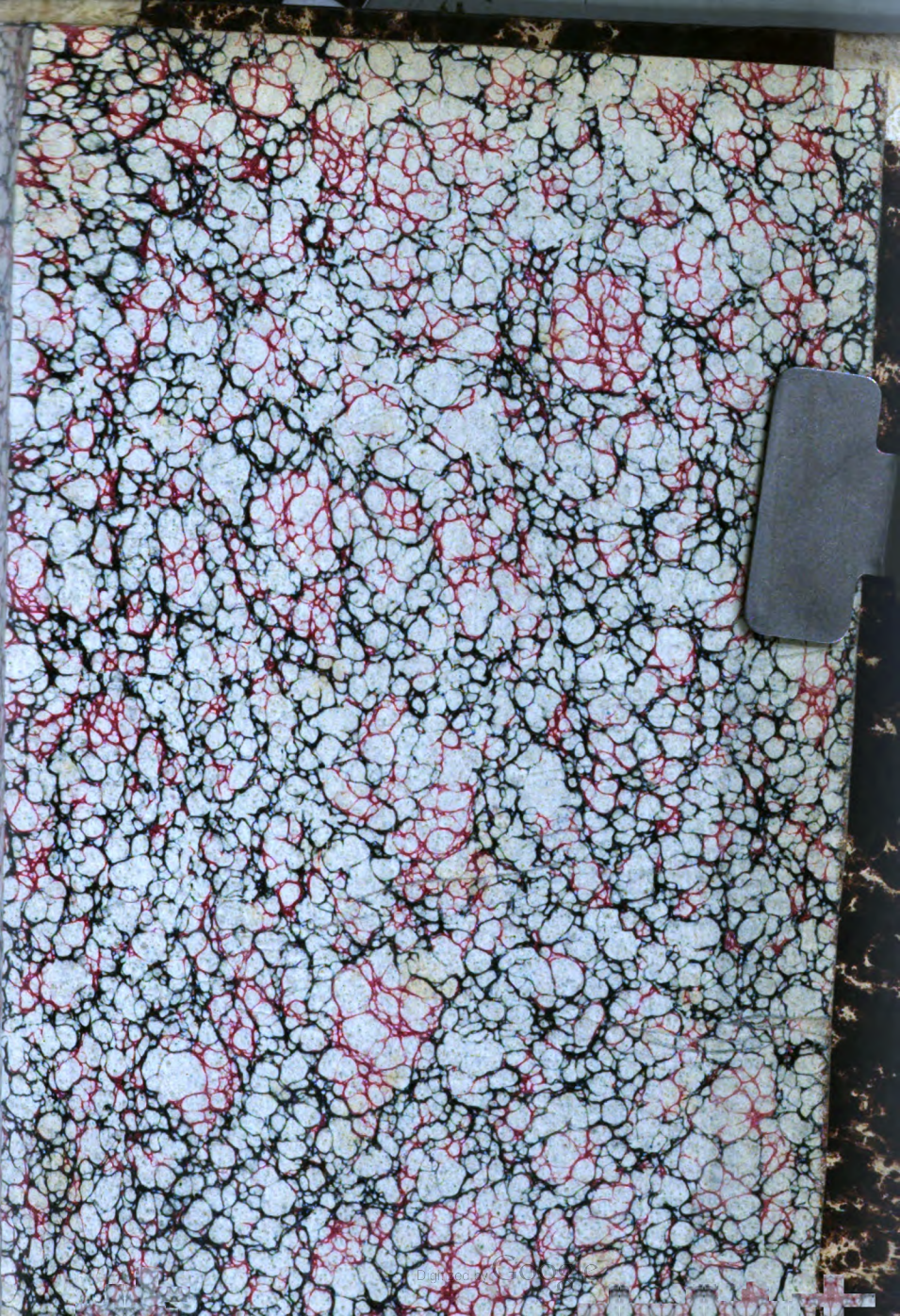
JOHN KRUSE,

Analytical Chemist.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google